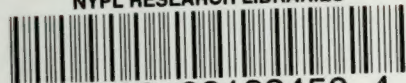



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HISTORY
OF
PIKE COUNTY
ILLINOIS;

TOGETHER WITH SKETCHES OF ITS CITIES, VILLAGES AND TOWNSHIPS, EDUCATIONAL, RELIGIOUS, CIVIL, MILITARY, AND POLITICAL HISTORY;
PORTRAITS OF PROMINENT PERSONS AND BIOGRAPHIES
OF REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS.

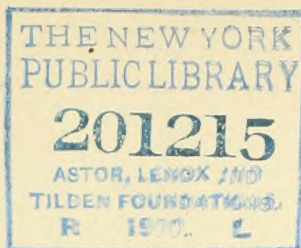
HISTORY OF ILLINOIS,

EMBRACING ACCOUNTS OF THE PRE-HISTORIC RACES, ABORIGINES, FRENCH,
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CONQUESTS, AND A GENERAL REVIEW
OF ITS CIVIL, POLITICAL AND MILITARY HISTORY.

DIGEST OF STATE LAWS.

ILLUSTRATED.

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PREFACE.

The history of Pike county possesses features of unusual interest in comparison with those of other neighboring counties, especially those in the Military Tract. Here the sturdy pioneer located and began to exert his civilizing influence long before other sections contained a settler; and this is not only the oldest settled county of all north of its south line, but it was the first county organized in the Military Tract. Another fact worthy of note is, that it originally embraced all the country lying between the great Father of Waters and the placid Illinois, extending east to the Indiana line, and north to the Wisconsin line. Peoria, Rock Island, Galena and Chicago were originally little settlements of this then vast county.

In matters of general public interest and progress, Pike county has ever taken a leading and prominent position. Here have lived men who have taken no unimportant part in the affairs of the State,—in moulding the political sentiments and destiny of the country. Pike county has been the scene of conflict between some of the most giant intellects of the nation. Here the shrewd and enterprising Easterner, the courtly Southerner and the sturdy, practical Westerner, have met and mingled, have inherited the better traits possessed by each other, and thus have formed a society, a people superior in many particulars to that of most localities. The original settlers, the earliest pilgrims, have nearly all passed away. Here and there we see the bended form and whitened head of some of these veterans, but they are not numerous. Most of them have gone to that country which is always new, yet where the trials, struggles and hardships of pioneer life are never known.

Accurate and reliable history is most difficult to write. Those who have never experienced the difficulties incident to such labor cannot realize how nearly impossible it is, or can appreciate the earnest, honest and faithful labor of the historian. After the most careful and painstaking searches and inquiry upon any particular subject or about any event, he will even then find many doubts arising in his mind as to its accuracy and entire truthfulness. Each individual of whom inquiry is made will give you a different account of any event. One of them may be as honest as the other and try to relate his story correctly, yet they will be so widely different that the most searching and logical mind will be unable to harmonize them. This fact is forcibly illustrated in an incident related of Sir Walter Raleigh. While in prison in a tower of England he engaged himself in writing the history of the

PREFACE.

world. One day a brawl occurred in the yard of the tower, of which he desired to learn the particulars. Two of the principal actors came before him, and each related the account of the trouble, yet so widely different were they that he found it utterly impossible to tell what the facts were. He then remarked, "Here I am engaged in writing the history of events that occurred 3,000 years ago, and yet I am unable to learn the facts of what happens at my window." This has been the channel of our experience, and that of all others who have attempted national or local history. As an example in Pike county, we noticed in a Pittsfield cemetery "Orvillee" on the headstone as the name of the person buried in a certain grave, and "Orval E." on the footstone.

Aside from mistakes occurring from the above causes, doubtless there are many others to be found within these pages. To suppose that a volume of this magnitude, and containing so many thousands of names and dates and brief statements would be wholly accurate, is a supposition we presume no sane man will make. While we do not claim for this work critical accuracy or completeness, yet we are quite certain that it will be found measurably and practically so. Let it rest as the foundation for the future historian to build upon.

As one of the most interesting features of this work, we present the portraits of numerous representative citizens. It has been our aim to have the prominent men of to-day, as well as the pioneers, represented in this department, and we flatter ourselves on the uniform high character of the gentlemen whose portraits we present. They are in the strictest sense representative men, and are selected from all the callings and professions worthy to be represented. There are others, it is true, who claim equal prominence with those presented, but as a matter of course it was impossible for us to represent all the leading men of the county.

As we quit our long, tedious, yet nevertheless pleasant task of writing and compiling the History of Pike County, we wish to return the thanks of grateful hearts to those who have so freely aided us in collecting material, etc. To the county officials and editors of the various newspapers we are particularly grateful for the many kindnesses and courtesies shown us while laboring in the county. To James Gallaher, editor of *The Old Flag*, we especially acknowledge our indebtedness for the excellent historical sketch of Pittsfield presented in this volume. Last and most of all we wish to thank those who so liberally and materially aided the work by becoming subscribers to it. We feel we have discharged our duties fully, have fulfilled all our promises, have earned the laborer's pay. Thus feeling, we present the volume to the critical, yet we hope and believe justly charitable citizens of Pike county—or more especially, our subscribers.

CHAS. C. CHAPMAN & Co.

Chicago, May, 1880.

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S. L. R. R.

FAIRMOUNT

PERRY

FLINT

NEW SALEM

GRIGGSVILLE

PITTSFIELD

NEWBURG

DETROIT

MARTINSBURG

HARDIN

MONTEZUMA

PLEASANTHILL

SPRINGCREEK

PEARL

Chambersburg

Perry Springs

Creek

McGehee

Hannibal

New Salem

Griggsville

Valley City

Detroit

Florence

Bay Creek

Pittsfield

Time

Milton

Montezuma

Bedford

Martinsburg

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HISTORY OF ILLINOIS.

FORMER OCCUPANTS.

MOUND-BUILDERS.

The numerous and well-authenticated accounts of antiquities found in various parts of our country, clearly demonstrate that a people civilized, and even highly cultivated, occupied the broad surface of our continent before its possession by the present Indians; but the date of their rule of the Western World is so remote that all traces of their history, their progress and decay, lie buried in deepest obscurity. Nature, at the time the first Europeans came, had asserted her original dominion over the earth; the forests were all in their full luxuriance, the growth of many centuries; and naught existed to point out who and what they were who formerly lived, and loved, and labored, and died, on the continent of America. This pre-historic race is known as the Mound-Builders, from the numerous large mounds of earth-works left by them. The remains of the works of this people form the most interesting class of antiquities discovered in the United States. Their character can be but partially gleaned from the internal evidences and the peculiarities of the only remains left,—the mounds. They consist of remains of what were apparently villages, altars, temples, idols, cemeteries, monuments, camps, fortifications, pleasure grounds, etc., etc. Their habitations must have been tents, structures of wood, or other perishable material; otherwise their remains would be numerous. If the Mound-Builders were not the ancestors of the Indians, who were they? The oblivion which has closed over them is so complete that only conjecture can be given in answer to the question. Those who do not believe in the common parentage of mankind contend that they were an indigenous race of the Western hemisphere; others, with more plausibility, think they came from the East, and imagine they can see coincidences in the religion of the Hindoos and Southern Tartars and the supposed theology of

the Mound-Builders. They were, no doubt, idolators, and it has been conjectured that the sun was the object of their adoration. The mounds were generally built in a situation affording a view of the rising sun: when enclosed in walls their gateways were toward the east; the caves in which their dead were occasionally buried always opened in the same direction; whenever a mound was partially enclosed by a semi-circular pavement, it was on the east side; when bodies were buried in graves, as was frequently the case, they were laid in a direction east and west; and, finally, medals have been found representing the sun and his rays of light.

At what period they came to this country, is likewise a matter of speculation. From the comparatively rude state of the arts among them, it has been inferred that the time was very remote. Their axes were of stone. Their raiment, judging from fragments which have been discovered, consisted of the bark of trees, interwoven with feathers; and their military works were such as a people would erect who had just passed to the pastoral state of society from that dependent alone upon hunting and fishing.

The mounds and other ancient earth-works constructed by this people are far more abundant than generally supposed, from the fact that while some are quite large, the greater part of them are small and inconspicuous. Along nearly all our water courses that are large enough to be navigated with a canoe, the mounds are almost invariably found, covering the base points and headlands of the bluffs which border the narrower valleys; so that when one finds himself in such positions as to command the grandest views for river scenery, he may almost always discover that he is standing upon, or in close proximity to, some one or more of these traces of the labors of an ancient people.

GALENA MOUNDS.

On the top of the high bluffs that skirt the west bank of the Mississippi, about two and a half miles from Galena, are a number of these silent monuments of a pre-historic age. The spot is one of surpassing beauty. From that point may be obtained a view of a portion of three States,—Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin. A hundred feet below, at the foot of the perpendicular cliffs, the trains of the Illinois Central Railroad thunder around the curve, the portage is in full view, and the “Father of Waters,” with its numerous bayous

and islands, sketches a grand pamorama for miles above and below. Here, probably thousands of years ago, a race of men now extinct, and unknown even in the traditions of the Indians who inhabited that section for centuries before the discovery of America by Columbus, built these strangely wonderful and enigmatical mounds. At this point these mounds are circular and conical in form. The largest one is at least forty feet in diameter at the base, and not less than fifteen feet high, even yet, after it has been beaten by the storms of many centuries. On its top stands the large stump of an oak tree that was cut down about fifty years ago, and its annual rings indicate a growth of at least 200 years.

One of the most singular earth-works in the State was found on the top of a ridge near the east bank of the Sinsinawa creek in the lead region. It resembled some huge animal, the head, ears, nose, legs and tail, and general outline of which being as perfect as if made by men versed in modern art. The ridge on which it was situated stands on the prairie, 300 yards wide, 100 feet in height, and rounded on the top by a deep deposit of clay. Centrally, along the line of its summit, and thrown up in the form of an embankment three feet high, extended the outline of a quadruped measuring 250 feet from the tip of the nose to the end of the tail, and having a width of 18 feet at the center of the body. The head was 35 feet in length, the ears 10 feet, legs 60 and tail 75. The curvature in both the fore and hind legs was natural to an animal lying on its side. The general outline of the figure most nearly resembled the extinct animal known to geologists as the *Megatherium*. The question naturally arises, By whom and for what purpose was this earth figure raised? Some have conjectured that numbers of this now extinct animal lived and roamed over the prairies of Illinois when the Mound-Builders first made their appearance on the upper part of the Mississippi Valley, and that their wonder and admiration, excited by the colossal dimensions of these huge creatures, found some expression in the erection of this figure. The bones of some similar gigantic animals were exhumed on this stream about three miles from the same place.

LARGE CITIES.

Mr. Breckenridge, who examined the antiquities of the Western country in 1817, speaking of the mounds in the American Bottom, says: "The great number and extremely large size of some of

them may be regarded as furnishing, with other circumstances, evidences of their antiquity. I have sometimes been induced to think that at the period when they were constructed there was a population here as numerous as that which once animated the borders of the Nile or Euphrates, or of Mexico. The most numerous, as well as considerable, of these remains are found in precisely those parts of the country where the traces of a numerous population might be looked for, namely, from the mouth of the Ohio on the east side of the Mississippi, to the Illinois river, and on the west from the St. Francis to the Missouri. I am perfectly satisfied that cities similar to those of ancient Mexico, of several hundred thousand souls, have existed in this country."

It must be admitted that whatever the uses of these mounds—whether as dwellings or burial places—these silent monuments were built, and the race who built them vanished from the face of the earth, ages before the Indians occupied the land, but their date must probably forever baffle human skill and ingenuity.

It is sometimes difficult to distinguish the places of sepulture raised by the Mound-Builders from the more modern graves of the Indians. The tombs of the former were in general larger than those of the latter, and were used as receptacles for a greater number of bodies, and contained relics of art, evincing a higher degree of civilization than that attained by the Indians. The ancient earth-works of the Mound-Builders have occasionally been appropriated as burial places by the Indians, but the skeletons of the latter may be distinguished from the osteological remains of the former by their greater stature.

What finally became of the Mound-Builders is another query which has been extensively discussed. The fact that their works extend into Mexico and Peru has induced the belief that it was their posterity that dwelt in these countries when they were first visited by the Spaniards. The Mexican and Peruvian works, with the exception of their greater magnitude, are similar. Relics common to all of them have been occasionally found, and it is believed that the religious uses which they subserved were the same. If, indeed, the Mexicans and Peruvians were the progeny of the more ancient Mound-Builders, Spanish rapacity for gold was the cause of their overthrow and final extermination.

A thousand other queries naturally arise respecting these nations

which now repose under the ground, but the most searching investigation can give us only vague speculations for answers. No historian has preserved the names of their mighty chieftains, or given an account of their exploits, and even tradition is silent respecting them.

INDIANS.

Following the Mound-Builders as inhabitants of North America, were, as it is supposed, the people who reared the magnificent cities the ruins of which are found in Central America. This people was far more civilized and advanced in the arts than were the Mound-Builders. The cities built by them, judging from the ruins of broken columns, fallen arches and crumbling walls of temples, palaces and pyramids, which in some places for miles bestrew the ground, must have been of great extent, magnificent and very populous. When we consider the vast period of time necessary to erect such colossal structures, and, again, the time required to reduce them to their present ruined state, we can conceive something of their antiquity. These cities must have been old when many of the ancient cities of the Orient were being built.

The third race inhabiting North America, distinct from the former two in every particular, is the present Indians. They were, when visited by the early discoverers, without cultivation, refinement or literature, and far behind the Mound-Builders in the knowledge of the arts. The question of their origin has long interested archæologists, and is the most difficult they have been called upon to answer. Of their predecessors the Indian tribes knew nothing; they even had no traditions respecting them. It is quite certain that they were the successors of a race which had entirely passed away ages before the discovery of the New World. One hypothesis is that the American Indians are an original race indigenous to the Western hemisphere. Those who entertain this view think their peculiarities of physical structure preclude the possibility of a common parentage with the rest of mankind. Prominent among those distinctive traits is the hair, which in the red man is round, in the white man oval, and in the black man flat.

A more common supposition, however, is that they are a derivative race, and sprang from one or more of the ancient peoples of Asia. In the absence of all authentic history, and when even tradition is

wanting, any attempt to point out the particular location of their origin must prove unsatisfactory. Though the exact place of origin may never be known, yet the striking coincidence of physical organization between the Oriental type of mankind and the Indians point unmistakably to some part of Asia as the place whence they emigrated, which was originally peopled to a great extent by the children of Shem. In this connection it has been claimed that the meeting of the Europeans, Indians and Africans on the continent of America, is the fulfillment of a prophecy as recorded in Genesis ix. 27: "God shall enlarge Japheth, and he shall dwell in the tents of Shem; and Canaan shall be his servant." Assuming the theory to be true that the Indian tribes are of Shemitic origin, they were met on this continent in the fifteenth century by the Japhetic race, after the two stocks had passed around the globe by directly different routes. A few years afterward the Hamitic branch of the human family were brought from the coast of Africa. During the occupancy of the continent by the three distinct races, the children of Japheth have grown and prospered, while the called and not voluntary sons of Ham have endured a servitude in the wider stretching valleys of the tents of Shem.

When Christopher Columbus had finally succeeded in demonstrating the truth of his theory that by sailing westward from Europe land would be discovered, landing on the Island of Bermuda he supposed he had reached the East Indies. This was an error, but it led to the adoption of the name of "Indians" for the inhabitants of the Island and the main land of America, by which name the red men of America have ever since been known.

Of the several great branches of North American Indians the only ones entitled to consideration in Illinois history are the Algonquins and Iroquois. At the time of the discovery of America the former occupied the Atlantic seaboard, while the home of the Iroquois was as an island in this vast area of Algonquin population. The latter great nation spread over a vast territory, and various tribes of Algonquin lineage sprung up over the country, adopting, in time, distinct tribal customs and laws. An almost continuous warfare was carried on between tribes; but later, on the entrance of the white man into their beloved homes, every foot of territory was fiercely disputed by the confederacy of many neighboring tribes. The Algonquins formed the most extensive alliance to resist the encroachment of the whites, especially the English. Such was the

nature of King Philip's war. This King, with his Algonquin braves, spread terror and desolation throughout New England. With the Algonquins as the controlling spirit, a confederacy of continental proportions was the result, embracing in its alliance the tribes of every name and lineage from the Northern lakes to the gulf. Pontiac, having breathed into them his implacable hate of the English intruders, ordered the conflict to commence, and all the British colonies trembled before the desolating fury of Indian vengeance.

ILLINOIS CONFEDERACY.

The Illinois confederacy, the various tribes of which comprised most of the Indians of Illinois at one time, was composed of five tribes: the Tamaroaș, Michigans, Kaskaskias, Cahokas, and Peorias. The Illinois, Miamis and Delawares were of the same stock. As early as 1670 the priest Father Marquette mentions frequent visits made by individuals of this confederacy to the missionary station at St. Esprit, near the western extremity of Lake Superior. At that time they lived west of the Mississippi, in eight villages, whither they had been driven from the shores of Lake Michigan by the Iroquois. Shortly afterward they began to return to their old hunting ground, and most of them finally settled in Illinois. Joliet and Marquette, in 1673, met with a band of them on their famous voyage of discovery down the Mississippi. They were treated with the greatest hospitality by the principal chief. On their return voyage up the Illinois river they stopped at the principal town of the confederacy, situated on the banks of the river seven miles below the present town of Ottawa. It was then called Kaskaskia. Marquette returned to the village in 1675 and established the mission of the Immaculate Conception, the oldest in Illinois. When, in 1679, LaSalle visited the town, it had greatly increased numbering 460 lodges, and at the annual assembly of the different tribes, from 6,000 to 8,000 souls. In common with other western tribes, they became involved in the conspiracy of Pontiac, although displaying no very great warlike spirit. Pontiac lost his life by the hands of one of the braves of the Illinois tribe, which so enraged the nations that had followed him as their leader that they fell upon the Illinois to avenge his death, and almost annihilated them.

STARVED ROCK.

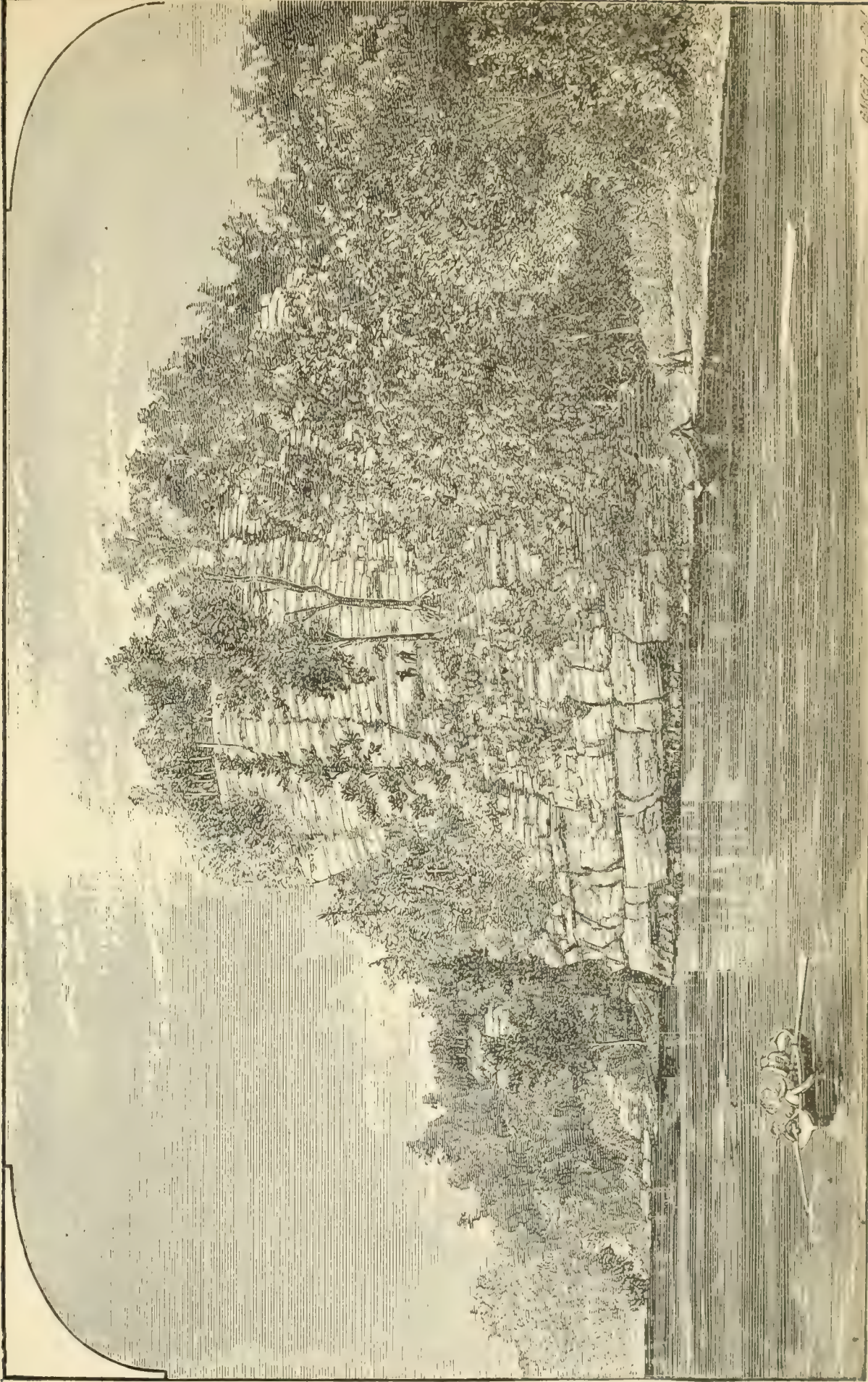
Tradition states that a band of this tribe, in order to escape the general slaughter, took refuge upon the high rock on the Illinois

river since known as Starved Rock. Nature has made this one of the most formidable military fortresses in the world. From the waters which wash its base it rises to an altitude of 125 feet. Three of its sides it is impossible to scale, while the one next to the land may be climbed with difficulty. From its summit, almost as inaccessible as an eagle's nest, the valley of the Illinois is seen as a landscape of exquisite beauty. The river near by struggles between a number of wooded islands, while further below it quietly meanders through vast meadows till it disappears like a thread of light in the dim distance. On the summit of this rock the Illinois were besieged by a superior force of the Pottawatomies whom the great strength of their natural fortress enabled them to keep at bay. Hunger and thirst, however, soon accomplished what the enemy was unable to effect. Surrounded by a relentless foe, without food or water, they took a last look at their beautiful hunting grounds, and with true Indian fortitude lay down and died from starvation. Years afterward their bones were seen whitening in that place.

At the beginning of the present century the remnants of this once powerful confederacy were forced into a small compass around Kaskaskia. A few years later they emigrated to the Southwest, and in 1850 they were in Indian Territory, and numbered but 84 persons.

SACS AND FOXES.

The Sacs and Foxes, who figured most conspicuously in the later history of Illinois, inhabited the northwestern portion of the State. By long residence together and intermarriage they had substantially become one people. Drake, in his "Life of Black Hawk," speaks of these tribes as follows: "The Sacs and Foxes fought their way from the waters of the St. Lawrence to Green Bay, and after reaching that place, not only sustained themselves against hostile tribes, but were the most active and courageous in the subjugation, or rather the extermination, of the numerous and powerful Illinois confederacy. They had many wars, offensive and defensive, with the Sioux, the Pawnees, the Osages, and other tribes, some of which are ranked among the most fierce and ferocious warriors of the whole continent; and it does not appear that in these conflicts, running through a long period of years, they were found wanting in this, the greatest of all savage virtues. In the late war with Great Britain, a party of the Sacs and Foxes fought under the British



STARVED ROCK ON THE ILLINOIS RIVER, NEAR PERU

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standard as a matter of choice; and in the recent contest between a fragment of these tribes and the United States, although defeated and literally cut to pieces by an overwhelming force, it is very questionable whether their reputation as braves would suffer by a comparison with that of their victors. It is believed that a careful review of their history, from the period when they first established themselves on the waters of the Mississippi down to the present time, will lead the inquirer to the conclusion that the Sacs and Foxes were truly a courageous people, shrewd, politic, and enterprising, with no more ferocity and treachery of character than is common among the tribes by whom they were surrounded." These tribes at the time of the Black Hawk War were divided into twenty families, twelve of which were Sacs and eight Foxes. The following were other prominent tribes occupying Illinois: the Kickapoos, Shawnees, Mascoulins, Piaukishaws, Pottawatomies, Chippewas, and Ottawas.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.

The art of hunting not only supplied the Indian with food, but, like that of war, was a means of gratifying his love of distinction. The male children, as soon as they acquired sufficient age and strength, were furnished with a bow and arrow and taught to shoot birds and other small game. Success in killing large quadrupeds required years of careful study and practice, and the art was as sedulously inculcated in the minds of the rising generation as are the elements of reading, writing and arithmetic in the common schools of civilized communities. The mazes of the forest and the dense, tall grass of the prairies were the best fields for the exercise of the hunter's skill. No feet could be impressed in the yielding soil but that the tracks were the objects of the most searching scrutiny, and revealed at a glance the animal that made them, the direction it was pursuing, and the time that had elapsed since it had passed. In a forest country he selected the valleys, because they were most frequently the resort of game. The most easily taken, perhaps, of all the animals of the chase was the deer. It is endowed with a curiosity which prompts it to stop in its flight and look back at the approaching hunter, who always avails himself of this opportunity to let fly the fatal arrow.

Their general councils were composed of the chiefs and old men. When in council, they usually sat in concentric circles around the

speaker, and each individual, notwithstanding the fiery passions that rankled within, preserved an exterior as immovable as if cast in bronze. Before commencing business a person appeared with the sacred pipe, and another with fire to kindle it. After being lighted, it was first presented to heaven, secondly to the earth, thirdly to the presiding spirit, and lastly the several councilors, each of whom took a whiff. These formalities were observed with as close exactness as state etiquette in civilized courts.

The dwellings of the Indians were of the simplest and rudest character. On some pleasant spot by the bank of a river, or near an ever-running spring, they raised their groups of wigwams, constructed of the bark of trees, and easily taken down and removed to another spot. The dwelling-places of the chiefs were sometimes more spacious, and constructed with greater care, but of the same materials. Skins taken in the chase served them for repose. Though principally dependent upon hunting and fishing, the uncertain supply from those sources led them to cultivate small patches of corn. Every family did everything necessary within itself, commerce, or an interchange of articles, being almost unknown to them. In cases of dispute and dissension, each Indian relied upon himself for retaliation. Blood for blood was the rule, and the relatives of the slain man were bound to obtain bloody revenge for his death. This principle gave rise, as a matter of course, to innumerable and bitter feuds, and wars of extermination where such were possible. War, indeed, rather than peace, was the Indian's glory and delight,—war, not conducted as civilization, but war where individual skill, endurance, gallantry and cruelty were prime requisites. For such a purpose as revenge the Indian would make great sacrifices, and display a patience and perseverance truly heroic; but when the excitement was over, he sank back into a listless, unoccupied, well-nigh useless savage. During the intervals of his more exciting pursuits, the Indian employed his time in decorating his person with all the refinement of paint and feathers, and in the manufacture of his arms and of canoes. These were constructed of bark, and so light that they could easily be carried on the shoulder from stream to stream. His amusements were the war-dance, athletic games, the narration of his exploits, and listening to the oratory of the chiefs; but during long periods of such existence he remained in a state of torpor, gazing listlessly upon the trees of the forests and the clouds that sailed above them; and this vacancy

imprinted an habitual gravity, and even melancholy, upon his general deportment.

The main labor and drudgery of Indian communities fell upon the women. The planting, tending and gathering of the crops, making mats and baskets, carrying burdens,—in fact, all things of the kind were performed by them, thus making their condition but little better than that of slaves. Marriage was merely a matter of bargain and sale, the husband giving presents to the father of the bride. In general they had but few children. They were subjected to many and severe attacks of sickness, and at times famine and pestilence swept away whole tribes.

SINGLE-HANDED COMBAT WITH INDIANS.

The most desperate single-handed combat with Indians ever fought on the soil of Illinois was that of Tom Higgins, August 21, 1814. Higgins was 25 years old, of a muscular and compact build, not tall, but strong and active. In danger he possessed a quick and discerning judgment, and was without fear. He was a member of Journey's rangers, consisting of eleven men, stationed at Hill's Fort, eight miles southwest of the present Greenville, Putnam county. Discovering Indian signs near the fort, the company, early the following morning, started on the trail. They had not gone far before they were in an ambuscade of a larger party. At the first fire their commander, Journey, and three men fell, and six retreated to the fort; but Higgins stopped to "have another pull at the red-skins," and, taking deliberate aim at a straggling savage, shot him down. Higgins' horse had been wounded at the first fire, as he supposed, mortally. Coming to, he was about to effect his escape, when the familiar voice of Burgess hailed him from the long grass, "Tom, don't leave me." Higgins told him to come along, but Burgess replied that his leg was smashed. Higgins attempted to raise him on his horse, but the animal took fright and ran away. Higgins then directed Burgess to limp off as well as he could; and by crawling through the grass he reached the fort, while the former loaded his gun and remained behind to protect him against the pursuing enemy. When Burgess was well out of the way, Higgins took another route, which led by a small thicket, to throw any wandering enemy off the trail. Here he was confronted by three savages approaching. He ran to a little ravine near for shelter, but in the effort discovered for the first time that

he was badly wounded in the leg. He was closely pressed by the largest, a powerful Indian, who lodged a ball in his thigh. He fell, but instantly rose again, only, however, to draw the fire of the other two, and again fell wounded. The Indians now advanced upon him with their tomahawks and scalping knives; but as he presented his gun first at one, then at another, from his place in the ravine, each wavered in his purpose. Neither party had time to load, and the large Indian, supposing finally that Higgins' gun was empty, rushed forward with uplifted tomahawk and a yell; but as he came near enough, was shot down. At this the others raised the war-whoop, and rushed upon the wounded Higgins, and now a hand-to-hand conflict ensued. They darted at him with their knives time and again, inflicting many ghastly flesh-wounds, which bled profusely. One of the assailants threw his tomahawk at him with such precision as to sever his ear and lay bare his skull, knocking him down. They now rushed in on him, but he kicked them off, and grasping one of their spears thrust at him, was raised up by it. He quickly seized his gun, and by a powerful blow crushed in the skull of one, but broke his rifle. His remaining antagonist still kept up the contest, making thrusts with his knife at the bleeding and exhausted Higgins, which he parried with his broken gun as well as he could. Most of this desperate engagement was in plain view of the fort; but the rangers, having been in one ambuscade, saw in this fight only a ruse to draw out the balance of the garrison. But a Mrs. Pursely, residing at the fort, no longer able to see so brave a man contend for his life unaided, seized a gun, mounted a horse, and started to his rescue. At this the men took courage and hastened along. The Indian, seeing aid coming, fled. Higgins, being nearly hacked to pieces, fainted from loss of blood. He was carried to the fort. There being no surgeon, his comrades cut two balls from his flesh; others remained in. For days his life was despaired of; but by tender nursing he ultimately regained his health, although badly crippled. He resided in Fayette county for many years after, and died in 1829.

EARLY DISCOVERIES

NICHOLAS PERROT.

The first white man who ever set foot on the soil embraced within the boundary of the present populous State of Illinois was Nicholas Perrot, a Frenchman. He was sent to Chicago in the year 1671 by M. Talon, Intendant of Canada, for the purpose of inviting the Western Indians to a great peace convention to be held at Green Bay. This convention had for its chief object the promulgation of a plan for the discovery of the Mississippi river. This great river had been discovered by De Soto, the Spanish explorer, nearly one hundred and fifty years previously, but his nation left the country a wilderness, without further exploration or settlement within its borders, in which condition it remained until the river was discovered by Joliet and Marquette in 1673. It was deemed a wise policy to secure, as far as possible, the friendship and co-operation of the Indians, far and near, before venturing upon an enterprise which their hostility might render disastrous. Thus the great convention was called.

JOLIET AND MARQUETTE.

Although Perrot was the first European to visit Illinois, he was not the first to make any important discoveries. This was left for Joliet and Marquette, which they accomplished two years thereafter. The former, Louis Joliet, was born at Quebec in 1645. He was educated for the clerical profession, but he abandoned it to engage in the fur trade. His companion, Father Jacques Marquette, was a native of France, born in 1637. He was a Jesuit priest by education, and a man of simple faith and great zeal and devotion in extending the Roman Catholic religion among the Indians. He was sent to America in 1666 as a missionary. To convert the Indians he penetrated the wilderness a thousand miles in advance of civilization, and by his kind attention in their afflictions he won their affections and made them his lasting friends. There were others, however, who visited Illinois even prior to the famous exploration of Joliet and Marquette. In 1672 the Jesuit

missionaries, Fathers Claude Allouez and Claude Dablon, bore the standard of the Cross from their mission at Green Bay through western Wisconsin and northern Illinois.

According to the pre-arranged plan referred to above, at the Jesuit mission on the Strait of Mackinaw, Joliet joined Marquette, and with five other Frenchmen and a simple outfit the daring explorers on the 17th of May, 1673, set out on their perilous voyage to discover the Mississippi. Coasting along the northern shore of Lake Michigan, they entered Green Bay, and passed thence up Fox river and Lake Winnebago to a village of the Muscatines and Miamis, where great interest was taken in the expedition by the natives. With guides they proceeded down the river. Arriving at the portage, they soon carried their light canoes and scanty baggage to the Wisconsin, about three miles distant. Their guides now refused to accompany them further, and endeavored, by reciting the dangers incident to the voyage, to induce them to return. They stated that huge demons dwelt in the great river, whose voices could be heard a long distance, and who engulfed in the raging waters all who came within their reach. They also represented that if any of them should escape the dangers of the river, fierce tribes of Indians dwelt upon its banks ready to complete the work of destruction. They proceeded on their journey, however, and on the 17th of June pushed their frail barks on the bosom of the stately Mississippi, down which they smoothly glided for nearly a hundred miles. Here Joliet and Marquette, leaving their canoes in charge of their men, went on the western shore, where they discovered an Indian village, and were kindly treated. They journeyed on down the unknown river, passing the mouth of the Illinois, then running into the current of the muddy Missouri, and afterward the waters of the Ohio joined with them on their journey southward. Near the mouth of the Arkansas they discovered Indians who showed signs of hostility; but when Marquette's mission of peace was made known to them, they were kindly received. After proceeding up the Arkansas a short distance, at the advice of the natives they turned their faces northward to retrace their steps. After several weeks of hard toil they reached the Illinois, up which stream they proceeded to Lake Michigan. Following the western shore of the lake, they entered Green Bay the latter part of September, having traveled a distance of 2,500 miles.

On his way up the Illinois, Marquette visited the Kaskaskias, near what is now Utica, in LaSalle county. The following year he returned and established among them the mission of the Immaculate Virgin Mary. This was the last act of his life. He died in Michigan, May 18, 1675.

LASALLE'S EXPLORATIONS.

The first French occupation of Illinois was effected by LaSalle, in 1680. Having constructed a vessel, the "Griffin," above the falls of Niagara, he sailed to Green Bay, and passed thence in canoe to the mouth of the St. Joseph river, by which and the Kankakee he reached the Illinois in January, 1680; and on the 3d he entered the expansion of the river now called Peoria lake. Here, at the lower end of the lake, on its eastern bank, now in Tazewell county, he erected Fort Crevecoeur. The place where this ancient fort stood may still be seen just below the outlet of Peoria lake. It had, however, but a temporary existence. From this point LaSalle determined, at that time, to descend the Mississippi to its mouth. This he did not do, however, until two years later. Returning to Fort Frontenac for the purpose of getting material with which to rig his vessel, he left the fort at Peoria in charge of his lieutenant, Henri Tonti, an Italian, who had lost one of his hands by the explosion of a grenade in the Sicilian wars. Tonti had with him fifteen men, most of whom disliked LaSalle, and were ripe for a revolt the first opportunity. Two men who had, previous to LaSalle's departure, been sent to look for the "Griffin" now returned and reported that the vessel was lost and that Fort Frontenac was in the hands of LaSalle's creditors. This disheartening intelligence had the effect to enkindle a spirit of mutiny among the garrison. Tonti had no sooner left the fort, with a few men, to fortify what was afterward known as Starved Rock, than the garrison at the fort refused longer to submit to authority. They destroyed the fort, seized the ammunition, provisions, and other portables of value, and fled. Only two of their number remained true. These hastened to apprise Tonti of what had occurred. He thereupon sent four of the men with him to inform LaSalle. Thus was Tonti in the midst of treacherous savages, with only five men, two of whom were the friars Ribourde and Membre. With these he immediately returned to the fort, collected what tools had not been destroyed, and conveyed them to the great town of the Illinois Indians.

By this voluntary display of confidence he hoped to remove the jealousy created in the minds of the Illinois by the enemies of LaSalle. Here he awaited, unmolested, the return of LaSalle.

GREAT BATTLE OF THE ILLINOIS.

Neither Tonti nor his wild associates suspected that hordes of Iroquois were gathering preparatory to rushing down upon their country and reducing it to an uninhabited waste. Already these hell-hounds of the wilderness had destroyed the Hurons, Eries, and other natives on the lakes, and were now directing their attention to the Illinois for new victims. Five hundred Iroquois warriors set out for the home of the Illinois. All was fancied security and idle repose in the great town of this tribe, as the enemy stealthily approached. Suddenly as a clap of thunder from a cloudless sky the listless inhabitants were awakened from their lethargy. A Shawnee Indian, on his return home after a visit to the Illinois, first discovered the invaders. To save his friends from the impending danger, he hurriedly returned and apprised them of the coming enemy. This intelligence spread with lightning rapidity over the town, and each wigwam disgorged its boisterous and astounded inmates. Women snatched their children, and in a delirium of fright wandered aimlessly about, rending the air with their screams. The men, more self-possessed, seized their arms ready for the coming fray. Tonti, long an object of suspicion, was soon surrounded by an angry crowd of warriors, who accused him of being an emissary of the enemy. His inability to defend himself properly, in consequence of not fully understanding their language left them still inclined to believe him guilty, and they seized his effects from the fort and threw them into the river. The women and children were sent down the river for safety, and the warriors, not exceeding four hundred, as most of their young men were off hunting, returned to the village. Along the shores of the river they kindled huge bonfires, and spent the entire night in greasing their bodies, painting their faces, and performing the war-dance, to prepare for the approaching enemy. At early dawn the scouts who had been sent out returned, closely followed by the Iroquois. The scouts had seen a chief arrayed in French costume, and reported their suspicions that LaSalle was in the camp of the enemy, and Tonti again became an object of jealousy. A concourse of wildly gesticulating savages immediately gathered about him, de-

manding his life, and nothing saved him from their uplifted weapons but a promise that he and his men would go with them to meet the enemy. With their suspicions partly lulled, they hurriedly crossed the river and met the foe, when both commenced firing. Tonti, seeing that the Illinois were outnumbered and likely to be defeated, determined, at the imminent risk of his life, to stay the fight by an attempt at mediation. Presuming on the treaty of peace then existing between the French and Iroquois, he exchanged his gun for a belt of wampum and advanced to meet the savage multitude, attended by three companions, who, being unnecessarily exposed to danger, were dismissed, and he proceeded alone. A short walk brought him in the midst of a pack of yelping devils, writhing and distorted with fiendish rage, and impatient to shed his blood. As the result of his swarthy Italian complexion and half-savage costume, he was at first taken for an Indian, and before the mistake was discovered a young warrior approached and stabbed at his heart. Fortunately the blade was turned aside by coming in contact with a rib, yet a large flesh wound was inflicted, which bled profusely. At this juncture a chief discovered his true character, and he was led to the rear and efforts were made to staunch his wound. When sufficiently recovered, he declared the Illinois were under the protection of the French, and demanded, in consideration of the treaty between the latter and the Iroquois, that they should be suffered to remain without further molestation. During this conference a young warrior snatched Tonti's hat, and, fleeing with it to the front, held it aloft on the end of his gun in view of the Illinois. The latter, judging that Tonti had been killed, renewed the fight with great vigor. Simultaneously, intelligence was brought to the Iroquois that Frenchmen were assisting their enemies in the fight, when the contest over Tonti was renewed with redoubled fury. Some declared that he should be immediately put to death, while others, friendly to LaSalle, with equal earnestness demanded that he should be set at liberty. During their clamorous debate, his hair was several times lifted by a huge savage who stood at his back with a scalping knife ready for execution.

Tonti at length turned the current of the angry controversy in his favor, by stating that the Illinois were 1,200 strong, and that there were 60 Frenchmen at the village ready to assist them. This statement obtained at least a partial credence, and his tormentors now

determined to use him as an instrument to delude the Illinois with a pretended truce. The old warriors, therefore, advanced to the front and ordered the firing to cease, while Tonti, dizzy from the loss of blood, was furnished with an emblem of peace and sent staggering across the plain to rejoin the Illinois. The two friars who had just returned from a distant hut, whither they had repaired for prayer and meditation, were the first to meet him and bless God for what they regarded as a miraculous deliverance. With the assurance brought by Tonti, the Illinois re-crossed the river to their lodges, followed by the enemy as far as the opposite bank. Not long after, large numbers of the latter, under the pretext of hunting, also crossed the river and hung in threatening groups about the town. These hostile indications, and the well-known disregard which the Iroquois had always evinced for their pledges, soon convinced the Illinois that their only safety was in flight. With this conviction they set fire to their village, and while the vast volume of flames and smoke diverted the attention of the enemy, they quietly dropped down the river to join their women and children. As soon as the flames would permit, the Iroquois entrenched themselves on the site of the village. Tonti and his men were ordered by the suspicious savages to leave their hut and take up their abode in the fort.

At first the Iroquois were much elated at the discomfiture of the Illinois, but when two days afterward they discovered them reconnoitering their intrenchments, their courage greatly subsided. With fear they recalled the exaggerations of Tonti respecting their numbers, and concluded to send him with a hostage to make overtures of peace. He and his hostage were received with delight by the Illinois, who readily assented to the proposal which he brought, and in turn sent back with him a hostage to the Iroquois. On his return to the fort his life was again placed in jeopardy, and the treaty was with great difficulty ratified. The young and inexperienced Illinois hostage betrayed to his crafty interviewers the numerical weakness of his tribe, and the savages immediately rushed upon Tonti, and charged him with having deprived them of the spoils and honors of victory. It now required all the tact of which he was master to escape. After much difficulty however, the treaty was concluded, but the savages, to show their contempt for it, immediately commenced constructing canoes in which to descend the river and attack the Illinois.



AN IROQUOIS CHIEF.



FRENCHMEN DRIVEN AWAY.

Tonti managed to apprise the latter of their designs, and he and Membre were soon after summoned to attend a council of the Iroquois, who still labored under a wholesome fear of Count Frontenac, and disliking to attack the Illinois in the presence of the French, they thought to try to induce them to leave the country. At the assembling of the council, six packages of beaver skins were introduced, and the savage orator, presenting them separately to Tonti, explained the nature of each. "The first two," said he, "were to declare that the children of Count Frontenac, that is, the Illinois, should not be eaten; the next was a plaster to heal the wounds of Tonti; the next was oil wherewith to anoint him and Membre, that they might not be fatigued in traveling; the next proclaimed that the sun was bright; and the sixth and last required them to decamp and go home."

At the mention of going home, Tonti demanded of them when they intended to set the example by leaving the Illinois in the peaceable possession of their country, which they had so unjustly invaded. The council grew boisterous and angry at the idea that they should be demanded to do what they required of the French, and some of its members, forgetting their previous pledge, declared that they would "eat Illinois flesh before they departed." Tonti, in imitation of the Indians' manner of expressing scorn, indignantly kicked away the presents of fur, saying, since they intended to devour the children of Frontenac with cannibal ferocity, he would not accept their gifts. This stern rebuke resulted in the expulsion of Tonti and his companion from the council, and the next day the chiefs ordered them to leave the country.

Tonti had now, at the great peril of his life, tried every expedient to prevent the slaughter of the Illinois. There was little to be accomplished by longer remaining in the country, and as longer delay might imperil the lives of his own men, he determined to depart, not knowing where or when he would be able to rejoin LaSalle. With this object in view, the party, consisting of six persons, embarked in canoes, which soon proved leaky, and they were compelled to land for the purpose of making repairs. While thus employed, Father Riourde, attracted by the beauty of the surrounding landscape, wandered forth among the groves for meditation and prayer. Not returning in due time, Tonti became alarmed, and started with a compan-

ion to ascertain the cause of the long delay. They soon discovered tracks of Indians, by whom it was supposed he had been seized, and guns were fired to direct his return, in case he was alive. Seeing nothing of him during the day, at night they built fires along the bank of the river and retired to the opposite side, to see who might approach them. Near midnight a number of Indians were seen flitting about the light, by whom, no doubt, had been made the tracks seen the previous day. It was afterward learned that they were a band of Kickapoos, who had for several days been hovering about the camp of the Iroquois in quest of scalps. They had fell in with the inoffensive old friar and scalped him. Thus, in the 65th year of his age, the only heir to a wealthy Burgundian house perished under the war-club of the savages for whose salvation he had renounced ease and affluence.

INHUMAN BUTCHERY.

During this tragedy a far more revolting one was being enacted in the great town of Illinois. The Iroquois were tearing open the graves of the dead, and wreaking their vengeance upon the bodies made hideous by putrefaction. At this desecration, it is said, they even ate portions of the dead bodies, while subjecting them to every indignity that brutal hate could inflict. Still unsated by their hellish brutalities, and now unrestrained by the presence of the French, they started in pursuit of the retreating Illinois. Day after day they and the opposing forces moved in compact array down the river, neither being able to gain any advantage over the other. At length the Iroquois obtained by falsehood that which number and prowess denied them. They gave out that their object was to possess the country, not by destroying, but by driving out its present inhabitants. Deceived by this false statement, the Illinois separated, some descending the Mississippi and others crossing to the western shore. The Tamaroas, more credulous than the rest, remained near the mouth of the Illinois, and were suddenly attacked by an overwhelming force of the enemy. The men fled in dismay, and the women and children, to the number of 700, fell into the hands of the ferocious enemy. Then followed the tortures, butcheries and burnings which only the infuriated and imbruted Iroquois could perpetrate. LaSalle on his return discovered the half-charred bodies of women and children still bound to the stakes where they had suffered all the torments hellish hate could devise. In addition

to those who had been burnt, the mangled bodies of women and children thickly covered the ground, many of which bore marks of brutality too horrid for record.

After the ravenous horde had sufficiently glutted their greed for carnage, they retired from the country. The Illinois returned and rebuilt their town.

TONTI SAFE AT GREEN BAY.

After the death of Ribourde, Tonti and his men again resumed their journey. Soon again their craft became disabled, when they abandoned it and started on foot for Lake Michigan. Their supply of provisions soon became exhausted, and they were compelled to subsist in a great measure on roots and herbs. One of their companions wandered off in search of game, and lost his way, and several days elapsed before he rejoined them. In his absence he was without flints and bullets, yet contrived to shoot some turkeys by using slugs cut from a pewter porringer and a fire-brand to discharge his gun. Tonti fell sick of a fever and greatly retarded the progress of the march. Nearing Green Bay, the cold increased and the means of subsistence decreased and the party would have perished had they not found a few ears of corn and some frozen squashes in the fields of a deserted village. Near the close of November they had reached the Pottawatomies, who warmly greeted them. Their chief was an ardent admirer of the French, and was accustomed to say: "There were but three great captains in the world,—himself, Tonti and LaSalle." For the above account of Tonti's encounter with the Iroquois, we are indebted to Davidson and Stuvé's History of Illinois.

LASALLE'S RETURN.

LaSalle returned to Peoria only to meet the hideous picture of devastation. Tonti had escaped, but LaSalle knew not whither. Passing down the lake in search of him and his men, LaSalle discovered that the fort had been destroyed; but the vessel which he had partly constructed was still on the stocks, and but slightly injured. After further fruitless search he fastened to a tree a painting representing himself and party sitting in a canoe and bearing a pipe of peace, and to the painting attached a letter addressed to Tonti.

LaSalle was born in France in 1643, of wealthy parentage, and educated in a college of the Jesuits, from which he separated and came to Canada, a poor man, in 1666. He was a man of daring genius,

and outstripped all his competitors in exploits of travel and commerce with the Indians. He was granted a large tract of land at LaChine, where he established himself in the fur trade. In 1669 he visited the headquarters of the great Iroquois confederacy, at Onondaga, New York, and, obtaining guides, explored the Ohio river to the falls at Louisville. For many years previous, it must be remembered, missionaries and traders were obliged to make their way to the Northwest through Canada on account of the fierce hostility of the Iroquois along the lower lakes and Niagara river, which entirely closed this latter route to the upper lakes. They carried on their commerce chiefly by canoes, paddling them through Ottawa river to Lake Nipissing, carrying them across the portage to French river, and descending that to Lake Huron. This being the route by which they reached the Northwest, we have an explanation of the fact that all the earliest Jesuit missions were established in the neighborhood of the upper lakes. LaSalle conceived the grand idea of opening the route by Niagara river and the lower lakes to Canada commerce by sail vessels, connecting it with the navigation of the Mississippi, and thus opening a magnificent water communication from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico. This truly grand and comprehensive purpose seems to have animated him in his wonderful achievements, and the matchless difficulties and hardships he surmounted. As the first step in the accomplishment of this object he established himself on Lake Ontario, and built and garrisoned Fort Frontenac, the site of the present city of Kingston, Canada. Here he obtained a grant of land from the French crown, and a body of troops, by which he repulsed the Iroquois and opened passage to Niagara Falls. Having by this masterly stroke made it safe to attempt a hitherto untried expedition, his next step, as we have seen, was to build a ship with which to sail the lakes. He was successful in this undertaking, though his ultimate purpose was defeated by a strange combination of untoward circumstances. The Jesuits evidently hated LaSalle and plotted against him, because he had abandoned them and united with a rival order. The fur traders were also jealous of his success in opening new channels of commerce. While they were plodding with their bark canoes through the Ottawa, he was constructing sailing vessels to command the trade of the lakes and the Mississippi. These great plans excited the jealousy and envy of

small traders, introduced treason and revolt into the ranks of his men, and finally led to the foul assassination by which his great achievements were permanently ended.

LASALLE'S ASSASSINATION.

Again visiting the Illinois in the year 1682, LaSalle descended the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico. He erected a standard upon which he inscribed the arms of France, and took formal possession of the whole valley of this mighty river in the name of Louis XIV., then reigning, and in honor of whom he named the country Louisiana. LaSalle then returned to France, was appointed Governor, and returned with a fleet of immigrants for the purpose of planting a colony in Illinois. They arrived in due time in the Gulf of Mexico, but failing to find the mouth of the Mississippi, up which they intended to sail, his supply ship, with the immigrants, was driven ashore and wrecked on Matagorda Bay. With the fragments of the vessel he constructed rude huts and stockades on the shore for the protection of his followers, calling the post Fort St. Louis. He then made a trip into New Mexico in search of silver mines, but, meeting with disappointment, returned to find his colony reduced to forty souls. He then resolved to travel on foot to Illinois. With some twenty of his men they filed out of their fort on the 12th of January, 1687, and after the parting,—which was one of sighs, of tears, and of embraces, all seeming intuitively to know that they should see each other no more,—they started on their disastrous journey. Two of the party, Du Haut and Leotot, when on a hunting expedition in company with a nephew of LaSalle, assassinated him while asleep. The long absence of his nephew caused LaSalle to go in search of him. On approaching the murderers of his nephew, they fired upon him, killing him instantly. They then despoiled the body of its clothing, and left it to be devoured by the wild beasts of the forest. Thus, at the age of 43, perished one whose exploits have so greatly enriched the history of the New World. To estimate aright the marvels of his patient fortitude, one must follow on his track through the vast scene of his interminable journeyings, those thousands of weary miles of forest, marsh and river, where, again and again, in the bitterness of baffled striving, the untiring pilgrim pushed onward toward the goal he never was to attain. America owes him an enduring memory; for in this masculine figure, cast

in iron, she sees the heroic pioneer who guided her to the possession of her richest heritage.

Tonti, who had been stationed at the fort on the Illinois, learning of LaSalle's unsuccessful voyage, immediately started down the Mississippi to his relief. Reaching the Gulf, he found no traces of the colony. He then returned, leaving some of his men at the mouth of the Arkansas. These were discovered by the remnant of LaSalle's followers, who guided them to the fort on the Illinois, where they reported that LaSalle was in Mexico. The little band left at Fort St. Louis were finally destroyed by the Indians, and the murderers of LaSalle were shot. Thus ends the sad chapter of Robert Cavalier de LaSalle's exploration.

FRENCH OCCUPATION.

FIRST SETTLEMENTS.

The first mission in Illinois, as we have already seen, was commenced by Marquette in April, 1675. He called the religious society which he established the "Mission of the Immaculate Conception," and the town Kaskaskia. The first military occupation of the country was at Fort Crevecoeur, erected in 1680; but there is no evidence that a settlement was commenced there, or at Peoria, on the lake above, at that early date. The first settlement of which there is any authentic account was commenced with the building of Fort St. Louis on the Illinois river in 1682; but this was soon abandoned. The oldest permanent settlement, not only in Illinois, but in the valley of the Mississippi, is at Kaskaskia, situated six miles above the mouth of the Kaskaskia river. This was settled in 1690 by the removal of the mission from old Kaskaskia, or Ft. St. Louis, on the Illinois river. Cahokia was settled about the same time. The reason for the removal of the old Kaskaskia settlement and mission, was probably because the dangerous and difficult route by Lake Michigan and the Chicago portage had been almost abandoned, and travelers and traders traveled down and up the Mississippi by the Fox and Wisconsin rivers. It was removed to the vicinity of the Mississippi in order to be in the line of travel from Canada to Louisiana, that is, the lower part of it, for it was all Louisiana then south of the lakes. Illinois came into possession of the French in 1682, and was a dependency of Canada and a part of Louisiana. During the period of French rule in Louisiana, the population

probably never exceeded ten thousand. To the year 1730 the following five distinct settlements were made in the territory of Illinois, numbering, in population, 140 French families, about 600 "converted" Indians, and many traders; Cahokia, near the mouth of Cahokia creek and about five miles below the present city of St. Louis; St. Philip, about forty-five miles below Cahokia; Fort Chartres, twelve miles above Kaskaskia; Kaskaskia, situated on the Kaskaskia river six miles above its confluence with the Mississippi, and Prairie du Rocher, near Fort Chartres. Fort Chartres was built under the direction of the Mississippi Company in 1718, and was for a time the headquarters of the military commandants of the district of Illinois, and the most impregnable fortress in North America. It was also the center of wealth and fashion in the West. For about eighty years the French retained peaceable possession of Illinois. Their amiable disposition and tact of ingratiating themselves with the Indians enabled them to escape almost entirely the broils which weakened and destroyed other colonies. Whether exploring remote rivers or traversing hunting grounds in pursuit of game, in the social circle or as participants in the religious exercises of the church, the red men became their associates and were treated with the kindness and consideration of brothers. For more than a hundred years peace between the white man and the red was unbroken, and when at last this reign of harmony terminated it was not caused by the conciliatory Frenchman, but by the blunt and sturdy Anglo-Saxon. During this century, or until the country was occupied by the English, no regular court was ever held. When, in 1765, the country passed into the hands of the English, many of the French, rather than submit to a change in their institutions, preferred to leave their homes and seek a new abode. There are, however, at the present time a few remnants of the old French stock in the State, who still retain to a great extent the ancient habits and customs of their fathers.

THE MISSISSIPPI COMPANY.

During the earliest period of French occupation of this country, M. Tonti, LaSalle's attendant, was commander-in-chief of all the territory embraced between Canada and the Gulf of Mexico, and extending east and west of the Mississippi as far as his ambition or imagination pleased to allow. He spent twenty-one years in establishing forts and organizing the first settlements of Illinois. Sep-

tember 14, 1712, the French government granted a monopoly of all the trade and commerce of the country to M. Crozat, a wealthy merchant of Paris, who established a trading company in Illinois, and it was by this means that the early settlements became permanent and others established. Crozat surrendered his charter in 1717, and the Company of the West, better known as the Mississippi Company, was organized, to aid and assist the banking system of John Law, the most famous speculator of modern times, and perhaps at one time the wealthiest private individual the world has ever known; but his treasure was transitory. Under the Company of the West a branch was organized called the Company of St. Philip's, for the purpose of working the rich silver mines supposed to be in Illinois, and Philip Renault was appointed as its agent. In 1719 he sailed from France with two hundred miners, laborers and mechanics. During 1719 the Company of the West was by royal order united with the Royal Company of the Indies, and had the influence and support of the crown, who was deluded by the belief that immense wealth would flow into the empty treasury of France. This gigantic scheme, one of the most extensive and wonderful bubbles ever blown up to astonish, deceive and ruin thousands of people, was set in operation by the fertile brain of John Law. Law was born in Scotland in 1671, and so rapid had been his career that at the age of twenty-three he was a "bankrupt, an adulterer, a murderer and an exiled outlaw." But he possessed great financial ability, and by his agreeable and attractive manners, and his enthusiastic advocacy of his schemes, he succeeded in inflaming the imagination of the mercurial Frenchmen, whose greed for gain led them to adopt any plans for obtaining wealth.

Law arrived in Paris with two and a half millions of francs, which he had gained at the gambling table, just at the right time. Louis XIV. had just died and left as a legacy empty coffers and an immense public debt. Every thing and everybody was taxed to the last penny to pay even the interest. All the sources of industry were dried up; the very wind which wafted the barks of commerce seemed to have died away under the pressure of the time; trade stood still; the merchant, the trader, the artificer, once flourishing in affluence, were transformed into clamorous beggars. The life-blood that animated the kingdom was stagnated in all its arteries, and the danger of an awful crisis became such that

the nation was on the verge of bankruptcy. At this critical juncture John Law arrived and proposed his grand scheme of the Mississippi Company; 200,000 shares of stock at 500 livres each were at first issued. This sold readily and great profits were realized. More stock was issued, speculation became rife, the fever seized everybody, and the wildest speculating frenzy pervaded the whole nation. Illinois was thought to contain vast and rich mines of minerals. Kaskaskia, then scarcely more than the settlement of a few savages, was spoken of as an emporium of the most extensive traffic, and as rivaling some of the cities of Europe in refinement, fashion and religious culture. Law was in the zenith of his glory, and the people in the zenith of their infatuation. The high and the low, the rich and the poor, were at once filled with visions of untold wealth, and every age, set, rank and condition were buying and selling stocks. Law issued stock again and again, and readily sold until 2,235,000,000 livres were in circulation, equaling about \$450,000,000. While confidence lasted an impetus was given to trade never before known. An illusory policy everywhere prevailed, and so dazzled the eye that none could see in the horizon the dark cloud announcing the approaching storm. Law at the time was the most influential man in Europe. His house was beset from morning till night with eager applicants for stock. Dukes, marquises and counts, with their wives and daughters, waited for hours in the street below his door. Finding his residence too small, he changed it for the Place Vendome, whither the crowd followed him, and the spacious square had the appearance of a public market. The boulevards and public gardens were forsaken, and the Place Vendome became the most fashionable place in Paris; and he was unable to wait upon even one-tenth part of his applicants. The bubble burst after a few years, scattering ruin and distress in every direction. Law, a short time previous the most popular man in Europe, fled to Brussels, and in 1729 died in Venice, in obscurity and poverty.

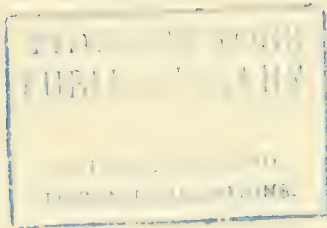
ENGLISH RULE.

As early as 1750 there could be perceived the first throes of the revolution, which gave a new master and new institutions to Illinois. France claimed the whole valley of the Mississippi, and England the right to extend her possessions westward as far as she might desire. Through colonial controversies the two mother

countries were precipitated into a bloody war within the North-western Territory, George Washington firing the first gun of the military struggle which resulted in the overthrow of the French not only in Illinois but in North America. The French evinced a determination to retain control of the territory bordering the Ohio and Mississippi from Canada to the Gulf, and so long as the English colonies were confined to the sea-coast there was little reason for controversy. As the English, however, became acquainted with this beautiful and fertile portion of our country, they not only learned the value of the vast territory, but also resolved to set up a counter claim to the soil. The French established numerous military and trading posts from the frontiers of Canada to New Orleans, and in order to establish also their claims to jurisdiction over the country they carved the lilies of France on the forest trees, or sunk plates of metal in the ground. These measures did not, however, deter the English from going on with their explorations; and though neither party resorted to arms, yet the conflict was gathering, and it was only a question of time when the storm should burst upon the frontier settlement. The French based their claims upon discoveries, the English on grants of territory extending from ocean to ocean, but neither party paid the least attention to the prior claims of the Indians. From this position of affairs, it was evident that actual collision between the contending parties would not much longer be deferred. The English Government, in anticipation of a war, urged the Governor of Virginia to lose no time in building two forts, which were equipped by arms from England. The French anticipated the English and gathered a considerable force to defend their possessions. The Governor determined to send a messenger to the nearest French post and demand an explanation. This resolution of the Governor brought into the history of our country for the first time the man of all others whom America most loves to honor, namely, George Washington. He was chosen, although not yet twenty-one years of age, as the one to perform this delicate and difficult mission. With five companions he set out on Nov. 10, 1753, and after a perilous journey returned Jan. 6, 1754. The struggle commenced and continued long, and was bloody and fierce; but on the 10th of October, 1765, the ensign of France was replaced on the ramparts of Fort Chartres by the flag of Great Britain. This fort was the



GEN. GEORGE ROGERS CLARK.



depot of supplies and the place of rendezvous for the united forces of the French. At this time the colonies of the Atlantic seaboard were assembled in preliminary congress at New York, dreaming of liberty and independence for the continent; and Washington, who led the expedition against the French for the English king, in less than ten years was commanding the forces opposed to the English tyrant. Illinois, besides being constructively a part of Florida for over one hundred years, during which time no Spaniard set foot upon her soil or rested his eyes upon her beautiful plains, for nearly ninety years had been in the actual occupation of the French, their puny settlements slumbering quietly in colonial dependence on the distant waters of the Kaskaskia, Illinois and Wabash.

GEN. CLARK'S EXPLOITS.

The Northwest Territory was now entirely under English rule, and on the breaking out of the Revolutionary war the British held every post of importance in the West. While the colonists of the East were maintaining a fierce struggle with the armies of England, their western frontiers were ravaged by merciless butcheries of Indian warfare. The jealousy of the savage was aroused to action by the rapid extension of American settlement westward and the improper influence exerted by a number of military posts garrisoned by British troops. To prevent indiscriminate slaughters arising from these causes, Illinois became the theater of some of the most daring exploits connected with American history. The hero of the achievements by which this beautiful land was snatched as a gem from the British Crown, was George Rogers Clark, of Virginia. He had closely watched the movements of the British throughout the Northwest, and understood their whole plan; he also knew the Indians were not unanimously in accord with the English, and therefore was convinced that if the British could be defeated and expelled from the Northwest, the natives might be easily awed into neutrality. Having convinced himself that the enterprise against the Illinois settlement might easily succeed, he repaired to the capital of Virginia, arriving Nov. 5, 1777. While he was on his way, fortunately, Burgoyne was defeated (Oct. 17), and the spirits of the colonists were thereby greatly encouraged. Patrick Henry was Governor of Virginia, and at once entered heartily into Clark's plans. After satisfying the Virginia leaders of the feasibility of his project, he received two sets of instructions,—one secret, the

other open. The latter authorized him to enlist seven companies to go to Kentucky, and serve three months after their arrival in the West. The secret order authorized him to arm these troops, to procure his powder and lead of General Hand at Pittsburg, and to proceed at once to subjugate the country.

HE TAKES KASKASKIA.

With these instructions Col. Clark repaired to Pittsburg, choosing rather to raise his men west of the mountains, as he well knew all were needed in the colonies in the conflict there. He sent Col. W. B. Smith to Holstein and Captains Helm and Bowman to other localities to enlist men; but none of them succeeded in raising the required number. The settlers in these parts were afraid to leave their own firesides exposed to a vigilant foe, and but few could be induced to join the expedition. With these companies and several private volunteers Clark commenced his descent of the Ohio, which he navigated as far as the falls, where he took possession of and fortified Corn Island, a small island between the present cities of Louisville, Ky., and New Albany, Ind. Here, after having completed his arrangements and announced to the men their real destination, he left a small garrison; and on the 24th of June, during a total eclipse of the sun, which to them augured no good, they floated down the river. His plan was to go by water as far as Fort Massac, and thence march direct to Kaskaskia. Here he intended to surprise the garrison, and after its capture go to Cahokia, then to Vincennes, and lastly to Detroit. Should he fail, he intended to march directly to the Mississippi river and cross it into the Spanish country. Before his start he received good items of information: one that an alliance had been formed between France and the United States, and the other that the Indians throughout the Illinois country and the inhabitants at the various frontier posts had been led by the British to believe that the "Long Knives," or Virginians, were the most fierce, bloodthirsty and cruel savages that ever scalped a foe. With this impression on their minds, Clark saw that proper management would cause them to submit at once from fear, if surprised, and then from gratitude would become friendly, if treated with unexpected lenity. The march to Kaskaskia was made through a hot July sun, they arriving on the evening of the 4th of July, 1778. They captured the fort near the village and soon after the village itself, by surprise, and without the loss of

a single man and without killing any of the enemy. After sufficiently working on the fears of the natives, Clark told them they were at perfect liberty to worship as they pleased, and to take whichever side of the great conflict they would; also he would protect them against any barbarity from British or Indian foe. This had the desired effect; and the inhabitants, so unexpectedly and so gratefully surprised by the unlooked-for turn of affairs, at once swore allegiance to the American arms; and when Clark desired to go to Cahokia on the 6th of July, they accompanied him, and through their influence the inhabitants of the place surrendered and gladly placed themselves under his protection.

In the person of M. Gibault, priest of Kaskaskia, Clark found a powerful ally and generous friend. Clark saw that, to retain possession of the Northwest and treat successfully with the Indians, he must establish a government for the colonies he had taken. St. Vincent, the post next in importance to Detroit, remained yet to be taken before the Mississippi valley was conquered. M. Gibault told him that he would alone, by persuasion, lead Vincennes to throw off its connection with England. Clark gladly accepted this offer, and July 14th, in company with a fellow-townsmen, Gibault started on his mission of peace. On the 1st of August he returned with the cheerful intelligence that everything was peaceably adjusted at Vincennes in favor of the Americans. During the interval, Col. Clark established his courts, placed garrisons at Kaskaskia and Cahokia, successfully re-enlisted his men, and sent word to have a fort (which proved the germ of Louisville) erected at the falls of the Ohio.

While the American commander was thus negotiating with the Indians, Hamilton, the British Governor of Detroit, heard of Clark's invasion, and was greatly incensed because the country which he had in charge should be wrested from him by a few ragged militia. He therefore hurriedly collected a force, marched by way of the Wabash, and appeared before the fort at Vincennes. The inhabitants made an effort to defend the town, and when Hamilton's forces arrived, Captain Helm and a man named Henry were the only Americans in the fort. These men had been sent by Clark. The latter charged a cannon and placed it in the open gateway, and the Captain stood by it with a lighted match and cried out, as Hamilton came in hailing distance, "Halt!" The British officer, not

knowing the strength of the garrison, stopped, and demanded the surrender of the fort. Helm exclaimed, "No man shall enter here till I know the terms." Hamilton responded, "You shall have the honors of war." The entire garrison consisted of one officer and one private.

VINCENNES CAPTURED.

On taking Kaskaskia, Clark made a prisoner of Rocheblave, commander of the place, and got possession of all his written instructions for the conduct of the war. From these papers he received important information respecting the plans of Col. Hamilton, Governor at Detroit, who was intending to make a vigorous and concerted attack upon the frontier. After arriving at Vincennes, however, he gave up his intended campaign for the winter, and trusting to his distance from danger and to the difficulty of approaching him, sent off his Indian warriors to prevent troops from coming down the Ohio, and to annoy the Americans in all ways. Thus he sat quietly down to pass the winter with only about eighty soldiers, but secure, as he thought, from molestation. But he evidently did not realize the character of the men with whom he was contending. Clark, although he could muster only one hundred and thirty men, determined to take advantage of Hamilton's weakness and security, and attack him as the only means of saving himself; for unless he captured Hamilton, Hamilton would capture him. Accordingly, about the beginning of February, 1779, he dispatched a small galley which he had fitted out, mounted with two four-pounders and four swivels and manned with a company of soldiers, and carrying stores for his men, with orders to force her way up the Wabash, to take her station a few miles below Vincennes, and to allow no person to pass her. He himself marched with his little band, and spent sixteen days in traversing the country from Kaskaskia to Vincennes, passing with incredible fatigue through woods and marshes. He was five days in crossing the bottom lands of the Wabash; and for five miles was frequently up to the breast in water. After overcoming difficulties which had been thought insurmountable, he appeared before the place and completely surprised it. The inhabitants readily submitted, but Hamilton at first defended himself in the fort. Next day, however, he surrendered himself and his garrison prisoners-of-war. By his activity in encouraging the hostilities of the Indians and by the revolting enormities perpetrated by

those savages, Hamilton had rendered himself so obnoxious that he was thrown in prison and put in irons. During his command of the British frontier posts he offered prizes to the Indians for all the scalps of the Americans they would bring him, and earned in consequence thereof the title, "Hair-Buyer General," by which he was ever afterward known.

The services of Clark proved of essential advantage to his countrymen. They disconcerted the plans of Hamilton, and not only saved the western frontier from depredations by the savages, but also greatly cooled the ardor of the Indians for carrying on a contest in which they were not likely to be the gainers. Had it not been for this small army, a union of all the tribes from Maine to Georgia against the colonies might have been effected, and the whole current of our history changed.

ILLINOIS.

* COUNTY OF ILLINOIS.

In October, 1778, after the successful campaign of Col. Clark, the assembly of Virginia erected the conquered country, embracing all the territory northwest of the Ohio river, into the County of Illinois, which was doubtless the largest county in the world, exceeding in its dimensions the whole of Great Britain and Ireland. To speak more definitely, it contained the territory now embraced in the great States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan. On the 12th of December, 1778, John Todd was appointed Lieutenant-Commandant of this county by Patrick Henry, then Governor of Virginia, and accordingly, also, the first of Illinois County.

NORTHWESTERN TERRITORY.

Illinois continued to form a part of Virginia until March 1, 1784, when that State ceded all the territory north of the Ohio to the United States. Immediately the general Government proceeded to establish a form of government for the settlers in the territories thus ceded. This form continued until the passage of the ordinance of 1787, for the government of the Northwestern Territory. No man can study the secret history of this ordinance and not feel that Providence was guiding with sleepless eye the des-

tinies of these unborn States. American legislation has never achieved anything more admirable, as an internal government, than this comprehensive ordinance. Its provisions concerning the distribution of property, the principles of civil and religious liberty which it laid at the foundation of the communities since established, and the efficient and simple organization by which it created the first machinery of civil society, are worthy of all the praise that has ever been given them.

ORDINANCE OF 1787.

This ordinance has a marvelous and interesting history. Considerable controversy has been indulged in as to who is entitled to the credit for framing it. This belongs, undoubtedly, to Nathan Dane; and to Rufus King and Timothy Pickering belong the credit for suggesting the proviso contained in it against slavery, and also for aids to religion and knowledge, and for assuring forever the common use, without charge, of the great national highways of the Mississippi, the St. Lawrence and their tributaries to all the citizens of the United States. To Thomas Jefferson is also due much credit, as some features of this ordinance were embraced in his ordinance of 1784. But the part taken by each in the long, laborious and eventful struggle which had so glorious a consummation in the ordinance, consecrating forever, by one imprescriptible and unchangeable monument, the very heart of our country to Freedom, Knowledge, and Union, will forever honor the names of those illustrious statesmen.

Mr. Jefferson had vainly tried to secure a system of government for the Northwestern Territory. He was an emancipationist and favored the exclusion of slavery from the territory, but the South voted him down every time he proposed a measure of this nature. In 1787, as late as July 10, an organizing act without the anti-slavery clause was pending. This concession to the South was expected to carry it. Congress was in session in New York. On July 5, Rev. Manasseh Cutler, of Massachusetts, came into New York to lobby on the Northwestern Territory. Everything seemed to fall into his hands. Events were ripe. The state of the public credit, the growing of Southern prejudice, the basis of his mission, his personal character, all combined to complete one of those sudden and marvelous revolutions of public sentiment that

once in five or ten centuries are seen to sweep over a country like the breath of the Almighty.

Cutler was a graduate of Yale. He had studied and taken degrees in the three learned professions, medicine, law, and divinity. He had published a scientific examination of the plants of New England. As a scientist in America his name stood second only to that of Franklin. He was a courtly gentleman of the old style, a man of commanding presence and of inviting face. The Southern members said they had never seen such a gentleman in the North. He came representing a Massachusetts company that desired to purchase a tract of land, now included in Ohio, for the purpose of planting a colony. It was a speculation. Government money was worth eighteen cents on the dollar. This company had collected enough to purchase 1,500,000 acres of land. Other speculators in New York made Dr. Cutler their agent, which enabled him to represent a demand for 5,500,000 acres. As this would reduce the national debt, and Jefferson's policy was to provide for the public credit, it presented a good opportunity to do something.

Massachusetts then owned the territory of Maine, which she was crowding on the market. She was opposed to opening the Northwestern region. This fired the zeal of Virginia. The South caught the inspiration, and all exalted Dr. Cutler. The entire South rallied around him. Massachusetts could not vote against him, because many of the constituents of her members were interested personally in the Western speculation. Thus Cutler, making friends in the South, and doubtless using all the arts of the lobby, was enabled to command the situation. True to deeper convictions, he dictated one of the most compact and finished documents of wise statesmanship that has ever adorned any human law book. He borrowed from Jefferson the term "Articles of Compact," which, preceding the federal constitution, rose into the most sacred character. He then followed very closely the constitution of Massachusetts, adopted three years before. Its most prominent points were:

1. The exclusion of slavery from the territory forever.
2. Provision for public schools, giving one township for a seminary and every section numbered 16 in each township; that is, one thirty-sixth of all the land for public schools.
3. A provision prohibiting the adoption of any constitution or

the enactment of any law that should nullify pre-existing contracts.

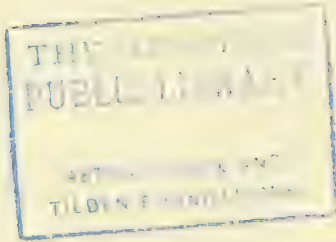
Be it forever remembered that this compact declared that "religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall always be encouraged." Dr. Cutler planted himself on this platform and would not yield. Giving his unqualified declaration that it was that or nothing,—that unless they could make the land desirable they did not want it,—he took his horse and buggy and started for the constitutional convention at Philadelphia. On July 13, 1787, the bill was put upon its passage, and was unanimously adopted. Thus the great States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin, a vast empire, were consecrated to freedom, intelligence, and morality. Thus the great heart of the nation was prepared to save the union of States, for it was this act that was the salvation of the republic and the destruction of slavery. Soon the South saw their great blunder and tried to have the compact repealed. In 1803 Congress referred it to a committee, of which John Randolph was chairman. He reported that this ordinance was a compact and opposed repeal. Thus it stood, a rock in the way of the on-rushing sea of slavery.

SYMPATHY WITH SLAVERY.

With all this timely aid it was, however, a most desperate and protracted struggle to keep the soil of Illinois sacred to freedom. It was the natural battle-field for the irrepressible conflict. In the southern end of the State slavery preceded the compact. It existed among the old French settlers, and was hard to eradicate. That portion was also settled from the slave States, and this population brought their laws, customs, and institutions with them. A stream of population from the North poured into the northern part of the State. These sections misunderstood and hated each other perfectly. The Southerners regarded the Yankees as a skinning, tricky, penurious race of peddlers, filling the country with tinware, brass clocks, and wooden nutmegs. The Northerner thought of the Southerner as a lean, lank, lazy creature, burrowing in a hut, and rioting in whisky, dirt, and ignorance. These causes aided in making the struggle long and bitter. So strong was the sympathy with slavery that, in spite of the ordinance of 1787, and in spite of the deed of cession, it was determined to allow the old French settlers to retain their slaves. Planters from the slave States might



GEN. ARTHUR ST. CLAIR.



bring their slaves if they would give them an opportunity to choose freedom or years of service and bondage for their children till they should become thirty years of age. If they chose freedom they must leave the State within sixty days, or be sold as fugitives. Servants were whipped for offenses for which white men were fined. Each lash paid forty cents of the fine. A negro ten miles from home without a pass was whipped. These famous laws were imported from the slave States, just as the laws for the inspection of flax and wool were imported when there was neither in the State.

ST. CLAIR, GOVERNOR OF NORTHWESTERN TERRITORY.

On October 5, 1787, Maj. Gen. Arthur St. Clair was, by Congress, elected Governor of this vast territory. St. Clair was born in Scotland and emigrated to America in 1755. He served in the French and English war, and was major general in the Revolution. In 1786 he was elected to Congress and chosen President of that body.

ILLINOIS TERRITORY.

After the division of the Northwestern Territory Illinois became one of the counties of the Territory of Indiana, from which it was separated by an act of Congress Feb. 3, 1809, forming the Territory of Illinois, with a population estimated at 9,000, and then included the present State of Wisconsin. It was divided, at the time, into two counties,—St. Clair and Randolph. John Boyle, of Kentucky, was appointed Governor, by the President, James Madison, but declining, Ninian Edwards, of the same State, was then appointed and served with distinction; and after the organization of Illinois as a State he served in the same capacity, being its third Governor.

WAR OF 1812. THE OUTBREAK.

For some years previous to the war between the United States and England in 1812, considerable trouble was experienced with the Indians. Marauding bands of savages would attack small settlements and inhumanly butcher all the inhabitants, and mutilate their dead bodies. To protect themselves, the settlers organized companies of rangers, and erected block houses and stockades in every settlement. The largest, strongest and best one of these was Fort Russell, near the present village of Edwardsville. This stockade

was made the main rendezvous for troops and military stores, and Gov. Edwards, who during the perilous times of 1812, when Indian hostilities threatened on every hand, assumed command of the Illinois forces, established his headquarters at this place. The Indians were incited to many of these depredations by English emissaries, who for years continued their dastardly work of "setting the red men, like dogs, upon the whites."

In the summer of 1811 a peace convention was held with the Pottawatomies at Peoria, when they promised that peace should prevail; but their promises were soon broken. Tecumseh, the great warrior, and fit successor of Pontiac, started in the spring of 1811, to arouse the Southern Indians to war against the whites. The purpose of this chieftain was well known to Gov. Harrison, of Indiana Territory, who determined during Tecumseh's absence to strike and disperse the hostile forces collected at Tippecanoe. This he successfully did on Nov. 7, winning the sobriquet of "Tippecanoe," by which he was afterwards commonly known. Several peace councils were held, at which the Indians promised good behavior, but only to deceive the whites. Almost all the savages of the Northwest were thoroughly stirred up and did not desire peace. The British agents at various points, in anticipation of a war with the United States, sought to enlist the favor of the savages by distributing to them large supplies of arms, ammunition and other goods.

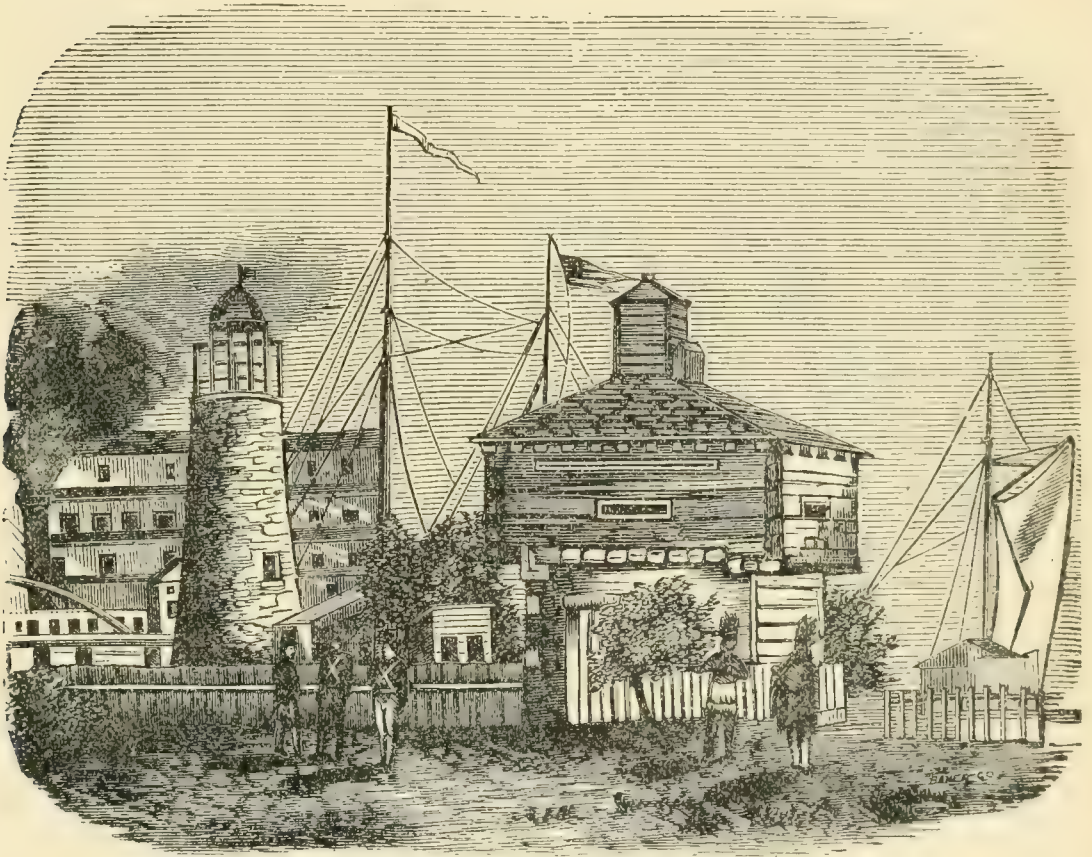
The English continued their insults to our flag upon the high seas, and their government refusing to relinquish its offensive course, all hopes of peace and safe commercial relations were abandoned, and Congress, on the 19th of June, 1812, formally declared war against Great Britain. In Illinois the threatened Indian troubles had already caused a more thorough organization of the militia and greater protection by the erection of forts. As intimated, the Indians took the war-path long before the declaration of hostilities between the two civilized nations, committing great depredations, the most atrocious of which was the

MASSACRE AT FORT DEARBORN.

During the war of 1812 between the United States and England, the greatest, as well as the most revolting, massacre of whites that ever occurred in Illinois, was perpetrated by the Pottawatomie Indians, at Fort Dearborn. This fort was built by the Government, in 1804, on the south side of the Chicago river, and was garrisoned

by 54 men under command of Capt. Nathan Heald, assisted by Lieutenant Helm and Ensign Ronan; Dr. Voorhees, surgeon. The residents at the post at that time were the wives of officers Heald and Helm and a few of the soldiers, Mr. Kinzie and his family, and a few Canadians. The soldiers and Mr. Kinzie were on the most friendly terms with the Pottawatomies and Winnebagoes, the principal tribes around them.

On the 7th of August, 1812, arrived the order from Gen. Hull, at Detroit, to evacuate Fort Dearborn, and distribute all United States property to the Indians. Chicago was so deep in the wilderness



OLD FORT DEARBORN.

that this was the first intimation the garrison received of the declaration of war made on the 19th of June. The Indian chief who brought the dispatch advised Capt. Heald not to evacuate, and that if he should decide to do so, it be done immediately, and by forced marches elude the concentration of the savages before the news could be circulated among them. To this most excellent advice the Captain gave no heed, but on the 12th held a council with

the Indians, apprising them of the orders received, and offering a liberal reward for an escort of Pottawatomies to Fort Wayne. The Indians, with many professions of friendship, assented to all he proposed, and promised all he required. The remaining officers refused to join in the council, for they had been informed that treachery was designed,—that the Indians intended to murder those in the council, and then destroy those in the fort. The port holes were open, displaying cannons pointing directly upon the council. This action, it is supposed, prevented a massacre at that time.

Mr. Kinzie, who knew the Indians well, begged Capt. Heald not to confide in their promises, or distribute the arms and ammunitions among them, for it would only put power in their hands to destroy the whites. This argument, true and excellent in itself, was now certainly inopportune, and would only incense the treacherous foe. But the Captain resolved to follow it, and accordingly on the night of the 13th, after the distribution of the other property, the arms were broken, and the barrels of whisky, of which there was a large quantity, were rolled quietly through the sally-port, their heads knocked in and their contents emptied into the river. On that night the lurking red-skins crept near the fort and discovered the destruction of the promised booty going on within. The next morning the powder was seen floating on the surface of the river, and the Indians asserted that such an abundance of “fire-water” had been emptied into the river as to make it taste “groggy.” Many of them drank of it freely.

On the 14th the desponding garrison was somewhat cheered by the arrival of Capt. Wells, with 15 friendly Miamis. Capt. Wells heard at Fort Wayne of the order to evacuate Fort Dearborn, and knowing the hostile intentions of the Indians, made a rapid march through the wilderness to protect, if possible, his niece, Mrs. Heald, and the officers and the garrison from certain destruction. But he came too late. Every means for its defense had been destroyed the night before, and arrangements were made for leaving the fort on the following morning.

The fatal morning of the 16th at length dawned brightly on the world. The sun shone in unclouded splendor upon the glassy waters of Lake Michigan. At 9 A. M., the party moved out of the southern gate of the fort, in military array. The band, feeling the solemnity of the occasion, struck up the Dead March in Saul. Capt.

Wells, with his face blackened after the manner of the Indians, led the advance guard at the head of his friendly Miamis, the garrison with loaded arms, the baggage wagons with the sick, and the women and children following, while the Pottawatomie Indians, about 500 in number, who had pledged their honor to escort the whites in safety to Fort Wayne, brought up the rear. The party took the road along the lake shore. On reaching the range of sand-hills separating the beach from the prairie, about one mile and a half from the fort, the Indians defiled to the right into the prairie, bringing the sand-hills between them and the whites. This divergence was scarcely effected when Capt. Wells, who had kept in advance with his Indians, rode furiously back and exclaimed, "They are about to attack us. Form instantly and charge upon them!" These words were scarcely uttered before a volley of balls from Indian muskets was poured in upon them. The troops were hastily formed into line, and charged up the bank. One veteran of 70 fell as they ascended. The Indians were driven back to the prairie, and then the battle was waged by 54 soldiers, 12 civilians, and three or four women—the cowardly Miamis having fled at the outset—against 500 Indian warriors. The whites behaved gallantly, and sold their lives dearly. They fought desperately until two-thirds of their number were slain; the remaining 27 surrendered. And now the most sickening and heart-rending butchery of this calamitous day was committed by a young savage, who assailed one of the baggage wagons containing 12 children, every one of which fell beneath his murderous tomahawk. When Capt. Wells, who with the others had become prisoner, beheld this scene at a distance, he exclaimed in a tone loud enough to be heard by the savages, "If this be your game, I can kill too;" and turning his horse, started for the place where the Indians had left their squaws and children. The Indians hotly pursued, but he avoided their deadly bullets for a time. Soon his horse was killed and he severely wounded. With a yell the young braves rushed to make him their prisoner and reserve him for torture. But an enraged warrior stabbed him in the back, and he fell dead. His heart was afterwards taken out, cut in pieces and distributed among the tribes. Billy Caldwell, a half-breed Wyandot, well-known in Chicago long afterward, buried his remains the next day. Wells street in Chicago, perpetuates his memory.

In this fearful combat women bore a conspicuous part. A wife of one of the soldiers, who had frequently heard that the Indians subjected their prisoners to tortures worse than death, resolved not to be taken alive, and continued fighting until she was literally cut to pieces. Mrs. Heald was an excellent equestrian, and an expert in the use of the rifle. She fought bravely, receiving several wounds. Though faint from loss of blood, she managed to keep in her saddle. A savage raised his tomahawk to kill her, when she looked him full in the face, and with a sweet smile and gentle voice said, in his own language, "Surely you will not kill a squaw." The arm of the savage fell, and the life of this heroic woman was saved. Mrs. Helm had an encounter with a stalwart Indian, who attempted to tomahawk her. Springing to one side, she received the glancing blow on her shoulder, and at the same time she seized the savage round the neck and endeavored to get his scalping-knife which hung in a sheath at his breast. While she was thus struggling, she was dragged from his grasp by another and an older Indian. The latter bore her, struggling and resisting, to the lake and plunged her in. She soon perceived it was not his intention to drown her, because he held her in such a position as to keep her head out of the water. She recognized him to be a celebrated chief called Black Partridge. When the firing ceased she was conducted up the sand-bank.

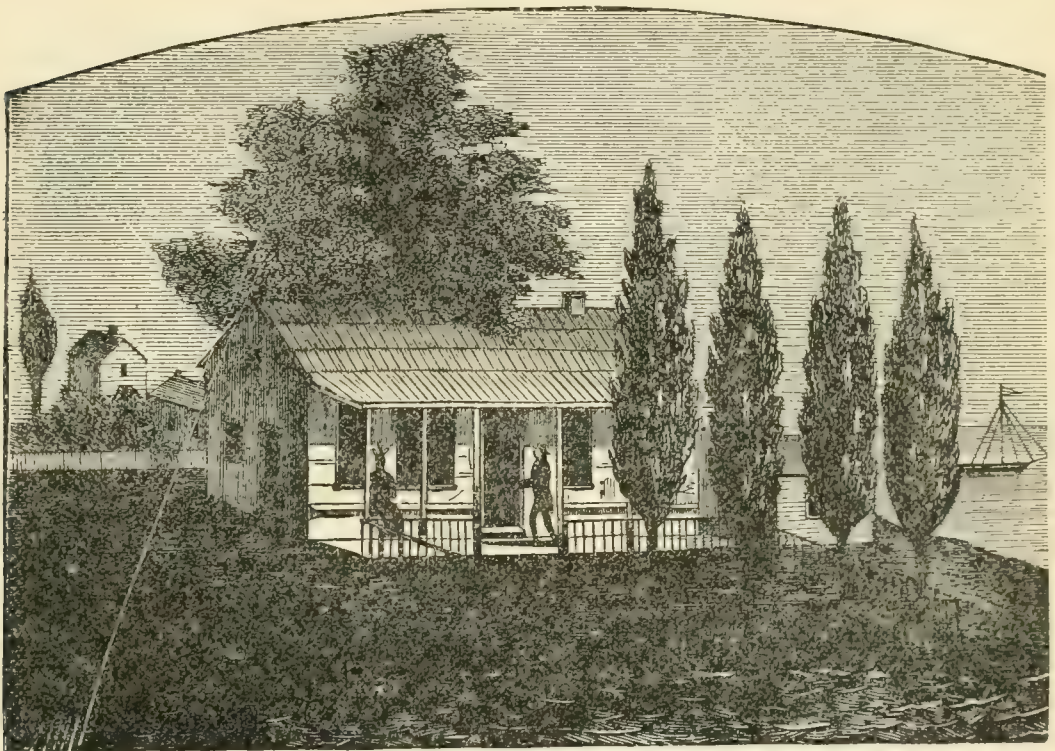
SLAUGHTER OF PRISONERS.

The prisoners were taken back to the Indian camp, when a new scene of horror was enacted. The wounded not being included in the terms of the surrender, as it was interpreted by the Indians, and the British general, Proctor, having offered a liberal bounty for American scalps, nearly all the wounded were killed and scalped, and the price of the trophies was afterwards paid by the British general. In the stipulation of surrender, Capt. Heald had not particularly mentioned the wounded. These helpless sufferers, on reaching the Indian camp, were therefore regarded by the brutal savages as fit subjects upon which to display their cruelty and satisfy their desire for blood. Referring to the terrible butchery of the prisoners, in an account given by Mrs. Helm, she says: "An old squaw, infuriated by the loss of friends or excited by the sanguinary scenes around her, seemed possessed of demoniac fury. She seized a stable-fork and assaulted one miserable victim, who lay

groaning and writhing in the agonies of his wounds, aggravated by the scorching beams of the sun. With a delicacy of feeling, scarcely to have been expected under such circumstances, Wan-bee-nee-wan stretched a mat across two poles, between me and this dreadful scene. I was thus spared, in some degree, a view of its horrors, although I could not entirely close my ears to the cries of the sufferer. The following night five more of the wounded prisoners were tomahawked."

KINZIE FAMILY SAVED.

That evening, about sundown, a council of chiefs was held to decide the fate of the prisoners, and it was agreed to deliver them



OLD KINZIE HOUSE.

to the British commander at Detroit. After dark, many warriors from a distance came into camp, who were thirsting for blood, and were determined to murder the prisoners regardless of the terms of surrender. Black Partridge, with a few of his friends, surrounded Kinzie's house to protect the inmates from the tomahawks of the bloodthirsty savages. Soon a band of hostile warriors rushed by them into the house, and stood with tomahawks and scalping-knives, awaiting the signal from their chief to commence the work of death.

Black Partridge said to Mrs. Kinzie: "We are doing everything in our power to save you, but all is now lost; you and your friends, together with all the prisoners of the camp, will now be slain." At that moment a canoe was heard approaching the shore, when Black Partridge ran down to the river, trying in the darkness to make out the new comers, and at the same time shouted, "Who are you?" In the bow of the approaching canoe stood a tall, manly personage, with a rifle in his hand. He jumped ashore exclaiming, "I am Sau-ga-nash." "Then make all speed to the house; our friends are in danger, and you only can save them." It was Billy Caldwell, the half-breed Wyandot. He hurried forward, entered the house with a resolute step, deliberately removed his accouterments, placed his rifle behind the door, and saluted the Indians: "How now, my friends! a good day to you. I was told there were enemies here, but am glad to find only friends." Diverted by the coolness of his manner, they were ashamed to avow their murderous purpose, and simply asked for some cotton goods to wrap their dead, for burial. And thus, by his presence of mind, Caldwell averted the murder of the Kinzie family and the prisoners. The latter, with their wives and children, were dispersed among the Pottawatomie tribes along the Illinois, Rock and Wabash rivers, and some to Milwaukee. The most of them were ransomed at Detroit the following spring. A part of them, however, remained in captivity another year.

EXPEDITION AGAINST THE INDIANS.

By the middle of August, through the disgraceful surrender of Gen. Hull, at Detroit, and the evacuation of Fort Dearborn and massacre of its garrison, the British and Indians were in possession of the whole Northwest. The savages, emboldened by their successes, penetrated deeper into the settlements, committing great depredations. The activity and success of the enemy aroused the people to a realization of the great danger their homes and families were in. Gov. Edwards collected a force of 350 men at Camp Russell, and Capt. Russell came from Vincennes with about 50 more. Being officered and equipped, they proceeded about the middle of October on horseback, carrying with them 20 days' rations, to Peoria. Capt. Craig was sent with two boats up the Illinois, with provisions and tools to build a fort. The little army proceeded to Peoria Lake, where was located a Pottawatomie village. They arrived late

at night, within a few miles of the village, without their presence being known to the Indians. Four men were sent out that night to reconnoiter the position of the village. The four brave men who volunteered for this perilous service were Thomas Carlin (afterward Governor), and Robert, Stephen and Davis Whiteside. They proceeded to the village, and explored it and the approaches to it thoroughly, without starting an Indian or provoking the bark of a dog. The low lands between the Indian village and the troops were covered with a rank growth of tall grass, so high and dense as to readily conceal an Indian on horseback, until within a few feet of him. The ground had become still more yielding by recent rains, rendering it almost impassable by mounted men. To prevent detection, the soldiers had camped without lighting the usual camp-fires. The men lay down in their cold and cheerless camp, with many misgivings. They well remembered how the skulking savages fell upon Harrison's men at Tippecanoe during the night. To add to their fears, a gun in the hands of a soldier was carelessly discharged, raising great consternation in the camp.

AN INDIAN KILLED.

Through a dense fog which prevailed the following morning, the army took up its line of march for the Indian town, Capt. Judy with his corps of spies in advance. In the tall grass they came up with an Indian and his squaw, both mounted. The Indian wanted to surrender, but Judy observed that he "did not leave home to take prisoners," and instantly shot one of them. With the blood streaming from his mouth and nose, and in his agony "singing the death song," the dying Indian raised his gun, shot and mortally wounded a Mr. Wright, and in a few minutes expired. Many guns were immediately discharged at the other Indian, not then known to be a squaw, all of which missed her. Badly scared, and her husband killed by her side, the agonizing wails of the squaw were heart-rending. She was taken prisoner, and afterwards restored to her nation.

TOWN BURNED.

On rearing the town a general charge was made, the Indians fleeing to the interior wilderness. Some of their warriors made a stand, when a sharp engagement occurred, but the Indians were routed. In their flight they left behind all their winter's store of

provisions, which was taken, and their town burned. Some Indian children were found who had been left in the hurried flight, also some disabled adults, one of whom was in a starving condition and with a voracious appetite partook of the bread given him. He is said to have been killed by a cowardly trooper straggling behind, after the main army had resumed its retrograde march, who wanted to be able to boast that he had killed an Indian.

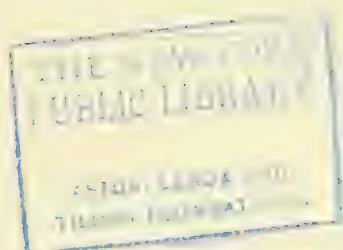
About the time Gov. Edwards started with his little band against the Indians, Gen. Hopkins, with 2,000 Kentucky riflemen, left Vincennes to cross the prairies of Illinois and destroy the Indian villages along the Illinois river. Edwards, with his rangers, expected to act in concert with Gen. Hopkins' riflemen. After marching 80 or 90 miles into the enemy's country, Gen. Hopkins' men became dissatisfied, and on Oct. 20 the entire army turned and retreated homeward before even a foe had been met. After the victory of the Illinois rangers they heard nothing of Gen. Hopkins and his 2,000 mounted Kentucky riflemen; and apprehensive that a large force of warriors would be speedily collected, it was deemed prudent not to protract their stay, and accordingly the retrograde march was commenced the very day of the attack.

PEORIA BURNED.

The force of Capt. Craig, in charge of the provision boats, was not idle during this time. They proceeded to Peoria, where they were fired on by ten Indians during the night, who immediately fled. Capt. Craig discovered, at daylight, their tracks leading up into the French town. He inquired of the French their whereabouts, who denied all knowledge of them, and said they "had heard or seen nothing;" but he took the entire number prisoners, burned and destroyed Peoria, and bore the captured inhabitants away on his boats to a point below the present city of Alton, where he landed and left them in the woods,—men, women, and children,—in the inclement month of November, without shelter, and without food other than the slender stores they had themselves gathered up before their departure. They found their way to St. Louis in an almost starving condition. The burning of Peoria and taking its inhabitants prisoners, on the mere suspicion that they sympathized with the Indians, was generally regarded as a needless, if not wanton, act of military power.



PONTIAC, THE OTTAWA CHIEF.



SECOND EXPEDITION AGAINST THE INDIANS.

In the early part of 1813, the country was put in as good defense as the sparse population admitted. In spite of the precaution taken, numerous depredations and murders were committed by the Indians, which again aroused the whites, and another expedition was sent against the foe, who had collected in large numbers in and around Peoria. This army was composed of about 900 men, collected from both Illinois and Missouri, and under command of Gen. Howard. They marched across the broad prairies of Illinois to Peoria, where there was a small stockade in charge of United States troops. Two days previously the Indians made an attack on the fort, but were repulsed. Being in the enemy's country, knowing their stealthy habits, and the troops at no time observing a high degree of discipline, many unnecessary night alarms occurred, yet the enemy were far away. The army marched up the lake to Chillicothe, burning on its way two deserted villages. At the present site of Peoria the troops remained in camp several weeks. While there they built a fort, which they named in honor of Gen. George Rogers Clark, who with his brave Virginians wrested Illinois from the English during the Revolutionary struggle. This fort was destroyed by fire in 1818. It gave a name to Peoria which it wore for several years. After the building of Fort Crevecoeur, in 1680, Peoria lake was very familiar to Western travel and history; but there is no authentic account of a permanent European settlement there until 1778, when Laville de Meillet, named after its founder, was started. Owing to the quality of the water and its greater salubrity, the location was changed to the present site of Peoria, and by 1796 the old had been entirely abandoned for the new village. After its destruction in 1812 it was not settled again until 1819, and then by American pioneers, though in 1813 Fort Clark was built there.

EXPEDITION UP THE MISSISSIPPI.

The second campaign against the Indians at Peoria closed without an engagement, or even a sight of the enemy, yet great was the benefit derived from it. It showed to the Indians the power and resources of his white foe. Still the calendar of the horrible deeds of butchery of the following year is long and bloody. A joint expedition again moved against the Indians in 1814, under Gov.

Clark of Missouri. This time they went up the Mississippi in barges, Prairie du Chien being the point of destination. There they found a small garrison of British troops, which, however, soon fled, as did the inhabitants, leaving Clark in full possession. He immediately set to work and erected Fort Shelby. The Governor returned to St. Louis, leaving his men in peaceable possession of the place, but a large force of British and Indians came down upon them, and the entire garrison surrendered. In the mean time Gen. Howard sent 108 men to strengthen the garrison. Of this number 66 were Illinois rangers, under Capts. Rector and Riggs, who occupied two boats. The remainder were with Lieut. Campbell.

A DESPERATE FIGHT.

At Rock Island Campbell was warned to turn back, as an attack was contemplated. The other boats passed on up the river and were some two miles ahead when Campbell's barge was struck by a strong gale which forced it against a small island near the Illinois shore. Thinking it best to lie to till the wind abated, sentinels were stationed while the men went ashore to cook breakfast. At this time a large number of Indians on the main shore under Black Hawk commenced an attack. The savages in canoes passed rapidly to the island, and with a war-whoop rushed upon the men, who retreated and sought refuge in the barge. A battle of brisk musketry now ensued between the few regulars aboard the stranded barge and the hordes of Indians under cover of trees on the island, with severe loss to the former. Meanwhile Capt. Rector and Riggs, ahead with their barges, seeing the smoke of battle, attempted to return; but in the strong gale Riggs' boat became unmanageable and was stranded on the rapids. Rector, to avoid a similar disaster, let go his anchor. The rangers, however, opened with good aim and telling effect upon the savages. The unequal combat having raged for some time and about closing, the commander's barge, with many wounded and several dead on board,—among the former of whom, very badly, was Campbell himself,—was discovered to be on fire. Now Rector and his brave Illinois rangers, comprehending the horrid situation, performed, without delay, as cool and heroic a deed—and did it well—as ever imperiled the life of mortal man. In the howling gale, in full view of hundreds of infuriated savages, and within range of their rifles, they deliberately raised anchor,

lightened their barge by casting overboard quantities of provisions, and guided it with the utmost labor down the swift current, to the windward of the burning barge, and under the galling fire of the enemy rescued all the survivors, and removed the wounded and dying to their vessel. This was a deed of noble daring and as heroic as any performed during the war in the West. Rector hurried with his over-crowded vessel to St. Louis.

It was now feared that Riggs and his company were captured and sacrificed by the savages. His vessel, which was strong and well armed, was for a time surrounded by the Indians, but the whites on the inside were well sheltered. The wind becoming allayed in the evening, the boat, under cover of the night, glided safely down the river without the loss of a single man.

STILL ANOTHER EXPEDITION.

Notwithstanding the disastrous termination of the two expeditions already sent out, during the year 1814, still another was projected. It was under Maj. Zachary Taylor, afterward President. Rector and Whiteside, with the Illinoisan, were in command of boats. The expedition passed Rock Island unmolested, when it was learned the country was not only swarming with Indians, but that the English were there in command with a detachment of regulars and artillery. The advanced boats in command of Rector, Whiteside and Hempstead, turned about and began to descend the rapids, fighting with great gallantry the hordes of the enemy, who were pouring their fire into them from the shore at every step.

Near the mouth of Rock river Maj. Taylor anchored his fleet out in the Mississippi. During the night the English planted a battery of six pieces down at the water's edge, to sink or disable the boats, and filled the islands with red-skins to butcher the whites, who might, unarmed, seek refuge there. But in this scheme they were frustrated. In the morning Taylor ordered all the force, except 20 boatmen on each vessel, to the upper island to dislodge the enemy. The order was executed with great gallantry, the island scoured, many of the savages killed, and the rest driven to the lower island. In the meantime the British cannon told with effect upon the fleet. The men rushed back and the boats were dropped down the stream out of range of the cannon. Capt. Rector was now ordered with his company to make a sortie on the lower island, which he did,

driving the Indians back among the willows; but they being re-inforced, in turn hurled Rector back upon the sand-beach.

A council of officers called by Taylor had by this time decided that their force was too small to contend with the enemy, who outnumbered them three to one, and the boats were in full retreat down the river. As Rector attempted to get under way his boat grounded, and the savages, with demoniac yells, surrounded it, when a most desperate hand-to-hand conflict ensued. The gallant ranger, Samuel Whiteside, observing the imminent peril of his brave Illinois comrade, went immediately to his rescue, who but for his timely aid would undoubtedly have been overpowered, with all his force, and murdered.

Thus ended the last, like the two previous expeditions up the Mississippi during the war of 1812, in defeat and disaster. The enemy was in undisputed possession of all the country north of the Illinois river, and the prospects respecting those territories boded nothing but gloom. With the approach of winter, however, Indian depredations ceased to be committed, and the peace of Ghent, Dec. 24, 1814, closed the war.

ILLINOIS AS A STATE.

ORGANIZATION.

In January of 1818 the Territorial Legislature forwarded to Nathaniel Pope, delegate in Congress from Illinois, a petition praying for admission into the national Union as a State. On April 18th of the same year Congress passed the enabling act, and Dec. 3, after the State government had been organized and Gov. Bond had signed the Constitution, Congress by a resolution declared Illinois to be "one of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects."

The ordinance of 1787 declared that there should be at least three States carved out of the Northwestern Territory. The boundaries of the three, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, were fixed by this law. Congress reserved the power, however, of forming two other States out of the territory which lies north of an east and west line drawn through the southern boundary of Lake Michigan. It was generally conceded that this line would be the northern boundary of Illinois ;

but as this would give the State no coast on Lake Michigan; and rob her of the port of Chicago and the northern terminus of the Illinois & Michigan canal which was then contemplated, Judge Pope had the northern boundary moved fifty miles further north.

BOUNDARY CHANGED.

Not only is Illinois indebted to Nathaniel Pope for the port where now enter and depart more vessels during the year than in any other port in the world, for the northern terminus of the Illinois & Michigan canal, and for the lead mines at Galena, but the nation, the undivided Union, is largely indebted to him for its perpetuity. It was he,—his foresight, statesmanship and energy,—that bound our confederated Union with bands of iron that can never be broken. The geographical position of Illinois, with her hundreds of miles of water-courses, is such as to make her the key to the grand arch of Northern and Southern States. Extending from the great chain of lakes on the north, with snow and ice of the arctic region, to the cotton-fields of Tennessee; peopled, as it is, by almost all races, classes and conditions of the human family; guided by the various and diversified political, agricultural, religious and educational teachings common to both North and South,—Illinois can control, and has controlled, the destinies of our united and beloved republic. Pope seemingly foresaw that a struggle to dissolve the Union would be made. With a prophetic eye he looked down the stream of time for a half century and saw the great conflict between the South and North, caused by a determination to dissolve the confederation of States; and to preserve the Union, he gave to Illinois a lake coast.

Gov. Ford, in his *History of Illinois*, written in 1847, while speaking of this change of boundary and its influence upon our nation, says:

“What, then, was the duty of the national Government? Illinois was certain to be a great State, with any boundaries which that Government could give. Its great extent of territory, its unrivaled fertility of soil and capacity for sustaining a dense population, together with its commanding position, would in course of time give the new State a very controlling influence with her sister States situated upon the Western rivers, either in sustaining the federal Union as it is, or in dissolving it and establishing new governments. If left entirely upon the waters of these great rivers, it

was plain that, in case of threatened disruption, the interest of the new State would be to join a Southern and Western confederacy; but if a large portion of it could be made dependent upon the commerce and navigation of the great northern lakes, connected as they are with the Eastern States, a rival interest would be created to check the wish for a Western and Southern confederacy.

“It therefore became the duty of the national Government not only to make Illinois strong, but to raise an interest inclining and binding her to the Eastern and Northern portions of the Union. This could be done only through an interest in the lakes. At that time the commerce on the lakes was small, but its increase was confidently expected, and, indeed, it has exceeded all anticipations, and is yet only in its infancy. To accomplish this object effectually, it was not only necessary to give to Illinois the port of Chicago and a route for the canal, but a considerable coast on Lake Michigan, with a country back of it sufficiently extensive to contain a population capable of exerting a decided influence upon the councils of the State.

“There would, therefore, be a large commerce of the north, western and central portion of the State afloat on the lakes, for it was then foreseen that the canal would be made; and this alone would be like turning one of the many mouths of the Mississippi into Lake Michigan at Chicago. A very large commerce of the center and south would be found both upon the lakes and rivers. Associations in business, in interest, and of friendship would be formed, both with the North and the South. A State thus situated, having such a decided interest in the commerce, and in the preservation of the whole confederacy, can never consent to disunion; for the Union cannot be dissolved without a division and disruption of the State itself. These views, urged by Judge Pope, obtained the unqualified assent of the statesmen of 1818.

“These facts and views are worthy to be recorded in history as a standing and perpetual call upon Illinoisans of every age to remember the great trust which has been reposed in them, as the peculiar champions and guardians of the Union by the great men and patriot sages who adorned and governed this country in the earlier and better days of the Republic.”

During the dark and trying days of the Rebellion, well did she remember this sacred trust, to protect which two hundred thousand

of her sons went to the bloody field of battle, crowning their arms with the laurels of war, and keeping inviolate the solemn obligations bequeathed to them by their fathers.

FIRST CONSTITUTION.

In July and August of 1818 a convention was held at Kaskaskia for the purpose of drafting a constitution. This constitution was not submitted to a vote of the people for their approval or rejection, it being well known that they would approve it. It was about the first organic law of any State in the Union to abolish imprisonment for debt. The first election under the constitution was held on the third Thursday and the two succeeding days in September, 1818. Shadrach Bond was elected Governor, and Pierre Menard Lieutenant Governor. Their term of office extended four years. At this time the State was divided into fifteen counties, the population being about 40,000. Of this number by far the larger portion were from the Southern States. The salary of the Governor was \$1,000, while that of the Treasurer was \$500. The Legislature re-enacted, verbatim, the Territorial Code, the penalties of which were unnecessarily severe. Whipping, stocks and pillory were used for minor offenses, and for arson, rape, horse-stealing, etc., death by hanging was the penalty. These laws, however, were modified in 1821.

The Legislature first convened at Kaskaskia, the ancient seat of empire for more than one hundred and fifty years, both for the French and Americans. Provisions were made, however, for the removal of the seat of government by this Legislature. A place in the wilderness on the Kaskaskia river was selected and named Vandalia. From Vandalia it was removed to Springfield in the year 1837.

DERIVATION OF THE NAME ILLINOIS.

The name of this beautiful "Prairie State" is derived from *Illini*, an Indian word signifying superior men. It has a French termination, and is a symbol of the manner in which the two races, the French and Indians, were intermixed during the early history of the country. The appellation was no doubt well applied to the primitive inhabitants of the soil, whose prowess in savage warfare long withstood the combined attacks of the fierce Iroquois on the one side, and the no less savage and relentless Sacs and Foxes on the other. The Illinois were once a powerful confederacy, occupying the most beautiful and fertile region in the great valley of the

Mississippi, which their enemies coveted and struggled long and hard to wrest from them. By the fortunes of war they were diminished in number and finally destroyed. "Starved Rock," on the Illinois river, according to tradition, commemorates their last tragedy, where, it is said, the entire tribe starved rather than surrender.

The low cognomen of "Sucker," as applied to Illinoisans, is said to have had its origin at the Galena lead mines. In an early day, when these extensive mines were being worked, men would run up the Mississippi river in steamboats in the spring, work the lead mines, and in the fall return, thus establishing, as was supposed, a similitude between their migratory habits and those of the fishy tribe called "Suckers." For this reason the Illinoisans have ever since been distinguished by the epithet "Suckers." Those who stayed at the mines over winter were mostly from Wisconsin, and were called "Badgers." One spring the Missourians poured into the mines in such numbers that the State was said to have taken a puke, and the offensive appellation of "Pukes" was afterward applied to all Missourians.

The southern part of the State, known as "Egypt," received this appellation because, being older, better settled and cultivated, grain was had in greater abundance than in the central and northern portion, and the immigrants of this region, after the manner of the children of Israel, went "thither to buy and to bring from thence that they might live and not die."

STATE BANK.

The Legislature, during the latter years of territorial existence, granted charters to several banks. The result was that paper money became very abundant, times flush, and credit unlimited; and everybody invested to the utmost limit of his credit, with confident expectation of realizing a handsome advance before the expiration of his credit, from the throng of immigrants then pouring into the country. By 1819 it became apparent that a day of reckoning would approach before their dreams of fortune could be realized. Banks everywhere began to waver, paper money became depreciated, and gold and silver driven out of the country. The Legislature sought to bolster up the times by incorporating the "Bank of Illinois," which, with several branches, was created by the session of 1821. This bank, being wholly supported by the credit of the State, was to issue one, two, three, five, ten and twenty-dollar

notes. It was the duty of the bank to advance, upon personal property, money to the amount of \$100, and a larger amount upon real estate. All taxes and public salaries could be paid in such bills; and if a creditor refused to take them, he had to wait three years longer before he could collect his debt. The people imagined that simply because the government had issued the notes, they would remain at par; and although this evidently could not be the case, they were yet so infatuated with their project as actually to request the United States government to receive them in payment for their public lands! Although there were not wanting men who, like John McLean, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, foresaw the dangers and evils likely to arise from the creation of such a bank, by far the greater part of the people were in favor of it. The new bank was therefore started. The new issue of bills by the bank of course only aggravated the evil, heretofore so grievously felt, of the absence of specie, so that the people were soon compelled to cut their bills in halves and quarters, in order to make small change in trade. Finally the paper currency so rapidly depreciated that three dollars in these bills were considered worth only one in specie, and the State not only did not increase its revenue, but lost full two-thirds of it, and expended three times the amount required to pay the expenses of the State government.

LAFAYETTE'S VISIT.

In the spring of 1825 the brave and generous LaFayette visited Illinois, accepting the earnest invitation of the General Assembly, and an affectionately written letter of Gov. Cole's, who had formed his personal acquaintance in France in 1817. The General in reply said: "It has been my eager desire, and it is now my earnest intention, to visit the Western States, and particularly the State of Illinois. The feelings which your distant welcome could not fail to excite have increased that patriotic eagerness to admire on that blessed spot the happy and rapid results of republican institutions, public and domestic virtues. I shall, after the 22d of February (anniversary day), leave here for a journey to the Southern States, and from New Orleans to the Western States, so as to return to Boston on the 14th of June, when the corner-stone of the Bunker Hill monument is to be laid,—a ceremony sacred to the whole Union and in which I have been engaged to act a peculiar and honorable part."

General LaFayette and suite, attended by a large delegation of prominent citizens of Missouri, made a visit by the steamer *Natchez* to the ancient town of Kaskaskia. No military parade was attempted, but a multitude of patriotic citizens made him welcome. A reception was held, Gov. Cole delivering a glowing address of welcome. During the progress of a grand ball held that night, a very interesting interview took place between the honored General and an Indian squaw whose father had served under him in the Revolutionary war. The squaw, learning that the great white chief was to be at Kaskaskia on that night, had ridden all day, from early dawn till sometime in the night, from her distant home, to see the man whose name had been so often on her father's tongue, and with which she was so familiar. In identification of her claim to his distinguished acquaintance, she brought with her an old, worn letter which the General had written to her father, and which the Indian chief had preserved with great care, and finally bequeathed on his death-bed to his daughter as the most precious legacy he had to leave her.

By 12 o'clock at night Gen. LaFayette returned to his boat and started South. The boat was chartered by the State.

EARLY GOVERNORS.

In the year 1822 the term of office of the first Governor, Shadrach Bond, expired. Two parties sprung up at this time,—one favorable, the other hostile, to the introduction of slavery, each proposing a candidate of its own for Governor. Both parties worked hard to secure the election of their respective candidates; but the people at large decided, as they ever have been at heart, in favor of a free State. Edward Coles, an anti-slavery man, was elected, although a majority of the Legislature were opposed to him. The subject of principal interest during his administration was to make Illinois a slave State. The greatest effort was made in 1824, and the proposition was defeated at the polls by a majority of 1,800. The aggregate vote polled was 11,612, being about 6,000 larger than at the previous State election. African slaves were first introduced into Illinois in 1720 by Renault, a Frenchman.

Senator Duncan, afterward Governor, presented to the Legislature of 1824-5 a bill for the support of schools by a public tax; and William S. Hamilton presented another bill requiring a tax to be

used for the purpose of constructing and repairing the roads,—both of which bills passed and became laws. But although these laws conferred an incalculable benefit upon the public, the very name of a tax was so odious to the people that, rather than pay a tax of the smallest possible amount, they preferred working as they formerly did, five days during the year on the roads, and would allow their children to grow up without any instruction at all. Consequently both laws were abolished in 1826.

In the year 1826 the office of Governor became again vacant. Ninian Edwards, Adolphus F. Hubbard and Thomas C. Sloe were candidates. Edwards, though the successful candidate, had made himself many enemies by urging strict inquiries to be made into the corruption of the State bank, so that had it not been for his talents and noble personal appearance, he would most probably not have been elected. Hubbard was a man of but little personal merit. Of him tradition has preserved, among other curious sayings, a speech on a bill granting a bounty on wolf-scalps. This speech, delivered before the Legislature, is as follows: “Mr. Speaker, I rise before the question is put on this bill, to say a word for my constituents. Mr. Speaker, I have never seen a wolf. I cannot say that I am very well acquainted with the nature and habits of wolves. Mr. Speaker, I have said that I had never seen a wolf; but now I remember that once on a time, as Judge Brown and I were riding across the Bonpas prairie, we looked over the prairie about three miles, and Judge Brown said, ‘Hubbard, look! there goes a wolf;’ and I looked, and I looked, and I looked, and I said, ‘Judge, where?’ and he said, ‘There!’ And I looked again, and this time in the edge of a hazel thicket, about three miles across the prairie, I think I saw the wolf’s tail. Mr. Speaker, if I did not see a wolf that time, I think I never saw one; but I have heard much, and read more, about this animal. I have studied his natural history.

“By the bye, history is divided into two parts. There is first the history of the fabulous; and secondly, of the non-fabulous, or unknown age. Mr. Speaker, from all these sources of information I learn that the wolf is a very noxious animal; that he goes prowling about, seeking something to devour; that he rises up in the dead and secret hours of night, when all nature reposes in silent oblivion, and then commits the most terrible devastation upon the rising generation of hogs and sheep.

“Mr. Speaker, I have done; and I return my thanks to the house for their kind attention to my remarks.”

Gov. Edwards was a large and well-made man, with a noble, princely appearance. Of him Gov. Ford says: “He never condescended to the common low art of electioneering. Whenever he went out among the people he arrayed himself in the style of a gentleman of the olden time, dressed in fine broadcloth, with short breeches, long stockings, and high, fair-topped boots; was drawn in a fine carriage driven by a negro; and for success he relied upon his speeches, which were delivered in great pomp and in style of diffuse and florid eloquence. When he was inaugurated in 1826, he appeared before the General Assembly wearing a golden-laced cloak, and with great pomp pronounced his first message to the houses of the Legislature.”

GRAMMAR AND COOK CONTRASTED.

Demagogism had an early development. One John Grammar, who was elected to the Territorial Legislature in 1816, and held the position for about twenty years, invented the policy of opposing every new thing, saying, “If it succeeds, no one will ask who voted against it: if it proves a failure, he could quote its record.” When first honored with a seat in the Assembly, it is said that he lacked the apparel necessary for a member of the Legislature, and in order to procure them he and his sons gathered a large quantity of hazel-nuts, which were taken to the Ohio Saline and sold for cloth to make a coat and pantaloons. The cloth was the blue strouding commonly used by the Indians.

The neighboring women assembled to make up the garments; the cloth was measured every way,—across, lengthwise, and from corner to corner,—and still was found to be scant. It was at last concluded to make a very short, bob-tailed coat and a long pair of leggings, which being finished, Mr. Grammar started for the State capital. In sharp contrast with Grammar was the character of D. P. Cook, in honor of whom Cook county was named. Such was his transparent integrity and remarkable ability that his will was almost the law of the State. In Congress, a young man and from a poor State, he was made Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. He was pre-eminent for standing by his committee, regardless of consequences. It was his integrity that elected John Quincy

Adams to the Presidency. There were four candidates in 1824, Jackson, Clay, Crawford and Adams. There being no choice by the people, the election was thrown into the House. It was so balanced that it turned on his vote, and that he cast for Adams, electing him. He then came home to face the wrath of the Jackson party in Illinois.

The first mail route in the State was established in 1805. This was from Vincennes to Cahokia. In 1824 there was a direct mail route from Vandalia to Springfield. The first route from the central part of the State to Chicago was established in 1832, from Shelbyville. The difficulties and dangers encountered by the early mail carriers, in time of Indian troubles, were very serious. The bravery and ingenious devices of Harry Milton are mentioned with special commendation. When a boy, in 1812, he conveyed the mail on a wild French pony from Shawneetown to St. Louis, over swollen streams and through the enemy's country. So infrequent and irregular were the communications by mail a great part of the time, that to-day, even the remotest part of the United States is unable to appreciate it by example.

The first newspaper published in Illinois was the *Illinois Herald*, established at Kaskaskia by Mathew Duncan. There is some variance as to the exact time of its establishment. Gov. Reynolds claimed it was started in 1809. Wm. H. Brown, afterwards its editor, gives the date as 1814.

In 1831 the criminal code was first adapted to penitentiary punishment, ever since which time the old system of whipping and pillory for the punishment of criminals has been disused.

There was no legal rate of interest till 1830. Previously the rate often reached as high as 150 per cent., but was usually 50 per cent. Then it was reduced to 12, then to 10, and lastly to 8 per cent.

INDIAN TROUBLES.

WINNEBAGO WAR.

The Indians, who for some years were on peaceful terms with the whites, became troublesome in 1827. The Winnebagoes, Sacs and Foxes and other tribes had been at war for more than a hundred years. In the summer of 1827 a war party of the Winnebagoes surprised a party of Chippewas and killed eight of them. Four

of the murderers were arrested and delivered to the Chippewas, by whom they were immediately shot. This was the first irritation of the Winnebagoes. Red Bird, a chief of this tribe, in order to avenge the execution of the four warriors of his own people, attacked the Chippewas, but was defeated; and being determined to satisfy his thirst for revenge by some means, surprised and killed several white men. Upon receiving intelligence of these murders, the whites who were working the lead mines in the vicinity of Galena formed a body of volunteers, and, re-inforced by a company of United States troops, marched into the country of the Winnebagoes. To save their nation from the miseries of war, Red Bird and six other men of his nation voluntarily surrendered themselves. Some of the number were executed, some of them imprisoned and destined, like Red Bird, ingloriously to pine away within the narrow confines of a jail, when formerly the vast forests had proven too limited for them.

JOHN REYNOLDS ELECTED GOVERNOR.

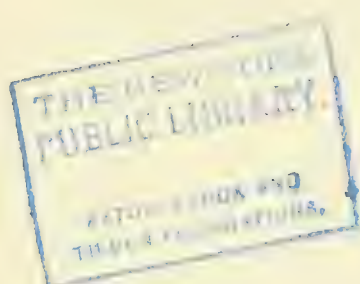
In August, 1830, another gubernatorial election was held. The candidates were William Kinney, then Lieutenant Governor, and John Reynolds, formerly an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, both Jackson Democrats. The opposition brought forward no candidate, as they were in a helpless minority. Reynolds was the successful candidate, and under his administration was the famous

BLACK HAWK WAR.

In the year of 1804 a treaty was concluded between the United States and the chiefs of the Sac and Fox nations. One old chief of the Sacs, however, called Black Hawk, who had fought with great bravery in the service of Great Britain during the war of 1812, had always taken exceptions to this treaty, pronouncing it void. In 1831 he established himself, with a chosen band of warriors, upon the disputed territory, ordering the whites to leave the country at once. The settlers complaining, Gov. Reynolds dispatched Gen. Gaines, with a company of regulars and 1,500 volunteers, to the scene of action. Taking the Indians by surprise, the troops burnt their villages and forced them to conclude a treaty, by which they ceded all lands east of the Mississippi, and agreed to remain on the western side of the river. Necessity forced the proud spirit of Black Hawk into submission, which made him more than ever determined to be



BLACK HAWK, THE SAC CHIEF.



avenged upon his enemies. Having rallied around him the warlike braves of the Sac and Fox nations, he crossed the Mississippi in the spring of 1832. Upon hearing of the invasion, Gov. Reynolds hastily collected a body of 1,800 volunteers, placing them under the command of Brig-Gen. Samuel Whiteside.

STILLMAN'S RUN.

The army marched to the Mississippi, and having reduced to ashes the Indian village known as "Prophet's Town," proceeded for several miles up the river to Dixon, to join the regular forces under Gen. Atkinson. They found at Dixon two companies of volunteers, who, sighing for glory, were dispatched to reconnoiter the enemy. They advanced under command of Maj. Stillman, to a creek afterwards called "Stillman's run;" and while encamping there saw a party of mounted Indians at the distance of a mile. Several of Stillman's party mounted their horses and charged the Indians, killing three of them; but, attacked by the main body under Black Hawk, they were routed, and by their precipitate flight spread such a panic through the camp that the whole company ran off to Dixon as fast as their legs could carry them. On their arrival it was found that there had been eleven killed. The party came straggling into camp all night long, four or five at a time, each squad positive that all who were left behind were massacred.

It is said that a big, tall Kentuckian, with a loud voice, who was a colonel of the militia but a private with Stillman, upon his arrival in camp gave to Gen. Whiteside and the wondering multitude the following glowing and bombastic account of the battle: "Sirs," said he, "our detachment was encamped among some scattering timber on the north side of Old Man's creek, with the prairie from the north gently sloping down to our encampment. It was just after twilight, in the gloaming of the evening, when we discovered Black Hawk's army coming down upon us in solid column; they displayed in the form of a crescent upon the brow of the prairie, and such accuracy and precision of military movements were never witnessed by man; they were equal to the best troops of Wellington in Spain. I have said that the Indians came down in solid columns, and displayed in the form of a crescent; and what was most wonderful, there were large squares of cavalry resting upon the points of the curve, which squares were supported again by

other columns fifteen deep, extending back through the woods and over a swamp three-quarters of a mile, which again rested on the main body of Black Hawk's army bivouacked upon the banks of the Kishwakee. It was a terrible and a glorious sight to see the tawny warriors as they rode along our flanks attempting to outflank us, with the glittering moonbeams glistening from their polished blades and burnished spears. It was a sight well calculated to strike consternation in the stoutest and boldest heart; and accordingly our men soon began to break in small squads, for tall timber. In a very little time the rout became general, the Indians were soon upon our flanks and threatened the destruction of our entire detachment. About this time Maj. Stillman, Col. Stephenson, Maj. Perkins, Capt. Adams, Mr. Hackelton, and myself, with some others, threw ourselves into the rear to rally the fugitives and protect the retreat. But in a short time all my companions fell bravely fighting hand-to-hand with the savage enemy, and I alone was left upon the field of battle. About this time I discovered not far to the left a corps of horsemen which seemed to be in tolerable order. I immediately deployed to the left, when, leaning down and placing my body in a recumbent posture upon the mane of my horse so as to bring the heads of the horsemen between my eye and the horizon, I discovered by the light of the moon that they were gentlemen who did not wear hats, by which token I knew they were no friends of mine. I therefore made a retrograde movement and recovered my position, where I remained some time meditating what further I could do in the service of my country, when a random ball came whistling by my ear and plainly whispered to me, 'Stranger, you have no further business here.' Upon hearing this I followed the example of my companions in arms, and broke for tall timber, and the way I ran was not a little."

For a long time afterward Maj. Stillman and his men were subjects of ridicule and merriment, which was as undeserving as their expedition was disastrous. Stillman's defeat spread consternation throughout the State and nation. The number of Indians was greatly exaggerated, and the name of Black Hawk carried with it associations of great military talent, savage cunning and cruelty.

ASSAULT ON APPLE RIVER FORT.

A regiment sent to spy out the country between Galena and Rock Island was surprised by a party of seventy Indians, and was on the

point of being thrown into disorder when Gen. Whiteside, then serving as a private, shouted out that he would shoot the first man who should turn his back to the enemy. Order being restored, the battle began. At its very outset Gen. Whiteside shot the leader of the Indians, who thereupon commenced a hasty retreat.

In June, 1832, Black Hawk, with a band of 150 warriors, attacked the Apple River Fort, near Galena, defended by 25 men. This fort, a mere palisade of logs, was erected to afford protection to the miners. For fifteen consecutive hours the garrison had to sustain the assault of the savage enemy; but knowing very well that no quarter would be given them, they fought with such fury and desperation that the Indians, after losing many of their best warriors, were compelled to retreat.

Another party of eleven Indians murdered two men near Fort Hamilton. They were afterwards overtaken by a company of twenty men and every one of them was killed.

ROCK RIVER EXPEDITION.

A new regiment, under the command of Gen. Atkinson, assembled on the banks of the Illinois in the latter part of June. Maj. Dement, with a small party, was sent out to reconnoiter the movements of a large body of Indians, whose endeavors to surround him made it advisable for him to retire. Upon hearing of this engagement, Gen. Atkinson sent a detachment to intercept the Indians, while he with the main body of his army, moved north to meet the Indians under Black Hawk. They moved slowly and cautiously through the country, passed through Turtle village, and marched up along Rock river. On their arrival news was brought of the discovery of the main trail of the Indians. Considerable search was made, but they were unable to discover any vestige of Indians save two who had shot two soldiers the day previous.

Hearing that Black Hawk was encamped on Rock river, at the Manitou village, they resolved at once to advance upon the enemy; but in the execution of their design they met with opposition from their officers and men. The officers of Gen. Henry handed to him a written protest; but he, a man equal to any emergency, ordered the officers to be arrested and escorted to Gen. Atkinson. Within a few minutes after the stern order was given, the officers all collected around the General's quarters, many of them with tears in their

eyes, pledging themselves that if forgiven they would return to duty and never do the like again. The General rescinded the order, and they at once resumed duty.

THE BATTLE OF BAD-AXE.

Gen. Henry marched on the 15th of July in pursuit of the Indians, reaching Rock river after three days' journey, where he learned Black Hawk was encamped further up the river. On July 19th the troops were ordered to commence their march. After having made fifty miles, they were overtaken by a terrible thunder-storm which lasted all night. Nothing cooled, however, in their courage and zeal, they marched again fifty miles the next day, encamping near the place where the Indians had encamped the night before. Hurrying along as fast as they could, the infantry keeping up an equal pace with the mounted force, the troops on the morning of the 21st crossed the river connecting two of the four lakes, by which the Indians had been endeavoring to escape. They found, on their way, the ground strewn with kettles and articles of baggage, which the haste of their retreat had obliged the Indians to throw away. The troops, inspired with new ardor, advanced so rapidly that at noon they fell in with the rear guard of the Indians. Those who closely pursued them were saluted with a sudden fire of musketry by a body of Indians who had concealed themselves in the high grass of the prairie. A most desperate charge was made upon the Indians, who, unable to resist, retreated obliquely, in order to out-flank the volunteers on the right; but the latter charged the Indians in their ambush, and expelled them from their thickets at the point of the bayonet, and dispersed them. Night set in and the battle ended, having cost the Indians 68 of their bravest men, while the loss of the Illinoisans amounted to but one killed and 8 wounded.

Soon after this battle Gens. Atkinson and Henry joined their forces and pursued the Indians. Gen. Henry struck the main trail, left his horses behind, formed an advance guard of eight men, and marched forward upon their trail. When these eight men came within sight of the river, they were suddenly fired upon and five of them killed, the remaining three maintaining their ground till Gen. Henry came up. Then the Indians, charged upon with the bayonet, fell back upon their main force. The battle now

became general; the Indians fought with desperate valor, but were furiously assailed by the volunteers with their bayonets, cutting many of the Indians to pieces and driving the rest into the river. Those who escaped from being drowned took refuge on an island. On hearing the frequent discharge of musketry, indicating a general engagement, Gen. Atkinson abandoned the pursuit of the twenty Indians under Black Hawk himself, and hurried to the scene of action, where he arrived too late to take part in the battle. He immediately forded the river with his troops, the water reaching up to their necks, and landed on the island where the Indians had secreted themselves. The soldiers rushed upon the Indians, killed several of them, took others prisoner, and chased the rest into the river, where they were either drowned or shot before reaching the opposite shore. Thus ended the battle, the Indians losing 300, besides 50 prisoners; the whites but 17 killed and 12 wounded.

INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLE.

Many painful incidents occurred during this battle. A Sac woman, the sister of a warrior of some notoriety, found herself in the thickest of the fight, but at length succeeded in reaching the river, when, keeping her infant child safe in its blankets by means of her teeth, she plunged into the water, seized the tail of a horse with her hands whose rider was swimming the stream, and was drawn safely across. A young squaw during the battle was standing in the grass a short distance from the American line, holding her child—a little girl of four years—in her arms. In this position a ball struck the right arm of the child, shattering the bone, and passed into the breast of the young mother, instantly killing her. She fell upon the child and confined it to the ground till the Indians were driven from that part of the field. Gen. Anderson, of the United States army, hearing its cries, went to the spot, took it from under the dead body and carried it to the surgeon to have its wound dressed. The arm was amputated, and during the operation the half-starved child did not cry, but sat quietly eating a hard piece of biscuit. It was sent to Prairie du Chien, where it entirely recovered.

BLACK HAWK CAPTURED.

Black Hawk, with his twenty braves, retreated up the Wisconsin river. The Winnebagoes, desirous of securing the friendship of

the whites, went in pursuit and captured and delivered them to Gen. Street, the United States Indian agent. Among the prisoners were the son of Black Hawk and the prophet of the tribe. These with Black Hawk were taken to Washington, D. C., and soon consigned as prisoners at Fortress Monroe.

At the interview Black Hawk had with the President, he closed his speech delivered on the occasion in the following words: "We did not expect to conquer the whites. They have too many houses, too many men. I took up the hatchet, for my part, to revenge injuries which my people could no longer endure. Had I borne them longer without striking, my people would have said, 'Black Hawk is a woman; he is too old to be a chief; he is no Sac.' These reflections caused me to raise the war-whoop. I say no more. It is known to you. Keokuk once was here; you took him by the hand, and when he wished to return to his home, you were willing. Black Hawk expects, like Keokuk, he shall be permitted to return too."

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF BLACK HAWK.

Black Hawk, or Ma-ka-tai-me-she-kia-kiah, was born in the principal Sac village, near the junction of Rock river with the Mississippi, in the year 1767. His father's name was Py-e-sa. Black Hawk early distinguished himself as a warrior, and at the age of fifteen was permitted to paint, and was ranked among the braves. About the year 1783 he went on an expedition against the enemies of his nation, the Osages, one of whom he killed and scalped; and for this deed of Indian bravery he was permitted to join in the scalp dance. Three or four years afterward he, at the head of two hundred braves, went on another expedition against the Osages, to avenge the murder of some women and children belonging to his own tribe. Meeting an equal number of Osage warriors, a fierce battle ensued in which the latter tribe lost one-half their number. The Sacs lost only about nineteen warriors. He next attacked the Cherokees for a similar cause. In a severe battle with them near the present city of St. Louis his father was slain, and Black Hawk, taking possession of the "Medicine Bag," at once announced himself chief of the Sac nation. He had now conquered the Cherokees, and about the year 1800, at the head of five hundred Sacs and Foxes and a hundred Iowas, he waged war against the Osage

nation, and subdued it. For two years he battled successfully with other Indian tribes, all of which he conquered.

The year following the treaty at St. Louis, in 1804, the United States Government erected a fort near the head of Des Moines Rapids, called Fort Edwards. This seemed to enrage Black Hawk, who at once determined to capture Fort Madison, standing on the west side of the Mississippi, above the mouth of the Des Moines. The fort was garrisoned by about fifty men. Here he was defeated. The difficulties with the British Government arose about this time, and the war of 1812 followed. That government, extending aid to the Western Indians, induced them to remain hostile to the Americans. In August, 1812, Black Hawk, at the head of about five hundred braves, started to join the British forces at Detroit, passing on his way the site of Chicago, where the famous Fort Dearborn massacre had a few days before been perpetrated. Of his connection with the British but little is known.

In the early part of 1815, the Indians west of the Mississippi were notified that peace had been declared between the United States and England, and nearly all hostilities had ceased. Black Hawk did not sign any treaty, however, until May of the following year. From the time of signing this treaty, in 1816, until the breaking out of the Black Hawk war, he and his band passed their time in the common pursuits of Indian life.

Ten years before the commencement of this war, the Sac and Fox Indians were urged to move to the west of the Mississippi. All were agreed, save the band known as the British Band, of which Black Hawk was leader. He strongly objected to the removal, and was induced to comply only after being threatened by the Government. This action, and various others on the part of the white settlers, provoked Black Hawk and his band to attempt the capture of his native village, now occupied by the whites. The war followed. He and his actions were undoubtedly misunderstood, and had his wishes been complied with at the beginning of the struggle, much bloodshed would have been prevented.

BLACK HAWK SET AT LIBERTY.

By order of the President, Black Hawk and his companions, who were in confinement at Fortress Monroe, were set free on the 4th day of June, 1833. Before leaving the fort Black Hawk

made the following farewell speech to the commander, which is not only eloquent but shows that within his chest of steel there beat a heart keenly alive to the emotions of gratitude:

“Brother, I have come on my own part, and in behalf of my companions, to bid you farewell. Our great father has at length been pleased to permit us to return to our hunting grounds. We have buried the tomahawk, and the sound of the rifle hereafter will only bring death to the deer and the buffalo. Brothers, you have treated the red man very kindly. Your squaws have made them presents, and you have given them plenty to eat and drink. The memory of your friendship will remain till the Great Spirit says it is time for Black Hawk to sing his death song. Brother, your houses are as numerous as the leaves on the trees, and your young warriors like the sands upon the shore of the big lake that rolls before us. The red man has but few houses and few warriors, but the red man has a heart which throbs as warmly as the heart of his white brother. The Great Spirit has given us our hunting grounds, and the skin of the deer which we kill there is his favorite, for its color is white, and this is the emblem of peace. This hunting dress and these feathers of the eagle are white. Accept them, my brother. I have given one like this to the White Otter. Accept it as a memorial of Black Hawk. When he is far away this will serve to remind you of him. May the Great Spirit bless you and your children. Farewell.”

After their release from prison they were conducted, in charge of Major Garland, through some of the principal cities, that they might witness the power of the United States and learn their own inability to cope with them in war. Great multitudes flocked to see them wherever they were taken, and the attention paid them rendered their progress through the country a triumphal procession, instead of the transportation of prisoners by an officer. At Rock Island the prisoners were given their liberty, amid great and impressive ceremony. In 1838 Black Hawk built him a dwelling near Des Moines, Iowa, and furnished it after the manner of the whites, and engaged in agricultural pursuits and hunting and fishing. Here, with his wife, to whom he was greatly attached, he passed the few remaining days of his life. To his credit, it may be said, that Black Hawk remained true to his wife, and served her

with a devotion uncommon among Indians, living with her upward of forty years.

BLACK HAWK'S DEATH AND BURIAL.

At all times when Black Hawk visited the whites he was received with marked attention. He was an honored guest at the old settlers' re-union in Lee county, Illinois, at some of their meetings and received many tokens of esteem. In September, 1838, while on his way to Rock Island to receive his annuity from the Government, he contracted a severe cold which resulted in a fatal attack of bilious fever, and terminated his life October 3. After his death, he was dressed in the uniform presented to him by the President while in Washington. He was buried in a grave six feet in depth, situated upon a beautiful eminence. The body was placed in the middle of the grave, in a sitting posture upon a seat constructed for the purpose. On his left side the cane given him by Henry Clay was placed upright, with his right hand resting upon it. Thus, after a long, adventurous and shifting life, Black Hawk was gathered to his fathers.

FROM 1834 TO 1842.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

No sooner was the Black Hawk war concluded than settlers began rapidly to pour into the northern part of Illinois, now free from Indian depredations. Chicago, from a trading post, had grown into a commercial center, and was rapidly coming into prominence.

At the general election in 1834 Joseph Duncan was chosen Governor, by a handsome majority. His principal opponent was ex-Lieutenant Governor Kinney. A reckless and uncontrollable desire for internal public improvements seized the minds of the people. In his message to the Legislature, in 1835, Gov. Duncan said: "When we look abroad and see the extensive lines of inter-communication penetrating almost every section of our sister States; when we see the canal boat and the locomotive bearing with seeming triumph the rich productions of the interior to the rivers, lakes and ocean, almost annihilating time, burthen and space, what patriot bosom does not beat high with a laudable ambition to give Illinois her full share of those advantages which are adorning her

sister States, and which a magnificent Providence seems to invite by a wonderful adaptation of our whole country to such improvements?"

STUPENDOUS SYSTEM OF IMPROVEMENTS INAUGURATED.

The Legislature responded to the ardent words of the Governor, and enacted a system of internal improvements without a parallel in the grandeur of its conception. They ordered the construction of 1,300 miles of railroad, crossing the State in all directions. This was surpassed by the river and canal improvements. There were a few counties not touched by railroad, or river or canal, and they were to be comforted and compensated by the free distribution of \$200,000 among them. To inflate this balloon beyond credence, it was ordered that work should commence on both ends of each of these railroads and rivers, and at each river-crossing, all at the same time. This provision, which has been called the crowning folly of the entire system, was the result of those jealous combinations emanating from the fear that advantages might accrue to one section over another in the commencement and completion of the works. We can appreciate better, perhaps, the magnitude of this grand system by reviewing a few figures. The debt authorized for these improvements in the first instance was \$10,230,000. But this, as it was soon found, was based upon estimates at least too low by half. This, as we readily see, committed the State to a liability of over \$20,000,000, equivalent to \$200,000,000, at the present time, with over ten times the population and more than ten times the wealth.

Such stupendous undertakings by the State naturally engendered the fever of speculation among individuals. That particular form known as the town-lot fever assumed the malignant type at first in Chicago, from whence it spread over the entire State and adjoining States. It was an epidemic. It cut up men's farms without regard to locality, and cut up the purses of the purchasers without regard to consequences. It was estimated that building lots enough were sold in Indiana alone to accommodate every citizen then in the United States.

Chicago, which in 1830 was a small trading-post, had within a few years grown into a city. This was the starting point of the wonderful and marvelous career of that city. Improvements,

unsurpassed by individual efforts in the annals of the world, were then begun and have been maintained to this day. Though visited by the terrible fire fiend and the accumulations of years swept away in a night, yet she has arisen, and to-day is the best built city in the world. Reports of the rapid advance of property in Chicago spread to the East, and thousands poured into her borders, bringing money, enterprise and industry. Every ship that left her port carried with it maps of splendidly situated towns and additions, and every vessel that returned was laden with immigrants. It was said at the time that the staple articles of Illinois export were town plots, and that there was danger of crowding the State with towns to the exclusion of land for agriculture.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

The Illinois and Michigan canal again received attention. This enterprise is one of the most important in the early development of Illinois, on account of its magnitude and cost, and forming as it does the connecting link between the great chain of lakes and the Illinois and Mississippi rivers. Gov. Bond, the first Governor, recommended in his first message the building of the canal. In 1821 the Legislature appropriated \$10,000 for surveying the route. This work was performed by two young men, who estimated the cost at \$600,000 or \$700,000. It cost, however, when completed, \$8,000,000. In 1825 a law was passed to incorporate the Canal Company, but no stock was sold. In 1826, upon the solicitation of Daniel P. Cook, Congressman from this State, Congress gave 800,000 acres of land on the line of the work. In 1828 commissioners were appointed, and work commenced with a new survey and new estimates. In 1834-5 the work was again pushed forward, and continued until 1848, when it was completed.

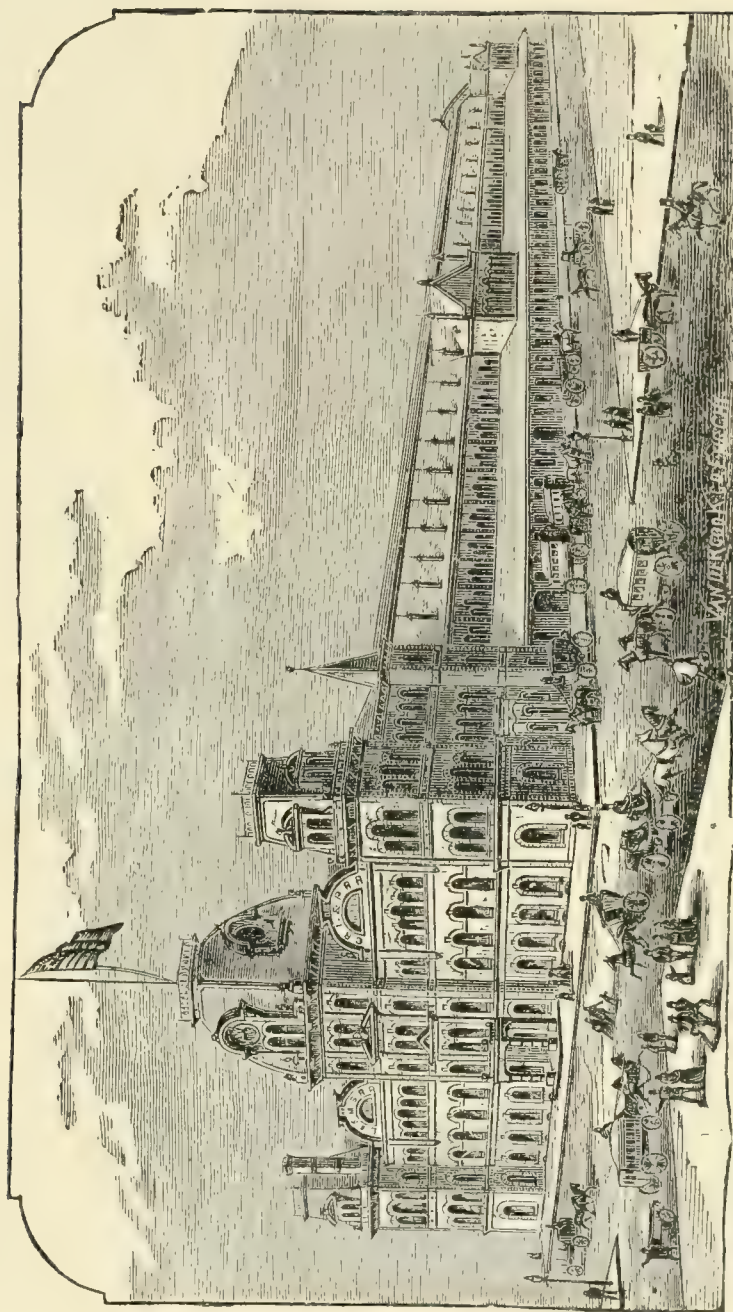
PANIC—REPUDIATION ADVOCATED.

Bonds of the State were recklessly disposed of both in the East and in Europe. Work was commenced on various lines of railroad, but none were ever completed. On the Northern Cross Railroad, from Meredosia east eight miles, the first locomotive that ever turned a wheel in the great valley of the Mississippi, was run. The date of this remarkable event was Nov. 8, 1838. Large sums of money were being expended with no assurance of a revenue,

and consequently, in 1840, the Legislature repealed the improvement laws passed three years previously, not, however, until the State had accumulated a debt of nearly \$15,000,000. Thus fell, after a short but eventful life, by the hands of its creator, the most stupendous, extravagant and almost ruinous folly of a grand system of internal improvements that any civil community, perhaps, ever engaged in. The State banks failed, specie was scarce, an enormous debt was accumulated, the interest of which could not be paid, people were disappointed in the accumulation of wealth, and real estate was worthless. All this had a tendency to create a desire to throw off the heavy burden of State debt by repudiation. This was boldly advocated by some leading men. The fair fame and name, however, of the State was not tarnished by repudiation. Men, true, honest, and able, were placed at the head of affairs; and though the hours were dark and gloomy, and the times most trying, yet our grand old State was brought through and prospered, until to-day, after the expenditure of millions for public improvements and for carrying on the late war, she has, at present, a debt of only about \$300,000.

MARTYR FOR LIBERTY.

The year 1837 is memorable for the death of the first martyr for liberty, and the abolishment of American slavery, in the State. Elijah P. Lovejoy was shot by a mob in Alton, on the night of the 7th of November of that year. He was at the time editor of the *Alton Observer*, and advocated anti-slavery principles in its columns. For this practice three of his presses had been destroyed. On the arrival of the fourth the tragedy occurred which cost him his life. In anticipation of its arrival a series of meetings were held in which the friends of freedom and of slavery were represented. The object was to effect a compromise, but it was one in which liberty was to make concessions to oppression. In a speech made at one of these meetings, Lovejoy said: "Mr. Chairman, what have I to compromise? If freely to forgive those who have so greatly injured me; if to pray for their temporal and eternal happiness; if still to wish for the prosperity of your city and State, notwithstanding the indignities I have suffered in them,—if this be the compromise intended, then do I willingly make it. I do not admit that it is the business of any body of men to say whether I shall



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or shall not publish a paper in this city. That right was given to me by my Creator, and is solemnly guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States and of this State. But if by compromise is meant that I shall cease from that which duty requires of me, I cannot make it, and the reason is, that I fear God more than man. It is also a very different question, whether I shall, voluntarily or at the request of my friends, yield up my position, or whether I shall forsake it at the hands of a mob. The former I am ready at all times to do when circumstances require it, as I will never put my personal wishes or interests in competition with the cause of that Master whose minister I am. But the latter, be assured I never will do. You have, as lawyers say, made a false issue. There are no two parties between whom there can be a compromise. I plant myself down on my unquestionable rights, and the question to be decided is, whether I shall be protected in those rights. You may hang me, as the mob hung the individuals at Vicksburg; you may burn me at the stake, as they did old McIntosh at St. Louis; or, you may tar and feather me, or throw me into the Mississippi as you have threatened to do; but you cannot disgrace me. I, and I alone, can disgrace myself, and the deepest of all disgrace would be at a time like this to deny my Maker by forsaking his cause. He died for me, and I were most unworthy to bear his name should I refuse, if need be, *to die for him.*" Not long afterward Mr. Lovejoy was shot. His brother Owen, being present on the occasion, kneeled down on the spot beside the corpse, and sent up to God, in the hearing of that very mob, one of the most eloquent prayers ever listened to by mortal ear. He was bold enough to pray to God to take signal vengeance on the infernal institution of slavery, and he then and there dedicated his life to the work of overthrowing it, and hoped to see the day when slavery existed no more in this nation. He died, March 24, 1864, nearly three months after the Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln took effect. Thus he lived to see his most earnest and devout prayer answered. But few men in the nation rendered better service in overthrowing the institution of slavery than Elijah P. and Owen Lovejoy.

CARLIN ELECTED GOVERNOR.

Thomas Carlin, Democrat, was elected Governor in 1838, over Cyrus Edwards, Whig. In 1842 Adam W. Snyder was nominated

for Governor on the Democratic ticket, but died before election. Thomas Ford was placed in nomination, and was elected, ex-Governor Duncan being his opponent.

PRAIRIE PIRATES.

The northern part of the State also had its mob experiences, but of an entirely different nature from the one just recounted. There has always hovered around the frontier of civilization bold, desperate men, who prey upon the unprotected settlers rather than gain a livelihood by honest toil. Theft, robbery and murder were carried on by regularly organized bands in Ogle, Lee, Winnebago and DeKalb counties. The leaders of these gangs of cut-throats were among the first settlers of that portion of the State, and consequently had the choice of location. Among the most prominent of the leaders were John Driscoll, William and David, his sons; John Brodie and three of his sons; Samuel Aikens and three of his sons; William K. Bridge and Norton B. Boyce.

These were the representative characters, those who planned and controlled the movements of the combination, concealed them when danger threatened, nursed them when sick, rested them when worn by fatigue and forced marches, furnished hiding places for their stolen booty, shared in the spoils, and, under cover of darkness and intricate and devious ways of travel, known only to themselves and subordinates, transferred stolen horses from station to station; for it came to be known as a well-established fact that they had stations, and agents, and watchmen scattered throughout the country at convenient distances, and signals and pass-words to assist and govern them in all their nefarious transactions.

Ogle county, particularly, seemed to be a favorite and chosen field for the operations of these outlaws, who could not be convicted for their crimes. By getting some of their number on the juries, by producing hosts of witnesses to sustain their defense by perjured evidence, and by changing the venue from one county to another, and by continuances from term to term, they nearly always managed to be acquitted. At last these depredations became too common for longer endurance; patience ceased to be a virtue, and determined desperation seized the minds of honest men, and they resolved that if there were no statute laws that could protect them

against the ravages of thieves, robbers and counterfeiters, they would protect themselves. It was a desperate resolve, and desperately and bloodily executed.

BURNING OF OGLE COUNTY COURT-HOUSE.

At the Spring term of court, 1841, seven of the "Pirates of the Prairie," as they were called, were confined in the Ogle county jail to await trial. Preparatory to holding court, the judge and lawyers assembled at Oregon in their new court-house, which had just been completed. Near it stood the county jail in which were the prisoners. The "Pirates" assembled Sunday night and set the court-house on fire, in the hope that as the prisoners would have to be removed from the jail, they might, in the hurry and confusion of the people in attending to the fire, make their escape. The whole population were awakened that dark and stormy night, to see their new court edifice enwrapped in flames. Although the building was entirely consumed, none of the prisoners escaped. Three of them were tried, convicted and sent to the penitentiary for a year. They had, however, contrived to get one of their number on the jury, who would not agree to a verdict until threatened to be lynched. The others obtained a change of venue and were not convicted, and finally they all broke jail and escaped.

Thus it was that the law was inadequate to the protection of the people. The best citizens held a meeting and entered into a solemn compact with each other to rid the country of the desperadoes that infested it. They were regularly organized and known as "Regulators." They resolved to notify all suspected parties to leave the country within a given time; if they did not comply, they would be severely dealt with. Their first victim was a man named Hurl, who was suspected of having stolen his neighbor's horse. He was ordered to strip, his hands were tied, when thirty-six lashes of a raw-hide were applied to his bare back. The next was a man named Daggett, formerly a Baptist preacher. He was sentenced to receive five hundred lashes on his bare back. He was stripped, and all was ready, when his beautiful daughter rushed into the midst of the men, begging for mercy for her father. Her appeals, with Daggett's promise to leave the country immediately, secured his release. That night, new crimes having been discovered, he was taken out and whipped, after which he left the country, never again to be heard from.

The friends and comrades of the men who had been whipped were fearfully enraged, and swore eternal and bloody vengeance. Eighty of them assembled one night soon after, and laid plans to visit White Rock and murder every man, woman and child in that hamlet. They started on this bloody mission, but were prevailed upon by one of their number to disband. Their coming, however, had been anticipated, and every man and boy in the town was armed to protect himself and his family.

CAMPBELL KILLED—THE MURDERERS SHOT.

John Campbell, Captain of the "Regulators," received a letter from William Driscoll, filled with most direful threats,—not only threatening Campbell's life, but the life of any one who should oppose their murderous, thieving operations. Soon after the receipt of this letter, two hundred of the "Regulators" marched to Driscoll's and ordered him to leave the county within twenty days, but he refused to comply with the order. One Sunday evening, just after this, Campbell was shot down in his own door-yard by David Driscoll. He fell in the arms of his wife, at which time Taylor Driscoll raised his rifle and pointed it toward her, but lowered it without firing.

News of this terrible crime spread like wild-fire. The very air was filled with threats and vengeance, and nothing but the lives of the murderous gang would pay the penalty. Old John Driscoll was arrested, was told to bid his family good-bye, and then with his son went out to his death. The "Regulators," numbering 111, formed a large circle, and gave the Driscolls a fair hearing. They were found guilty, and the "Regulators" divided into two "death divisions,"—one, consisting of fifty-six, with rifles dispatched the father, the other fifty-five riddled and shattered the body of the son with balls from as many guns. The measures thus inaugurated to free the country from the dominion of outlaws was a last desperate resort, and proved effectual.

MORMON WAR.

In April, 1840, the "Latter-Day Saints," or Mormons, came in large numbers to Illinois and purchased a tract of land on the east side of the Mississippi river, about ten miles above Keokuk. Here they commenced building the city of Nauvoo. A more picturesque or eligible site for a city could not have been selected.

The origin, rapid development and prosperity of this religious sect are the most remarkable and instructive historical events of the present century. That an obscure individual, without money, education, or respectability, should persuade hundreds of thousands of people to believe him inspired of God, and cause a book, contemptible as a literary production, to be received as a continuation of the sacred revelation, appears almost incredible; yet in less than half a century, the disciples of this obscure individual have increased to hundreds of thousands; have founded a State in the distant wilderness, and compelled the Government of the United States to practically recognize them as an independent people.

THE FOUNDER OF MORMONISM.

The founder of Mormonism was Joseph Smith, a native of Vermont, who emigrated while quite young with his father's family to western New York. Here his youth was spent in idle, vagabond life, roaming the woods, dreaming of buried treasures, and in endeavoring to learn the art of finding them by the twisting of a forked stick in his hands, or by looking through enchanted stones. Both he and his father became famous as "water wizards," always ready to point out the spot where wells might be dug and water found. Such was the character of the young profligate when he made the acquaintance of Sidney Rigdon, a person of considerable talent and information, who had conceived the design of founding a new religion. A religious romance, written by Mr. Spaulding, a Presbyterian preacher of Ohio, then dead, suggested the idea, and finding in Smith the requisite duplicity and cunning to reduce it to practice, it was agreed that he should act as prophet; and the two devised a story that gold plates had been found buried in the earth containing a record inscribed on them in unknown characters, which, when deciphered by the power of inspiration, gave the history of the ten lost tribes of Israel.

ATTEMPT TO ARREST JOE SMITH.

After their settlement in and about Nauvoo, in Hancock county, great depredations were committed by them on the "Gentiles." The Mormons had been received from Missouri with great kindness by the people of this State, and every possible aid granted them. The depredations committed, however, soon made them

odious, when the question of getting rid of them was agitated. In the fall of 1841, the Governor of Missouri made a demand on Gov. Carlin for the arrest and delivery of Joe Smith as a fugitive from justice. An executive warrant issued for that purpose was placed in the hands of an agent to be executed, but was returned without being complied with. Soon afterward the Governor handed the same writ to his agent, who this time succeeded in arresting Joe Smith. He was, however, discharged by Judge Douglas, upon the grounds that the writ upon which he had been arrested had been once returned before it was executed, and was *functus officio*. In 1842 Gov. Carlin again issued his writ, Joe Smith was arrested again, and again escaped. Thus it will be seen it was impossible to reach and punish the leader of this people, who had been driven from Missouri because of their stealing, murdering and unjust dealing, and came to Illinois but to continue their depredations. Emboldened by success, the Mormons became more arrogant and overbearing. Many people began to believe that they were about to set up a separate government for themselves in defiance of the laws of the State. Owners of property stolen in other counties made pursuit into Nauvoo, and were fined by the Mormon courts for daring to seek their property in the holy city. But that which made it more certain than anything else that the Mormons contemplated a separate government, was that about this time they petitioned Congress to establish a territorial government for them in Nauvoo.

ORIGIN OF POLYGAMY.

To crown the whole folly of the Mormons, in the Spring of 1844 Joe Smith announced himself as a candidate for President of the United States, and many of his followers were confident he would be elected. He next caused himself to be anointed king and priest, and to give character to his pretensions, he declared his lineage in an unbroken line from Joseph, the son of Jacob, and that of his wife from some other important personage of the ancient Hebrews. To strengthen his political power he also instituted a body of police styled the "Danite band," who were sworn to protect his person and obey his orders as the commands of God. A female order previously existing in the church, called "Spiritual wives," was modified so as to suit the licentiousness of the prophet. A doctrine was revealed that it was impossible for a woman to get

to heaven except as the wife of a Mormon elder; that each elder might marry as many women as he could maintain, and that any female might be sealed to eternal life by becoming their concubine. This licentiousness, the origin of polygamy in that church, they endeavored to justify by an appeal to Abraham, Jacob and other favorites of God in former ages of the world.

JOE SMITH AS A TYRANT.

Smith soon began to play the tyrant over his people. Among the first acts of this sort was an attempt to take the wife of William Law, one of his most talented disciples, and make her his spiritual wife. He established, without authority, a recorder's office, and an office to issue marriage licenses. He proclaimed that none could deal in real estate or sell liquor but himself. He ordered a printing office demolished, and in many ways controlled the freedom and business of the Mormons. Not only did he stir up some of the Mormons, but by his reckless disregard for the laws of the land raised up opposition on every hand. It was believed that he instructed the Danite band, which he had chosen as the ministers of his vengeance, that no blood, except that of the church, was to be regarded as sacred, if it contravened the accomplishment of his object. It was asserted that he inculcated the legality of perjury and other crimes, if committed to advance the cause of true believers; that God had given the world and all it contained to his saints, and since they were kept out of their rightful inheritance by force, it was no moral offense to get possession of it by stealing. It was reported that an establishment existed in Nauvoo for the manufacture of counterfeit money, and that a set of outlaws was maintained for the purpose of putting it in circulation. Statements were circulated to the effect that a reward was offered for the destruction of the *Warsaw Signal*, an anti-Mormon paper, and that Mormons dispersed over the country threatened all persons who offered to assist the constable in the execution of the law, with the destruction of their property and the murder of their families. There were rumors also afloat that an alliance had been formed with the Western Indians, and in case of war they would be used in murdering their enemies. In short, if only one-half of these reports were true the Mormons must have been the most infamous people that ever existed.

MILITARY FORCES ASSEMBLING.

William Law, one of the proprietors of the printing-press destroyed by Smith, went to Carthage, the county-seat, and obtained warrants for the arrest of Smith and the members of the City Council, and others connected with the destruction of the press. Some of the parties having been arrested, but discharged by the authorities in Nauvoo, a convention of citizens assembled at Carthage and appointed a committee to wait upon the Governor for the purpose of procuring military assistance to enforce the law. The Governor visited Carthage in person. Previous to his arrival the militia had been called out and armed forces commenced assembling in Carthage and Warsaw to enforce the service of civil process. All of them, however, signified a willingness to co-operate with the Governor in preserving order. A constable and ten men were then sent to make the arrest. In the meantime, Smith declared martial law; his followers residing in the country were summoned to his assistance; the Legion was assembled and under arms, and the entire city was one great military encampment.

THE SMITHS ARRESTED.

The prophet, his brother Hiram, the members of the City Council and others, surrendered themselves at Carthage June 24, 1845, on the charge of riot. All entered into recognizance before a Justice of the Peace to appear at court, and were discharged. A new writ, however, was immediately issued and served on the two Smiths, and both were arrested and thrown into prison. The citizens had assembled from Hancock, Schuyler and McDonough counties, armed and ready to avenge the outrages that had been committed by the Mormons. Great excitement prevailed at Carthage. The force assembled at that place amounted to 1,200 men, and about 500 assembled at Warsaw. Nearly all were anxious to march into Nauvoo. This measure was supposed to be necessary to search for counterfeit money and the apparatus to make it, and also to strike a salutary terror into the Mormon people by an exhibition of the force of the State, and thereby prevent future outrages, murders, robberies, burnings, and the like. The 27th of June was appointed for the march; but Gov. Ford, who at the time was in Carthage, apprehended trouble if the militia should attempt to invade Nauvoo, disbanded the troops, retaining only a guard to the jail.

JOE SMITH AND HIS BROTHER KILLED.

Gov. Ford went to Nauvoo on the 27th. The same morning about 200 men from Warsaw, many being disguised, hastened to Carthage. On learning that one of the companies left as a guard had disbanded, and the other stationed 150 yards from the jail while eight men were left to guard the prisoners, a communication was soon established between the Warsaw troops and the guard; and it was arranged that the guard should have their guns charged with blank cartridges and fire at the assailants when they attempted to enter the jail. The conspirators came up, jumped the fence around the jail, were fired upon by the guard, which, according to arrangement, was overpowered, and the assailants entered the prison, to the door of the room where the two prisoners were confined. An attempt was made to break open the door; but Joe Smith, being armed with a pistol, fired several times as the door was bursted open, and three of the assailants were wounded. At the same time several shots were fired into the room, by some of which John Taylor, a friend of the Smiths, received four wounds, and Hiram Smith was instantly killed. Joe Smith, severely wounded, attempted to escape by jumping out of a second-story window, but was so stunned by the fall that he was unable to rise. In this position he was dispatched by balls shot through his body. Thus fell Joe Smith, the most successful imposter of modern times. Totally ignorant of almost every fact in science, as well as in law, he made up in constructiveness and natural cunning whatever in him was wanting of instruction.

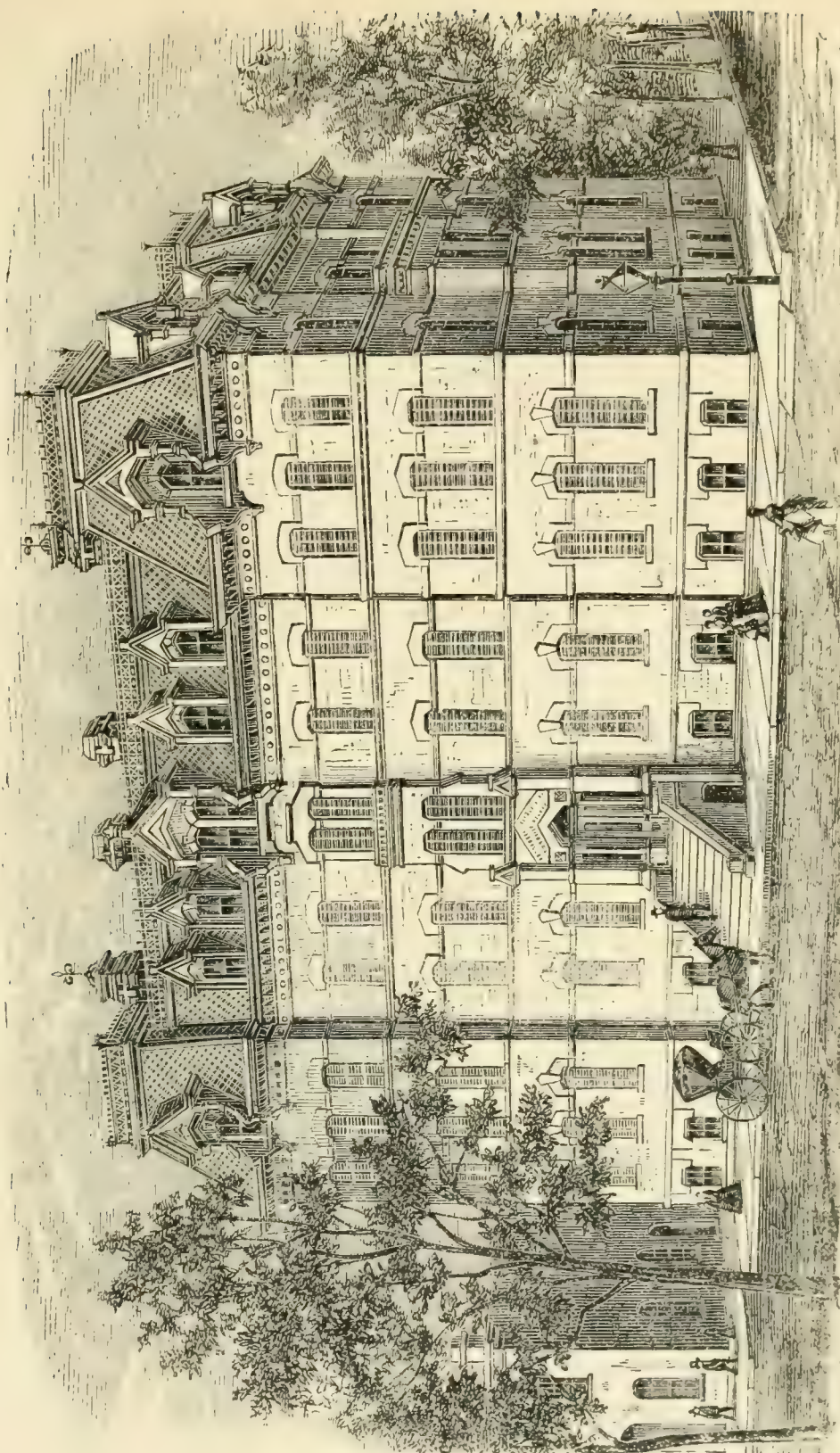
CONSTERNATION AT QUINCY.

Great consternation prevailed among the anti-Mormons at Carthage, after the killing of the Smiths. They expected the Mormons would be so enraged on hearing of the death of their leaders that they would come down in a body, armed and equipped, to seek revenge upon the populace at Carthage. Messengers were dispatched to various places for help in case of an attack. The women and children were moved across the river for safety. A committee was sent to Quincy and early the following morning, at the ringing of the bells, a large concourse of people assembled to devise means of defense. At this meeting, it was reported that the Mormons attempted to rescue the Smiths; that a party of Missourians and others had killed them to prevent their escape; that

the Governor and his party were at Nauvoo at the time when intelligence of the fact was brought there; that they had been attacked by the Nauvoo Legion, and had retreated to a house where they were closely besieged; that the Governor had sent out word that he could maintain his position for two days, and would be certain to be massacred if assistance did not arrive by that time. It is unnecessary to say that this entire story was fabricated. It was put in circulation, as were many other stories, by the anti-Mormons, to influence the public mind and create a hatred for the Mormons. The effect of it, however, was that by 10 o'clock on the 28th, between two and three hundred men from Quincy, under command of Maj. Flood, went on board a steamboat for Nauvoo, to assist in raising the siege, as they honestly believed.

VARIOUS DEPREDACTIONS.

It was thought by many, and indeed the circumstances seem to warrant the conclusion, that the assassins of Smith had arranged that the murder should occur while the Governor was in Nauvoo; that the Mormons would naturally suppose he planned it, and in the first outpouring of their indignation put him to death, as a means of retaliation. They thought that if they could have the Governor of the State assassinated by Mormons, the public excitement would be greatly increased against that people, and would cause their extermination, or at least their expulsion from the State. That it was a brutal and premeditated murder cannot be and is not denied at this day; but the desired effect of the murder was not attained, as the Mormons did not evacuate Nauvoo for two years afterward. In the meantime, the excitement and prejudice against this people were not allowed to die out. Horse-stealing was quite common, and every case that occurred was charged to the Mormons. That they were guilty of such thefts cannot be denied, but a great deal of this work done at that time was by organized bands of thieves, who knew they could carry on their nefarious business with more safety, as long as suspicion could be placed upon the Mormons. In the summer and fall of 1845 were several occurrences of a nature to increase the irritation existing between the Mormons and their neighbors. A suit was instituted in the United States Circuit Court against one of the apostles, to recover a note, and a marshal sent to summons



ILLINOIS CHARITABLE EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY, CHICAGO—FOUNDED 1858—DESTROYED 1871—REBUILT 1874.



the defendant, who refused to be served with the process. Indignation meetings were held by the saints, and the marshal threatened for attempting to serve the writ. About this time, General Denning, sheriff, was assaulted by an anti-Mormon, whom he killed. Denning was friendly to the Mormons, and a great outburst of passion was occasioned among the friends of the dead man.

INCENDIARISM.

It was also discovered, in trying the rights of property at Lima, Adams county, that the Mormons had an institution connected with their church to secure their effects from execution. Incensed at this and other actions, the anti-Mormons of Lima and Green Plains, held a meeting to devise means for the expulsion of the Mormons from that part of the country. It was arranged that a number of their own party should fire on the building in which they were assembled, in such a manner as not to injure anyone, and then report that the Mormons had commenced the work of plunder and death. This plot was duly executed, and the startling intelligence soon called together a mob, which threatened the Mormons with fire and sword if they did not immediately leave. The Mormons refusing to depart, the mob at once executed their threats by burning 125 houses and forcing the inmates to flee for their lives. The sheriff of Hancock county, a prominent Mormon armed several hundred Mormons and scoured the country, in search of the incendiaries, but they had fled to neighboring counties, and he was unable either to bring them to battle or make any arrests. One man, however, was killed without provocation; another attempting to escape was shot and afterwards hacked and mutilated; and Franklin A. Worrell, who had charge of the jail when the Smiths were killed, was shot by some unknown person concealed in a thicket. The anti-Mormons committed one murder. A party of them set fire to a pile of straw, near the barn of an old Mormon, nearly ninety years of age, and when he appeared to extinguish the flames, he was shot and killed.

The anti-Mormons left their property exposed in their hurried retreat, after having burned the houses of the Mormons. Those who had been burned out sallied forth from Nauvoo and plundered the whole country, taking whatever they could carry or drive away. By order of the Governor, Gen. Hardin raised a force of 350 men, checked the Mormon ravages, and recalled the fugitive anti-Mormons home.

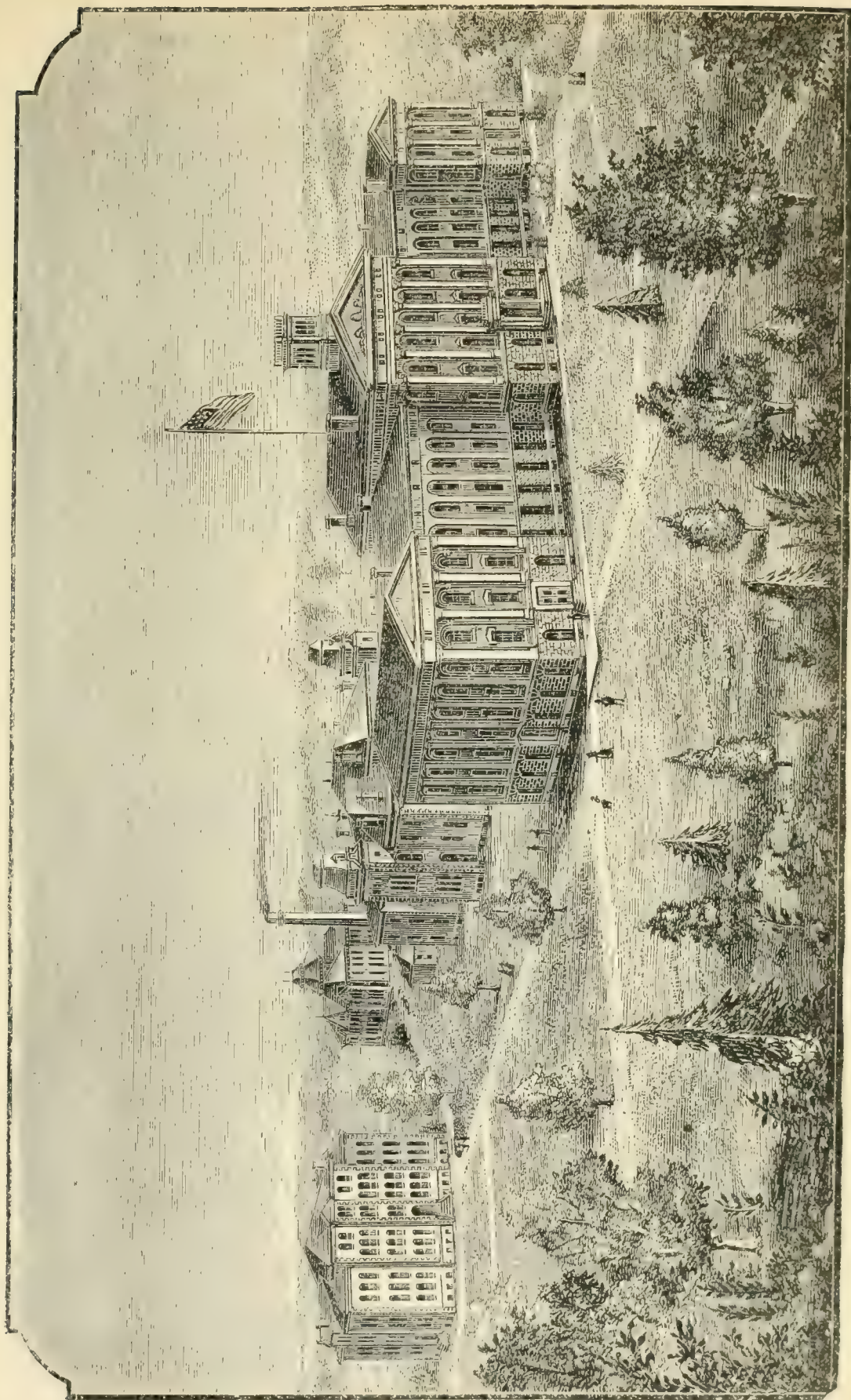
MAKING PREPARATION TO LEAVE.

At this time a convention, consisting of delegates from eight of the adjoining counties, assembled to concert measures for the expulsion of the Mormons from the State. The Mormons seriously contemplated emmigration westward, believing the times forboded evil for them. Accordingly, during the winter of 1845-'46, the most stupendous preparations were made by the Mormons for removal. All the principal dwellings, and even the temple, were converted into work-shops, and before spring, 12,000 wagons were in readiness; and by the middle of February the leaders, with 2,000 of their followers, had crossed the Mississippi on the ice.

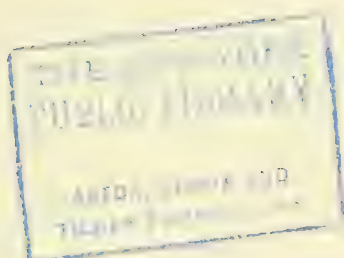
Before the spring of 1846 the majority of the Mormons had left Nauvoo, but still a large number remained.

THE BATTLE OF NAUVOO.

In September a writ was issued against several prominent Mormons, and placed in the hands of John Carlin, of Carthage, for execution. Carlin called out a posse to help make the arrest, which brought together quite a large force in the neighborhood of Nauvoo. Carlin, not being a military man, placed in command of the posse, first, Gen. Singleton, and afterward Col. Brockman, who proceeded to invest the city, erecting breastworks, and taking other means for defensive as well as offensive operations. What was then termed a battle next took place, resulting in the death of one Mormon and the wounding of several others, and loss to the anti-Mormons of three killed and four wounded. At last, through the intervention of an anti-Mormon committee of one hundred, from Quincy, the Mormons and their allies were induced to submit to such terms as the posse chose to dictate, which were that the Mormons should immediately give up their arms to the Quincy committee, and remove from the State. The trustees of the church and five of their clerks were permitted to remain for the sale of Mormon property, and the posse were to march in unmolested, and leave a sufficient force to guarantee the performance of their stipulations. Accordingly, the constable's posse marched in with Brockman at their head. It consisted of about 800 armed men and 600 or 700 unarmed, who had assembled from all the country around, through motives of curiosity, to see the once proud city of Nauvoo humbled and delivered up to its enemies. They proceeded into the



ILLINOIS INSTITUTE FOR DEAF AND DUMB, AT JACKSONVILLE.



city slowly and carefully, examining the way for fear of the explosion of a mine, many of which had been made by the Mormons, by burying kegs of powder in the ground, with a man stationed at a distance to pull a string communicating with the trigger of a percussion lock affixed to the keg. This kind of a contrivance was called by the Mormons "hell's half-acre." When the posse arrived in the city, the leaders of it erected themselves into a tribunal to decide who should be forced away and who remain. Parties were dispatched to hunt for fire-arms, and for Mormons, and to bring them to judgment. When brought, they received their doom from the mouth of Brockman, who sat a grim and unawed tyrant for the time. As a general rule, the Mormons were ordered to leave within an hour or two; and by rare grace some of them were allowed until next day, and in a few cases longer time was granted.

MALTREATMENT OF NEW CITIZENS.

Nothing was said in the treaty in regard to the new citizens, who had with the Mormons defended the city; but the posse no sooner had obtained possession than they commenced expelling them. Some of them were ducked in the river, and were in one or two instances actually baptized in the name of some of the leaders of the mob; others were forcibly driven into the ferry-boats to be taken over the river before the bayonets of armed ruffians. Many of these new settlers were strangers in the country from various parts of the United States, who were attracted there by the low price of property; and they knew but little of previous difficulties or the merits of the quarrel. They saw with their own eyes that the Mormons were industriously preparing to go away, and they knew "of their own knowledge" that any effort to expel them by force was gratuitous and unnecessary cruelty. They had been trained, by the States whence they came, to abhor mobs and to obey the law, and they volunteered their services under executive authority to defend their town and their property against mob violence, and, as they honestly believed, from destruction; but in this they were partly mistaken; for although the mob leaders in the exercise of unbridled power were guilty of many injuries to the persons of individuals, although much personal property was stolen, yet they abstained from materially injuring houses and buildings.

THE MORMONS REACH SALT LAKE.

The fugitives proceeded westward, taking the road through Missouri, but were forcibly ejected from that State and compelled to move indirectly through Iowa. After innumerable hardships the advance guard reached the Missouri river at Council Bluffs, when a United States officer presented a requisition for 500 men to serve in the war with Mexico. Compliance with this order so diminished their number of effective men, that the expedition was again delayed and the remainder, consisting mostly of old men, women and children, hastily prepared habitations for winter. Their rudely constructed tents were hardly completed before winter set in with great severity, the bleak prairies being incessantly swept by piercing winds. While here cholera, fever and other diseases, aggravated by the previous hardships, the want of comfortable quarters and medical treatment, hurried many of them to premature graves, yet, under the influence of religious fervor and fanaticism, they looked death in the face with resignation and cheerfulness, and even exhibited a gayety which manifested itself in music and dancing during the saddest hours of this sad winter.

At length welcome spring made its appearance, and by April they were again organized for the journey; a pioneer party, consisting of Brigham Young and 140 others, was sent in advance to locate a home for the colonists. On the 21 of July, 1847, a day memorable in Mormon annals, the vanguard reached the valley of the Great Salt Lake, having been directed thither, according to their accounts, by the hand of the Almighty. Here in a distant wilderness, midway between the settlements of the East and the Pacific, and at that time a thousand miles from the utmost verge of civilization, they commenced preparations for founding a colony, which has since grown into a mighty empire.

MEXICAN WAR.

During the month of May, 1846, the President called for four regiments of volunteers from Illinois for the Mexican war. This was no sooner known in the State than nine regiments, numbering 8,370 men, answered the call, though only four of them, amounting to 3,720 men, could be taken. These regiments, as well as their officers, were everywhere foremost in the American ranks, and dis-

tinguished themselves by their matchless valor in the bloodiest battles of the war. Veterans never fought more nobly and effectively than did the volunteers from Illinois. At the bloody battle of Buena Vista they crowned their lives—many their death—with the laurels of war. Never did armies contend more bravely, determinedly and stubbornly than the American and Mexican forces at this famous battle; and as Illinois troops were ever in the van and on the bloodiest portions of the field, we believe a short sketch of the part they took in the fierce contest is due them, and will be read with no little interest.

BATTLE OF BUENA VISTA.

General Santa Anna, with his army of 20,000, poured into the valley of Aqua Nueva early on the morning of the 22d of February, hoping to surprise our army, consisting of about 5,000 men, under Gen. Taylor and which had retreated to the "Narrows." They were hotly pursued by the Mexicans who, before attacking, sent Gen. Taylor a flag of truce demanding a surrender, and assuring him that if he refused he would be cut to pieces; but the demand was promptly refused. At this the enemy opened fire, and the conflict began. In honor of the day the watchword with our soldiers was, "The memory of Washington." An irregular fire was kept up all day, and at night both armies bivouacked on the field, resting on their arms. Santa Anna that night made a spirited address to his men, and the stirring strains of his own band till late in the night were distinctly heard by our troops; but at last silence fell over the hosts that were to contend unto death in that narrow pass on the morrow.

Early on the following morning the battle was resumed, and continued without intermission until nightfall. The solid columns of the enemy were hurled against our forces all day long, but were met and held in check by the unerring fire of our musketry and artillery. A portion of Gen. Lane's division was driven back by the enemy under Gen. Lombardini, who, joined by Gen. Pacheco's division, poured upon the main plateau in so formidable numbers as to appear irresistible.

BRAVERY OF THE SECOND ILLINOIS.

At this time the 2d Illinois, under Col. Bissell, with a squadron of cavalry and a few pieces of artillery came handsomely into action

and gallantly received the concentrated fire of the enemy, which they returned with deliberate aim and terrible effect; every discharge of the artillery seemed to tear a bloody path through the heavy columns of enemy. Says a writer: "The rapid musketry of the gallant troops from Illinois poured a storm of lead into their serried ranks, which literally strewed the ground with the dead and dying." But, notwithstanding his losses, the enemy steadily advanced until our gallant regiment received fire from three sides. Still they maintained their position for a time with unflinching firmness against that immense host. At length, perceiving the danger of being entirely surrounded, it was determined to fall back to a ravine. Col. Bissel, with the coolness of ordinary drill, ordered the signal "cease firing" to be made; he then with the same deliberation gave the command, "Face to the rear, Battalion, about face; forward march," which was executed with the regularity of veterans to a point beyond the peril of being out-flanked. Again, in obedience to command these brave men halted, faced about, and under a murderous tempest of bullets from the foe, resumed their well-directed fire. The conduct of no troops could have been more admirable; and, too, until that day they had never been under fire, when, within less than half an hour eighty of their comrades dropped by their sides. How different from the Arkansas regiment, which were ordered to the plateau, but after delivering their first volley gave way and dispersed.

SADDEST EVENT OF THE BATTLE.

But now we have to relate the saddest, and, for Illinois, the most mournful, event of that battle-worn day. We take the account from Colton's History of the battle of Buena Vista. "As the enemy on our left was moving in retreat along the head of the Plateau, our artillery was advanced until within range, and opened a heavy fire upon him, while Cols. Hardin, Bissell and McKee, with their Illinois and Kentucky troops, dashed gallantly forward in hot pursuit. A powerful reserve of the Mexican army was then just emerging from the ravine, where it had been organized, and advanced on the plateau, opposite the head of the southernmost gorge. Those who were giving way rallied quickly upon it; when the whole force, thus increased to over 12,000 men, came forward in a perfect blaze of fire. It was a single column, composed of the best soldiers of the republic, having for its advanced battalions the



SCENE ON FOX RIVER.

veteran regiments. The Kentucky and Illinois troops were soon obliged to give ground before it and seek the shelter of the second gorge. The enemy pressed on, arriving opposite the head of the second gorge. One-half of the column suddenly enveloped it, while the other half pressed on across the plateau, having for the moment nothing to resist them but the three guns in their front. The portion that was immediately opposed to the Kentucky and Illinois troops, ran down along each side of the gorge, in which they had sought shelter, and also circled around its head, leaving no possible way of escape for them except by its mouth, which opened upon the road. Its sides, which were steep,—at least an angle of 45 degrees,—were covered with loose pebbles and stones, and converged to a point at the bottom. Down there were our poor fellows, nearly three regiments of them (1st and 2d Illinois and 2d Kentucky), with but little opportunity to load or fire a gun, being hardly able to keep their feet. Above the whole edge of the gorge, all the way around, was darkened by the serried masses of the enemy, and was bristling with muskets directed on the crowd beneath. It was no time to pause. Those who were not immediately shot down rushed on toward the road, their number growing less and less as they went, Kentuckians and Illinoisans, officers and men, all mixed up in confusion, and all pressing on over the loose pebbles and rolling stones of those shelving, precipitous banks, and having lines and lines of the enemy firing down from each side and rear as they went. Just then the enemy's cavalry, which had gone to the left of the reserve, had come over the spur that divides the mouth of the second gorge from that of the third, and were now closing up the only door through which there was the least shadow of a chance for their lives. Many of those ahead endeavored to force their way out, but few succeeded. The lancers were fully six to one, and their long weapons were already reeking with blood. It was at this time that those who were still back in that dreadful gorge heard, above the din of the musketry and the shouts of the enemy around them, the roar of Washington's Battery. No music could have been more grateful to their ears. A moment only, and the whole opening, where the lancers were busy, rang with the repeated explosions of spherical-case shot. They gave way. The gate, as it were, was clear, and out upon the road a stream of our poor fellows issued. They ran panting down

toward the battery, and directly under the flight of iron then passing over their heads, into the retreating cavalry. Hardin, McKee, Clay, Willis, Zabriskie, Houghton—but why go on? It would be a sad task indeed to name over all who fell during this twenty minutes' slaughter. The whole gorge, from the plateau to its mouth, was strewed with our dead. All dead! No wounded there—not a man; for the infantry had rushed down the sides and completed the work with the bayonet.”

VICTORY FOR OUR ARMY.

The artillery on the plateau stubbornly maintained its position. The remnants of the 1st and 2d Illinois regiments, after issuing from the fated gorge, were formed and again brought into action, the former, after the fall of the noble Hardin, under Lieut. Col. Weatherford, the latter under Bissell. The enemy brought forth reinforcements and a brisk artillery duel was kept up; but gradually, as the shades of night began to cover the earth, the rattle of musketry slackened, and when the pall of night was thrown over that bloody field it ceased altogether. Each army, after the fierce and long struggle, occupied much the same position as it did in the morning. However, early on the following morning, the glad tidings were heralded amidst our army that the enemy had retreated, thus again crowning the American banners with victory.

OTHER HONORED NAMES OF THIS WAR.

Other bright names from Illinois that shine as stars in this war are those of Shields, Baker, Harris and Coffee, which are indissolubly connected with the glorious capture of Vera Cruz and the not less famous storming of Cerro Gordo. In this latter action, when, after the valiant Gen. Shields had been placed *hors de combat*, the command of his force, consisting of three regiments, devolved upon Col. Baker. This officer, with his men, stormed with unheard-of prowess the last stronghold of the Mexicans, sweeping everything before them. Such indeed were the intrepid valor and daring courage exhibited by Illinois volunteers during the Mexican war that their deeds should live in the memory of their countrymen until those latest times when the very name of America shall have been forgotten.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

On the fourth day of March, 1861, after the most exciting and momentous political campaign known in the history of this country, Abraham Lincoln—America's martyred President—was inaugurated Chief Magistrate of the United States. This fierce contest was principally sectional, and as the announcement was flashed over the telegraph wires that the Republican Presidential candidate had been elected, it was hailed by the South as a justifiable pretext for dissolving the Union. Said Jefferson Davis in a speech at Jackson, Miss., prior to the election, "If an abolitionist be chosen President of the United States you will have presented to you the question whether you will permit the government to pass into the hands of your avowed and implacable enemies. Without pausing for an answer, I will state my own position to be that such a result would be a species of revolution by which the purpose of the Government would be destroyed, and the observances of its mere forms entitled to no respect. In that event, in such manner as should be most expedient, I should deem it your duty to provide for your safety outside of the Union." Said another Southern politician, when speaking on the same subject, "We shall fire the Southern heart, instruct the Southern mind, give courage to each, and at the proper moment, by one organized, concerted action, we can precipitate the Cotton States into a revolution." To disrupt the Union and form a government which recognized the absolute supremacy of the white population and the perpetual bondage of the black was what they deemed freedom from the galling yoke of a Republican administration.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN DID NOT SEEK THE PRESIDENCY.

Hon. R. W. Miles, of Knox county, sat on the floor by the side of Abraham Lincoln in the Library room of the Capitol, in Springfield, at the secret caucus meeting, held in January, 1859, when Mr. Lincoln's name was first spoken of in caucus as candidate for President. When a gentleman, in making a short speech, said, "We are going to bring Abraham Lincoln out as a candidate for President," Mr. Lincoln at once arose to his feet, and exclaimed, "For God's sake, let me alone! I have suffered enough!" This was soon after he had been defeated in the Legislature for United States Senate by Stephen A. Douglas, and only those who are

intimate with that important and unparalleled contest can appreciate the full force and meaning of these expressive words of the martyred President. They were spontaneous, and prove beyond a shadow of doubt that Abraham Lincoln did not seek the high position of President. Nor did he use any trickery or chicanery to obtain it. But his expressed wish was not to be complied with; our beloved country needed a savior and a martyr, and Fate had decreed that he should be the victim. After Mr. Lincoln was elected President, Mr. Miles sent him an eagle's quill, with which the chief magistrate wrote his first inaugural address. The letter written by Mr. Miles to the President, and sent with the quill, which was two feet in length, is such a jewel of eloquence and prophecy that it should be given a place in history:

PERSIFER, December 21, 1860.

HON. A. LINCOLN :

Dear Sir :—Please accept the eagle quill I promised you, by the hand of our Representative, A. A. Smith. The bird from whose wing the quill was taken, was shot by John F. Dillon, in Persifer township, Knox Co., Ills., in Feb., 1857. Having heard that James Buchanan was furnished with an eagle quill to write his Inaugural with, and believing that in 1860, a Republican would be elected to take his place, I determined to save this quill and present it to the fortunate man, whoever he might be. Reports tell us that the bird which furnished Buchanan's quill was a captured bird,—fit emblem of the man that used it; but the bird from which this quill was taken, yielded the quill only with his life,—fit emblem of the man who is expected to use it, for true Republicans believe that you would not think life worth the keeping after the surrender of principle. Great difficulties surround you; traitors to their country have threatened your life; and should you be called upon to surrender it at the post of duty, your memory will live forever in the heart of every freeman; and that is a grander monument than can be built of brick or marble.

"For if hearts may not our memories keep,
Oblivion haste each vestige sweep,
And let our memories end."

Yours Truly,

R. W. MILES.

STATES SECEDING.

At the time of President Lincoln's accession to power, several members of the Union claimed they had withdrawn from it, and styling themselves the "Confederate States of America," organized a separate government. The house was indeed divided against itself, but it should not fall, nor should it long continue divided, was the hearty, determined response of every loyal heart in the nation. The accursed institution of human slavery was the primary cause for this dissolution of the American Union. Doubtless other agencies served to intensify the hostile feelings which existed between the Northern and Southern portions

of our country, but their remote origin could be traced to this great national evil. Had Lincoln's predecessor put forth a timely, energetic effort, he might have prevented the bloody war our nation was called to pass through. On the other hand every aid was given the rebels; every advantage and all the power of the Government was placed at their disposal, and when Illinois' honest son took the reins of the Republic he found Buchanan had been a traitor to his trust, and given over to the South all available means of war.

THE FALL OF SUMTER.

On the 12th day of April, 1861, the rebels, who for weeks had been erecting their batteries upon the shore, after demanding of Major Anderson a surrender, opened fire upon Fort Sumter. For thirty-four hours an incessant cannonading was continued; the fort was being seriously injured; provisions were almost gone, and Major Anderson was compelled to haul down the stars and stripes. That dear old flag which had seldom been lowered to a foreign foe by rebel hands was now trailed in the dust. The first blow of the terrible conflict which summoned vast armies into the field, and moistened the soil of a nation in fraternal blood and tears, had been struck. The gauntlet thus thrown down by the attack on Sumter by the traitors of the South was accepted—not, however, in the spirit with which insolence meets insolence—but with a firm, determined spirit of patriotism and love of country. The duty of the President was plain under the constitution and the laws, and above and beyond all, the people from whom all political power is derived, demanded the suppression of the Rebellion, and stood ready to sustain the authority of their representative and executive officers. Promptly did the new President issue a proclamation calling for his countrymen to join with him to defend their homes and their country, and vindicate her honor. This call was made April 14, two days after Sumter was first fired upon, and was for 75,000 men. On the 15th, the same day he was notified, Gov. Yates issued his proclamation convening the Legislature. He also ordered the organization of six regiments. Troops were in abundance, and the call was no sooner made than filled. Patriotism thrilled and vibrated and pulsed through every heart. The farm, the workshop, the office, the pulpit, the bar, the bench, the college, the school-house,—every calling offered its best men, their lives and their fortunes, in defense of the Government's honor and unity.

Bitter words spoken in moments of political heat were forgotten and forgiven, and joining hands in a common cause, they repeated the oath of America's soldier-statesman: "*By the Great Eternal, the Union must and shall be preserved.*" The honor, the very life and glory of the nation was committed to the stern arbitrament of the sword, and soon the tramp of armed men, the clash of musketry and the heavy boom of artillery reverberated throughout the continent; rivers of blood saddened by tears of mothers, wives, sisters, daughters and sweethearts flowed from the lakes to the gulf, but a nation was saved. The sacrifice was great, but the Union was preserved.

CALL FOR TROOPS PROMPTLY ANSWERED.

Simultaneously with the call for troops by the President, enlistments commenced in this State, and within ten days 10,000 volunteers offered service, and the sum of \$1,000,000 was tendered by patriotic citizens. Of the volunteers who offered their services, only six regiments could be accepted under the quota of the State. But the time soon came when there was a place and a musket for every man. The six regiments raised were designated by numbers commencing with seven, as a mark of respect for the six regiments which had served in the Mexican war. Another call was anticipated, and the Legislature authorized ten additional regiments to be organized. Over two hundred companies were immediately raised from which were selected the required number. No sooner was this done than the President made another call for troops, six regiments were again our proportion, although by earnest solicitation the remaining four were accepted. There were a large number of men with a patriotic desire to enter the service who were denied this privilege. Many of them wept, while others joined regiments from other States. In May, June and July seventeen regiments of infantry and five of cavalry were raised, and in the latter month, when the President issued his first call for 500,000 volunteers, Illinois tendered thirteen regiments of infantry and three of cavalry, and so anxious were her sons to have the Rebellion crushed that the number could have been increased by thousands. At the close of 1861 Illinois had sent to the field nearly 50,000 men, and had 17,000 in camp awaiting marching orders, thus exceeding her full quota by 15,000.

A VAST ARMY RAISED IN ELEVEN DAYS.

In July and August of 1862 the President called for 600,000 men—our quota of which was 52,296—and gave until August 18 as the limits in which the number might be raised by volunteering, after which a draft would be ordered. The State had already furnished 17,000 in excess of her quota, and it was first thought this number would be deducted from the present requisition, but that could not be done. But thirteen days were granted to enlist this vast army, which had to come from the farmers and mechanics. The former were in the midst of harvest, but, inspired by love of country, over 50,000 of them left their harvests ungathered, their tools and their benches, the plows in their furrows, turning their backs on their homes, and before eleven days had expired the demands of the Government were met and both quotas filled.

The war went on, and call followed call, until it began to look as if there would not be men enough in all the Free States to crush out and subdue the monstrous war traitors had inaugurated. But to every call for either men or money there was a willing and ready response. And it is a boast of the people that, had the supply of men fallen short, there were women brave enough, daring enough, patriotic enough, to have offered themselves as sacrifices on their country's altar. On the 21st of December, 1864, the last call for troops was made. It was for 300,000. In consequence of an imperfect enrollment of the men subject to military duty, it became evident, ere this call was made, that Illinois was furnishing thousands of men more than what her quota would have been, had it been correct. So glaring had this disproportion become, that under this call the quota of some districts exceeded the number of able-bodied men in them.

A GENERAL SUMMARY.

Following this sketch we give a schedule of all the volunteer troops organized from this State, from the commencement to the close of the war. It is taken from the Adjutant General's report. The number of the regiment, name of original Colonel, call under which recruited, date of organization and muster into the United States' service, place of muster, and aggregate strength of each organization, from which we find that Illinois put into her one hundred and eighty regiments 256,000 men, and into the United States

army, through other States, enough to swell the number to 290,000. This far exceeds all the soldiers of the Federal Government in all the war of the Revolution. Her total years of service were over 600,000. She enrolled men from eighteen to forty-five years of age, when the law of Congress in 1864—the test time—only asked for those from twenty to forty-five. Her enrollments were otherwise excessive. Her people wanted to go, and did not take the pains to correct the enrollment; thus the basis of fixing the quota was too great, and the quota itself, at least in the trying time, was far above any other State. The demand on some counties, as Monroe, for example, took every able-bodied man in the county, and then did not have enough to fill the quota. Moreover, Illinois sent 20,844 men for one hundred days, for whom no credit was asked. She gave to the country 73,000 years of service above all calls. With one-thirteenth of the population of the loyal States, she sent regularly one-tenth of all the soldiers, and in the perils of the closing calls, when patriots were few and weary, she sent one-eighth of all that were called for by her loved and honored son in the White House. Of the brave boys Illinois sent to the front, there were killed in action, 5,888; died of wounds, 3,032; of disease, 19,496; in prison, 967; lost at sea, 205; aggregate, 29,588. As upon every field and upon every page of the history of this war, Illinois bore her part of the suffering in the prison-pens of the South. More than 800 names make up the awful column of Illinois' brave sons who died in the rebel prison of Andersonville, Ga. Who can measure or imagine the atrocities which would be laid before the world were the panorama of sufferings and terrible trials of these gallant men but half unfolded to view? But this can never be done until new words of horror are invented, and new arts discovered by which demoniacal fiendishness can be portrayed, and the intensest anguish of the human soul in ten thousand forms be painted.

No troops ever fought more heroically, stubbornly, and with better effect, than did the boys from the "Prairie State." At Pea Ridge, Donelson, Pittsburg Landing, Iuka, Corinth, Stone River, Holly Springs, Jackson, Vicksburg, Chicamauga, Lookout Mountain, Murfreesboro, Atlanta, Franklin, Nashville, Chattanooga, and on every other field where the clash of arms was heard, her sons were foremost.

CAPTURE OF THE ST. LOUIS ARSENAL.

Illinois was almost destitute of firearms at the beginning of the conflict, and none could be procured in the East. The traitorous Floyd had turned over to the South 300,000 arms, leaving most arsenals in the North empty. Gov. Yates, however, received an order on the St. Louis arsenal for 10,000 muskets, which he put in the hands of Captain Stokes, of Chicago. Several unsuccessful attempts were made by the Captain to pass through the large crowd of rebels which had gathered around the arsenal, suspecting an attempt to move the arms would be made. He at last succeeded in gaining admission to the arsenal, but was informed by the commander that the slightest attempt to move the arms would be discovered and bring an infuriated mob upon the garrison. This fear was well founded, for the following day Gov. Jackson ordered 2,000 armed men from Jefferson City down to capture the arsenal. Capt. Stokes telegraphed to Alton for a steamer to descend the river, and about midnight land opposite the arsenal, and proceeding to the same place with 700 men of the 7th Illinois, commenced loading the vessel. To divert attention from his real purpose, he had 500 guns placed upon a different boat. As designed, this movement was discovered by the rabble, and the shouts and excitement upon their seizure drew most of the crowd from the arsenal. Capt. Stokes not only took all the guns his requisition called for, but emptied the arsenal. When all was ready, and the signal given to start, it was found that the immense weight had bound the bow of the boat to a rock, but after a few moments' delay the boat fell away from the shore and floated into deep water.

"Which way?" said Capt. Mitchell, of the steamer. "Straight in the regular channel to Alton," replied Capt. Stokes. "What if we are attacked?" said Capt. Mitchell. "Then we will fight," was the reply of Capt. Stokes. "What if we are overpowered?" said Mitchell. "Run the boat to the deepest part of the river and sink her," replied Stokes. "I'll do it," was the heroic answer of Mitchell, and away they went past the secession battery, past the St. Louis levee, and in the regular channel on to Alton. When they touched the landing, Capt. Stokes, fearing pursuit, ran to the market house and rang the fire bell. The citizens came flocking pell-mell to the river, and soon men, women and children were tugging away at that vessel load of arms, which they soon had deposited in freight cars and off to Springfield.

LIBERALITY AS WELL AS PATRIOTISM.

The people were liberal as well as patriotic; and while the men were busy enlisting, organizing and equipping companies, the ladies were no less active, and the noble, generous work performed by their tender, loving hands deserves mention along with the bravery, devotion and patriotism of their brothers upon the Southern fields of carnage.

The continued need of money to obtain the comforts and necessities for the sick and wounded of our army suggested to the loyal women of the North many and various devices for the raising of funds. Every city, town and village had its fair, festival, picnic, excursion, concert, which netted more or less to the cause of hospital relief, according to the population of the place and the amount of energy and patriotism displayed on such occasions. Especially was this characteristic of our own fair State, and scarcely a hamlet within its borders which did not send something from its stores to hospital or battlefield, and in the larger towns and cities were well-organized soldiers' aid societies, working systematically and continuously from the beginning of the war till its close. The great State Fair held in Chicago in May, 1865, netted \$250,000. Homes for traveling soldiers were established all over the State, in which were furnished lodging for 600,000 men, and meals valued at \$2,500,000. Food, clothing, medicine, hospital delicacies, reading matter, and thousands of other articles, were sent to the boys at the front.

MESSAGES OF LOVE AND ENCOURAGEMENT.

Letters, messages of love and encouragement, were sent by noble women from many counties of the State to encourage the brave sons and brothers in the South. Below we give a copy of a printed letter sent from Knox county to the "boys in blue," as showing the feelings of the women of the North. It was headed, "FROM THE WOMEN OF KNOX COUNTY TO THEIR BROTHERS IN THE FIELD." It was a noble, soul-inspiring message, and kindled anew the intensest love for home, country, and a determination to crown the stars and stripes with victory:

"You have gone out from our homes, but not from our hearts. Never for one moment are you forgotten. Through weary march and deadly conflict our prayers have ever followed you; your sufferings are our sufferings, your victories our great joy.

“If there be one of you who knows not the dear home ties, for whom no mother prays, no sister watches, to him especially we speak. Let him feel that though he may not have *one* mother he has *many*; he is the adopted child and brother of all our hearts. Not one of you is beyond the reach of our sympathies; no picket-station so lonely that it is not enveloped in the halo of our prayers.

“During all the long, dark months since our country called you from us, your courage, your patient endurance, your fidelity, have awakened our keenest interest, and we have longed to give you an expression of that interest.

“By the alacrity with which you sprang to arms, by the valor with which those arms have been wielded, you have placed our State in the front ranks; you have made her worthy to be the home of our noble President. For thus sustaining the honor of our State, dear to us as life, we thank you.

“Of your courage we need not speak. Fort Donelson, Pea Ridge, Shiloh, Stone River, Vicksburg, speak with blood-bathed lips of your heroism. The Army of the Southwest fights beneath no defeat-shadowed banner; to it, under God, the nation looks for deliverance.

“But we, as women, have other cause for thanks. We will not speak of the debt we owe the defenders of our Government; that blood-sealed bond no words can cancel. But we are your debtors in a way not often recognized. You have aroused us from the aimlessness into which too many of our lives had drifted, and have infused into those lives a noble pathos. We could not dream our time away while our brothers were dying for us. Even your sufferings have worked together for our good, by inciting us to labor for their alleviation, thus giving us a work worthy of our womanhood. Everything that we have been permitted to do for your comfort has filled our lives so much the fuller of all that makes life valuable. You have thus been the means of developing in us a nobler type of womanhood than without the example of your heroism we could ever have attained. For this our whole lives, made purer and nobler by the discipline, will thank you.

“This war will leave none of us as it found us. We cannot buffet the raging wave and escape all trace of the salt sea’s foam. Toward better or toward worse we are hurried with fearful

haste. If we at home feel this, what must it be to you! Our hearts throb with agony when we think of you wounded, suffering, dying; but the thought of no physical pain touches us half so deeply as the thought of the temptations which surround you. We could better give you up to die on the battle-field, true to your God and to your country, than to have you return to us with blasted, blackened souls. When temptations assail fiercely, you must let the thought that your mothers are praying for strength enable you to overcome them. But fighting for a worthy cause worthily ennobles one; herein is our confidence that you will return better men than you went away.

“By all that is noble in your manhood; by all that is true in our womanhood; by all that is grand in patriotism; by all that is sacred in religion, we adjure you to be faithful to yourselves, to us, to your country, and to your God. Never were men permitted to fight in a cause more worthy of their blood. Were you fighting for mere conquest, or glory, we could not give you up; but to sustain a *principle*, the greatest to which human lips have ever given utterance, even your dear lives are not too costly a sacrifice. Let that principle, the corner-stone of our independence, be crushed, and we are *all slaves*. Like the Suliote mothers, we might well clasp our children in our arms and leap down to death.

“To the stern arbitrament of the sword is now committed the honor, the very life of this nation. You fight not for yourselves alone; the eyes of the whole world are on you; and if you fail our Nation’s death-wail will echo through all coming ages, moaning a requiem over the lost hopes of oppressed humanity. But you will not fail, so sure as there is a God in Heaven. He never meant this richest argosy of the nations, freighted with the fears of all the world’s tyrants, with the hopes of all its oppressed ones, to flounder in darkness and death. Disasters may come, as they have come, but they will only be, as they have been, ministers of good. Each one has led the nation upward to a higher plane, from whence it has seen with a clearer eye. Success could not attend us at the West so long as we scorned the help of the black hand, which alone had power to open the gate of redemption; the God of battles would not vouchsafe a victory at the East till the very foot-prints of a McClellan were washed out in blood.

“But now all things seem ready; we have accepted the aid of

that hand; those footsteps are obliterated. In his own good time we feel that God will give us the victory. Till that hour comes we bid you fight on. Though we have not attained that heroism, or decision, which enables us to give you up without a struggle, which can prevent our giving *tears* for your *blood*, though many of us must own our hearts desolate till you return, still we bid you stay and fight for our country, till from this fierce baptism of blood she shall be raised *complete*; the dust shaken from her garments purified, a new Memnon singing in the great Godlight."

SHERMAN'S MARCH TO THE SEA.

On the 15th of November, 1864, after the destruction of Atlanta, and the railroads behind him, Sherman, with his army, began his march to the sea-coast. The almost breathless anxiety with which his progress was watched by the loyal hearts of the nation, and the trembling apprehension with which it was regarded by all who hoped for rebel success, indicated this as one of the most remarkable events of the war; and so it proved. Of Sherman's army, 45 regiments of infantry, three companies of artillery, and one of cavalry were from this State. Lincoln answered all rumors of Sherman's defeat with, "It is impossible; there is a mighty sight of fight in 100,000 Western men." Illinois soldiers brought home 300 battle flags. The first United States flag that floated over Richmond was an Illinois flag. She sent messengers and nurses to every field and hospital to care for her sick and wounded sons.

Illinois gave the country the great general of the war, U. S. Grant.

CHARACTER OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

One other name from Illinois comes up in all minds, embalmed in all hearts, that must have the supreme place in this sketch of our glory and of our nation's honor: that name is Abraham Lincoln. The analysis of Mr. Lincoln's character is difficult on account of its symmetry. In this age we look with admiration at his uncompromising honesty; and well we may, for this saved us. Thousands throughout the length and breadth of our country, who knew him only as "Honest Old Abe," voted for him on that account; and wisely did they choose, for no other man could have carried us through the fearful night of war. When his plans were too vast for our comprehension, and his faith in the cause too sub-

lime for our participation; when it was all night about us, and all dread before us, and all sad and desolate behind us; when not one ray shone upon our cause; when traitors were haughty and exultant at the South, and fierce and blasphemous at the North; when the loyal men seemed almost in the minority; when the stoutest heart quailed, the bravest cheek paled; when generals were defeating each other for place, and contractors were leeching out the very heart's blood of the republic; when everything else had failed us, we looked at this calm, patient man standing like a rock in the storm, and said, "Mr. Lincoln is honest, and we can trust him still." Holding to this single point with the energy of faith and despair, we held together, and under God he brought us through to victory. His practical wisdom made him the wonder of all lands. With such certainty did Mr. Lincoln follow causes to their ultimate effects, that his foresight of contingencies seemed almost prophetic. He is radiant with all the great virtues, and his memory will shed a glory upon this age that will fill the eyes of men as they look into history. Other men have excelled him in some points; but, taken at all points, he stands head and shoulders above every other man of 6,000 years. An administrator, he saved the nation in the perils of unparalleled civil war; a statesman, he justified his measures by their success; a philanthropist, he gave liberty to one race and salvation to another; a moralist, he bowed from the summit of human power to the foot of the cross; a mediator, he exercised mercy under the most absolute obedience to law; a leader, he was no partisan; a commander, he was untainted with blood; a ruler in desperate times, he was unsullied with crime; a man, he has left no word of passion, no thought of malice, no trick of craft, no act of jealousy, no purpose of selfish ambition. Thus perfected, without a model and without a peer, he was dropped into these troubled years to adorn and embellish all that is good and all that is great in our humanity, and to present to all coming time the representative of the divine idea of free government. It is not too much to say that away down in the future, when the republic has fallen from its niche in the wall of time; when the great war itself shall have faded out in the distance like a mist on the horizon; when the Anglo-Saxon shall be spoken only by the tongue of the stranger, then the generations looking this way shall see the great President as the supreme figure in this vortex of history.

THE WAR ENDED—THE UNION RESTORED.

The rebellion was ended with the surrender of Lee and his army, and Johnson and his command in April, 1865. Our armies at the time were up to their maximum strength, never so formidable, never so invincible; and, until recruiting ceased by order of Secretary Stanton, were daily strengthening. The necessity, however,



LINCOLN MONUMENT AT SPRINGFIELD.

for so vast and formidable numbers ceased with the disbanding of the rebel forces, which had for more than four years disputed the supremacy of the Government over its domain. And now the joyful and welcome news was to be borne to the victorious legions that their work was ended in triumph, and they were to be permitted "to see homes and friends once more."

SCHEDULE—Showing statement of volunteer troops organized within the State, and sent to the field, commencing April, 1861, and ending December 31, 1865, with number of regiment, name of original commanding officer, date of organization and muster into United States' service, place of muster, and the aggregate strength of each organization.

INFANTRY.

No.	Commanding officer at organization.	Date of organization and muster into the United States service.	Place where mustered into the United States service.	Aggr. strength since organization.
7	Col. John Cook.....	July 25, 1861.....	Cairo, Illinois.	1747
8	" Richard J. Oglesby.....	"	"	1853
9	" Eleazer A. Paine.....	"	"	1265
10	" Jas. D. Morgan.....	"	"	1759
11	" W. H. L. Wallace.....	"	"	1384
12	" John McArthur.....	"	"	1615
13	" John B. Wyman.....	May 24, 1861.....	Dixon.....	1112
14	" John M. Palmer.....	May 25, 1861.....	Jacksonville.....	2015
15	" Thos. J. Turner.....	May 24, 1861.....	Freeport.....	2028
16	" Robert F. Smith.....	"	Quincy.....	1833
17	" Leonard F. Ross.....	"	Peoria.....	1250
18	" Michael K. Lawler.....	May 28, 1861.....	Anna.....	2043
19	" John B. Turchin.....	"	"	1195
20	" Chas. C. Marsh.....	June 13, 1861.....	Joliet.....	1317
21	" Ulysses S. Grant.....	June 15, 1861.....	Mattoon.....	1266
22	" Henry Dougherty.....	June 25, 1861.....	Belleville.....	1164
23	" Jas. A. Mulligan.....	June 18, 1861.....	Chicago.....	1982
24	" Frederick Hecker.....	July 8, 1861.....	Chicago.....	980
25	" Wm. N. Coler.....	"	"	1082
26	" John M. Loomis.....	Oct. 31, 1861.....	Camp Butler.....	1602
27	" Nap. B. Buford.....	"	"	1193
28	" A. K. Johnson.....	Aug. 3, 1861.....	Camp Butler.....	1939
29	" Jas. S. Rearden.....	July 27, 1861.....	Camp Butler.....	1547
30	" Philip B. Fouke.....	Sept. 30, 1861.....	Camp Butler.....	1873
31	" John A. Logan.....	Sept. 8, 1861.....	Camp Butler.....	1973
32	" John Logan.....	Dec. 31, 1861.....	Camp Butler.....	1711
33	" Chas. E. Hovey.....	Aug. 15, 1861.....	Camp Butler.....	1660
34	" Edward N. Kirk.....	Sept. 7, 1861.....	Camp Butler.....	1558
35	" Gus. A. Smith.....	"	"	1012
36	" Nich. Greusel.....	Sept. 23, 1861.....	Aurora.....	1593
37	" Julius White.....	Sept. 18, 1861.....	Chicago.....	1157
38	" Wm. P. Carlin.....	Aug. 15, 1861.....	Camp Butler.....	1388
39	" Austin Light.....	December, 1861.....	Chicago.....	1807
40	" Steph. G. Hicks.....	Aug. 10, 1861.....	Salem.....	1277
41	" Isaac C. Pugh.....	Aug. 9, 1861.....	Decatur.....	1211
42	" Wm. A. Webb.....	Sept. 17, 1861.....	Chicago.....	1824
43	" Julius Raith.....	Dec. 16, 1861.....	Camp Butler.....	1902
44	" Chas. Noblesdorff.....	Sept. 13, 1861.....	Chicago.....	1512
45	" John E. Smith.....	Dec. 23, 1861.....	Galena.....	1716
46	" John A. Davis.....	Dec. 23, 1861.....	Camp Butler.....	2015
47	" John Bryner.....	Oct. 1, 1861.....	Peoria.....	2051
48	" Isham N. Haynie.....	Nov. 18, 1861.....	Camp Butler.....	1874
49	" Wm. R. Morrison.....	Dec. 31, 1861.....	Camp Butler.....	1482
50	" Moses M. Bane.....	Sept. 12, 1861.....	Quincy.....	1761
51	" G. W. Cumming.....	Dec. '61, Feb. '62.....	Camp Douglas.....	1556
52	" Isaac G. Wilson.....	Nov. 19, 1861.....	Geneva.....	1519
53	" W. H. W. Cushman.....	March, 1862.....	Ottawa.....	1444
54	" Thos. W. Harris.....	Feb. 18, 1862.....	Anna.....	1720
55	" David Stuart.....	Oct. 31, 1861.....	Camp Douglas.....	1287
56	" Robert Kirkham.....	Feb. 27, 1862.....	Shawneetown.....	1180
57	" Silas D. Baldwin.....	Dec. 26, 1861.....	Camp Douglas.....	1754
58	" Wm. F. Lynch.....	Dec. 24, 1861.....	Camp Douglas.....	2202
59	" P. Sidney Post.....	August, 1861.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	1792
60	" Silas C. Toler.....	Feb. 17, 1862.....	Anna.....	1647
61	" Jacob Fry.....	March 7, 1862.....	Carrollton.....	1885
62	" James M. True.....	April 10, 1862.....	Anna.....	1730
63	" Francis Mora.....	"	Anna.....	1528
64	Lt. Col. D. D. Williams.....	Dec. 31, 1862.....	Camp Butler.....	1624
65	Col. Daniel Cameron.....	May 15, 1862.....	Camp Douglas.....	1684
66	" Patrick E. Burke.....	April, 1862.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	1694
67	" Rosell M. Hough.....	June 13, 1862.....	Camp Douglas.....	970
68	" Elias Stuart.....	June 20, 1862.....	Camp Butler.....	889
69	" Jos. H. Tucker.....	June 14, 1862.....	Camp Douglas.....	912
70	" O. T. Reeves.....	July 4, 1862.....	Camp Butler.....	1006
71	" Othniel Gilbert.....	July 25, 1862.....	Camp Douglas.....	940

SCHEDULE—Showing statement of volunteer troops organized within the State, and sent to the field, commencing April, 1861, and ending December 31, 1865, with number of regiment, name of original commanding officer, date of organization and muster into United States' service, place of muster, and the aggregate strength of each organization.

INFANTRY.

No.	Commanding officer at organization.	Date of organization and muster into the United States service.	Place where mustered into the United States service.	Aggr. strength since organization.
72	Col. Frederick A. Starring.....	Aug. 21, 1862.....	Camp Douglas.....	1471
73	" Jas. F. Jaquess.....	" ".....	Camp Butler.....	968
74	" Jason Marsh.....	Sept. 4, 1862.....	Rockford.....	989
75	" George Ryan.....	Sept. 2, 1862.....	Dixon.....	987
76	" Alonzo W. Mack.....	Aug. 22, 1862.....	Kankakee.....	1110
77	" David P. Grier.....	*Sept. 3, 1862.....	Peoria.....	1051
78	" W. H. Bennison.....	Sept. 1, 1862.....	Quincy.....	1028
79	" Lyman Guinnip.....	Aug. 28, 1862.....	Danville.....	974
80	" Thos. G. Allen.....	Aug. 25, 1862.....	Centralia.....	928
81	" Jas. J. Collins.....	Aug. 26, 1862.....	Anna.....	1187
82	" Frederick Hecker.....	" ".....	Camp Butler.....	961
83	" Abner C. Harding.....	Aug. 21, 1862.....	Monmouth.....	1286
84	" Louis H. Waters.....	Sept. 1, 1862.....	Quincy.....	956
85	" Robert S. Moore.....	Aug. 27, 1862.....	Peoria.....	959
86	" David D. Irons.....	" ".....	Peoria.....	996
87	" John E. Whiting.....	Sept. 22, 1862.....	Shawneetown.....	994
88	" F. T. Sherman.....	Aug. 27, 1862.....	Camp Douglas.....	907
89	" John Christopher.....	*Aug. 25, 1862.....	Camp Douglas.....	1,885
90	" Timothy O'Mera.....	Nov. 22, 1862.....	Camp Douglas.....	958
91	" Henry M. Day.....	Sept. 8, 1862.....	Camp Butler.....	1041
92	" Smith D. Atkins.....	Sept. 4, 1862.....	Rockford.....	1265
93	" Holden Putnam.....	Oct. 13, 1862.....	Princeton and Chicago.....	1036
94	" Wm. W. Orme.....	Aug. 20, 1862.....	Bloomington.....	1091
95	" Lawr'n S. Church.....	Sept. 4, 1862.....	Rockford.....	1427
96	" Thos. E. Champion.....	Sept. 6, 1862.....	Rockford.....	1206
97	" F. S. Rutherford.....	Sept. 8, 1862.....	Camp Butler.....	1082
98	" J. J. Funkhouser.....	Sept. 3, 1862.....	Centralia.....	1078
99	" G. W. K. Bailey.....	Aug. 26, 1862.....	Florence, Pike Co.....	936
100	" Fred. A. Bartleson.....	Aug. 30, 1862.....	Joliet.....	921
101	" Chas. H. Fox.....	Sept. 2, 1862.....	Jacksonville.....	911
102	" Wm. McMurry.....	" ".....	Knoxville.....	998
103	" Amos C. Babcock.....	Oct. 2, 1862.....	Peoria.....	917
104	" Absalom B. Moore.....	Aug. 27, 1862.....	Ottawa.....	977
105	" Daniel Dustin.....	Sept. 2, 1862.....	Chicago.....	1001
106	" Robert B. Latham.....	Sept. 17, 1862.....	Lincoln.....	1097
107	" Thomas Snell.....	Sept. 4, 1862.....	Camp Butler.....	944
108	" John Warner.....	Aug. 28, 1862.....	Peoria.....	927
109	" Alex. J. Nimmo.....	Sept. 11, 1861.....	Anna.....	967
110	" Thos. S. Casey.....	" ".....	Anna.....	873
111	" James S. Martin.....	Sept. 18, 1862.....	Sal'ern.....	994
112	" T. J. Henderson.....	Sept. 12, 1862.....	Peoria.....	1095
113	" Geo. B. Hoge.....	Oct. 1, 1862.....	Camp Douglas.....	1258
114	" James W. Judy.....	Sept. 18, 1862.....	Camp Butler.....	990
115	" Jesse H. Moore.....	Sept. 13, 1862.....	Camp Butler.....	960
116	" Nathan H. Tupper.....	Sept. 30, 1862.....	Decatur.....	952
117	" Riden M. Moore.....	Sept. 19, 1862.....	Camp Butler.....	995
118	" John G. Fouda.....	Nov. 29, 1862.....	Camp Butler.....	1101
119	" Thos. J. Kenney.....	Oct. 7, 1862.....	Quincy.....	952
120	" George W. McKeaig.....	Oct. 29, 1862.....	Camp Butler.....	844
121	Never organized.....	" ".....	" ".....	"
122	Col. John I. Kinaker.....	Sept. 4, 1862.....	Carlinville.....	934
123	" James Moore.....	Sept. 6, 1862.....	Mattoon.....	1050
124	" Thomas J. Sloan.....	Sept. 10, 1862.....	Camp Butler.....	1130
125	" Oscar F. Harmon.....	Sept. 4, 1862.....	Danville.....	933
126	" Jonathan Richmond.....	" ".....	Chicago.....	998
127	" John VanArman.....	*Sept. 5, 1862.....	Camp Douglas.....	957
128	" Robert M. Hudley.....	Dec. 18, 1862.....	Camp Butler.....	866
129	" George P. Smith.....	Sept. 8, 1862.....	Pontiac.....	1011
130	" Nathaniel Niles.....	Oct. 25, 1865.....	Camp Butler.....	932
131	" George W. Neeley.....	Nov. 13, 1862.....	Camp Massac.....	840
132	" Thomas C. Pickett.....	June 1, 1864.....	Camp Fry.....	853
133	" Thad. Phillips.....	May 31, 1864.....	Camp Butler.....	851
134	" W. W. McChesney.....	" ".....	Camp Fry.....	878
135	" John S. Wolfe.....	June 6, 1864.....	Mattoon.....	852

SCHEDULE—Showing statement of volunteer troops organized within the State, and sent to the field, commencing April, 1861, and ending December 31, 1865, with number of regiment, name of original commanding officer, date of organization and muster into United States' service, place of muster, and the aggregate strength of each organization.

INFANTRY.

No.	Commanding officer at organization.	Date of organization and muster into the United States service.	Place where mustered into the United States service.	Aggr. strength since organization.
136	Col. Fred. A. Johns.....	June 1, 1864.....	Centralia.....	842
137	" John Wood.....	June 5, 1864.....	Quincy.....	849
138	" J. W. Goodwin.....	June 21, 1864.....	Quincy.....	835
139	" Peter Davidson.....	June 1, 1864.....	Peoria.....	878
140	" L. H. Whitney.....	June 18, 1864.....	Camp Butler.....	871
41	" Stephen Bronson.....	June 16, 1864.....	Elgin.....	842
142	" Rollin V. Ankney.....	June 18, 1864.....	Camp Butler.....	851
143	" Dudley C. Smith.....	June 11, 1864.....	Mattoon.....	865
144	" Cyrus Hall.....	Oct. 21, 1864.....	A ton, Ills.....	1159
145	" George W. Lackey.....	June 9, 1864.....	Camp Butler.....	880
146	" Henry H. Dean.....	Sept. 20, 1864.....	Camp Butler.....	1056
147	" Hiram F. Sickles.....	Feb. 18, 1865.....	Chicago.....	1047
148	" Horace H. Wilsie.....	".....	Quincy.....	917
149	" Wm. C. Kueffner.....	Feb. 11, 1865.....	Camp Butler.....	963
150	" George W. Keener.....	Feb. 14, 1865.....	Camp Butler.....	934
151	" French B. Woodall.....	Feb. 25, 1865.....	Quincy.....	970
152	" F. D. Stephenson.....	Feb. 18, 1865.....	Camp Butler.....	1045
153	" Stephen Bronson.....	Feb. 27, 1865.....	Chicago.....	1076
154	" McLean F. Wood.....	Feb. 22, 1865.....	Camp Butler.....	994
155	" Gustavus A. Smith.....	Feb. 28, 1865.....	Camp Butler.....	929
156	" Alfred F. Smith.....	March 9, 1865.....	Chicago.....	975
"	" J. W. Wilson.....	Dec. 1, 1861.....	Chicago.....	985
"	" John A. Bross.....	".....	Quincy.....	903
"	Capt. John Curtis.....	June 21, 1864.....	Camp Butler.....	91
"	" Simon J. Stookey.....	".....	Camp Butler.....	90
"	" James Steele.....	June 15, 1864.....	Chicago.....	86

CAVALRY.

1	Col. Thomas A. Marshall.....	June, 1861.....	Bloomington.....	1206
2	" Silas Noble.....	Aug. 24, ".....	Camp Butler.....	1861
3	" Eugene A. Carr.....	Sept. 21, ".....	Camp Butler.....	2183
4	" T. Lyle Dickey.....	Sept. 30, ".....	Ottawa.....	1656
5	" John J. Updegraff.....	December ".....	Camp Butler.....	1609
6	" Thomas H. Cavanaugh.....	Nov., '61, Jan., '62.....	Camp Butler.....	2248
7	" Wm. Pitt Kellogg.....	August, '61.....	Camp Butler.....	2282
8	" John F. Farnsworth.....	Sept. 18, '61.....	St. Charles.....	2412
9	" Albert G. Brackett.....	Oct. 26, '61.....	Camp Douglas.....	2619
10	" James A. Barrett.....	Nov. 25, '61.....	Camp Butler.....	1934
11	" Robert G. Ingersoll.....	Dec. 20, '61.....	Peoria.....	2262
12	" Arno Voss.....	Dec., '61, Feb., '62.....	Camp Butler.....	2174
13	" Joseph W. Bell.....	".....	Camp Douglas.....	1759
14	" Horace Capron.....	Jan. 7, '63.....	Peoria.....	1505
15	" Warren Stewart.....	Organized Dec. 25, '63.....	Camp Butler.....	1473
16	" Christian Thielman.....	Jan. and April, '63.....	Camp Butler.....	1462
17	" John L. Beveridge.....	Jan. 28, '64.....	St. Charles.....	1247

FIRST REGIMENT—ILLINOIS LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Co	Field and Staff.....	".....	".....	7
A	Capt. C. M. Willard.....	".....	Chicago.....	168
B	" Ezra Taylor.....	".....	Chicago.....	204
C	" C. Haughtaling.....	Oct. 31, 1861.....	Ottawa.....	175
D	" Edward McAllister.....	Jan. 14, '62.....	Ptainsfield.....	141
E	" A. C. Waterhouse.....	Dec. 19, '61.....	Chicago.....	118
F	" John T. Cheney.....	Feb. 25, '62.....	Camp Butler.....	159
G	" Arthur O'Leary.....	Feb. 28, '62.....	Cairo.....	113
H	" Axel Silversparr.....	Feb. 20, '62.....	Chicago.....	147
I	" Edward Bouton.....	Feb. 15, '62.....	Chicago.....	169
K	" A. Franklin.....	Jan. 9, '62.....	Shawneetown.....	96
L	" John Rourke.....	Feb. 22, '62.....	Chicago.....	153
M	" John B. Miller.....	Aug. 12, '62.....	Chicago.....	151
	Recruits.....	".....	".....	83

SCHEDULE—Showing statement of volunteer troops organized within the State, and sent to the field commencing April, 1861, and ending December 31, 1865, with number of regiment, name of original commanding officer, date of organization and muster into United States service, place of muster, and the aggregate strength of each organization.

LIGHT ARTILLERY.

No.	Commanding officer at organization.	Date of organization and muster into the United States service.	Place where mustered into the United States service.	Aggr. strength since organization.

SECOND REGIMENT—ILLINOIS LIGHT ARTILLERY.

A	Capt. Peter Davidson.....	Aug. 17, 1861.....	Peoria.....	116
B	" Riley Madison.....	June 20, '61.....	Springfield.....	127
C	" Caleb Hopkins.....	Aug. 5, '61.....	Cairo.....	154
D	" Jasper M. Dresser.....	Dec. 17, '61.....	Cairo.....	117
E	" Adolph Schwartz.....	Feb. 1, '62.....	Cairo.....	136
F	" John W. Powell.....	Dec. 11, '61.....	Cape Girardeau, Mo... ..	190
G	" Charles J. Stolbrand.....	Dec. 31, '61.....	Camp Butler.....	108
H	" Andrew Steinbeck.....	".....	Camp Butler.....	115
I	" Charles W. Keith.....	".....	Camp Butler.....	107
K	" Benjamin F. Rogers.....	".....	Camp Butler.....	108
L	" William H. Bolton.....	Feb. 28, '62.....	Chicago.....	145
M	" John C. Phillips.....	June 6, '62.....	Chicago.....	100
	Field and Staff.....			10
	Recruits.....			1171

INDEPENDENT BATTERIES.

Board of Trade	Capt. James S. Stokes.....	July 31, 1862.....	Chicago.....	258
Springfield....	" Thomas F. Vaughn....	Aug. 21, '62.....	Camp Butler.....	199
Mercantile....	" Charles G. Cooley.....	Aug. 29, '62.....	Chicago.....	270
Elgin.....	" George W. Renwick....	Nov. 15, '62.....	Elgin.....	242
Coggswell's....	" William Coggswell....	Sept. 23, '61....	Camp Douglas.....	221
Henshaw's....	" Ed. C. Henshaw.....	Oct. 15, '62.....	Ottawa.....	196
Bridges'.....	" Lyman Bridges.....	Jan. 1, '62.....	Chicago.....	252
Colvin's.....	" John H. Colvin.....	Oct. 10, '63.....	Chicago.....	91
Busteed's.....			Chicago.....	127

RECAPITULATION.

Infantry.....	185,941
Cavalry.....	32,082
Artillery.....	7,277

DUELS.

The code of chivalry so common among Southern gentlemen and so frequently brought into use in settling personal differences has also been called to settle the "affairs of honor" in our own State, however, but few times, and those in the earlier days. Several attempts at duels have occurred; before the disputants met in mortal combat the differences were amicably and satisfactorily settled; honor was maintained without the sacrifice of life. In 1810 a law was adopted to suppress the practice of dueling. This law held the fatal result of dueling to be murder, and, as it was intended, had the effect of making it odious and dishonorable. Prior to the constitution of 1848, parties would evade the law by

going beyond the jurisdiction of the State to engage in their contests of honor. At that time they incorporated in the Constitution an oath of office, which was so broad as to cover the whole world. Any person who had ever fought a duel, ever sent or accepted a challenge or acted the part of second was disfranchised from holding office, even of minor importance. After this went into effect, no other duel or attempt at a duel has been engaged in within the State of Illinois, save those fought by parties living outside of the State, who came here to settle their personal differences.

THE FIRST DUEL.

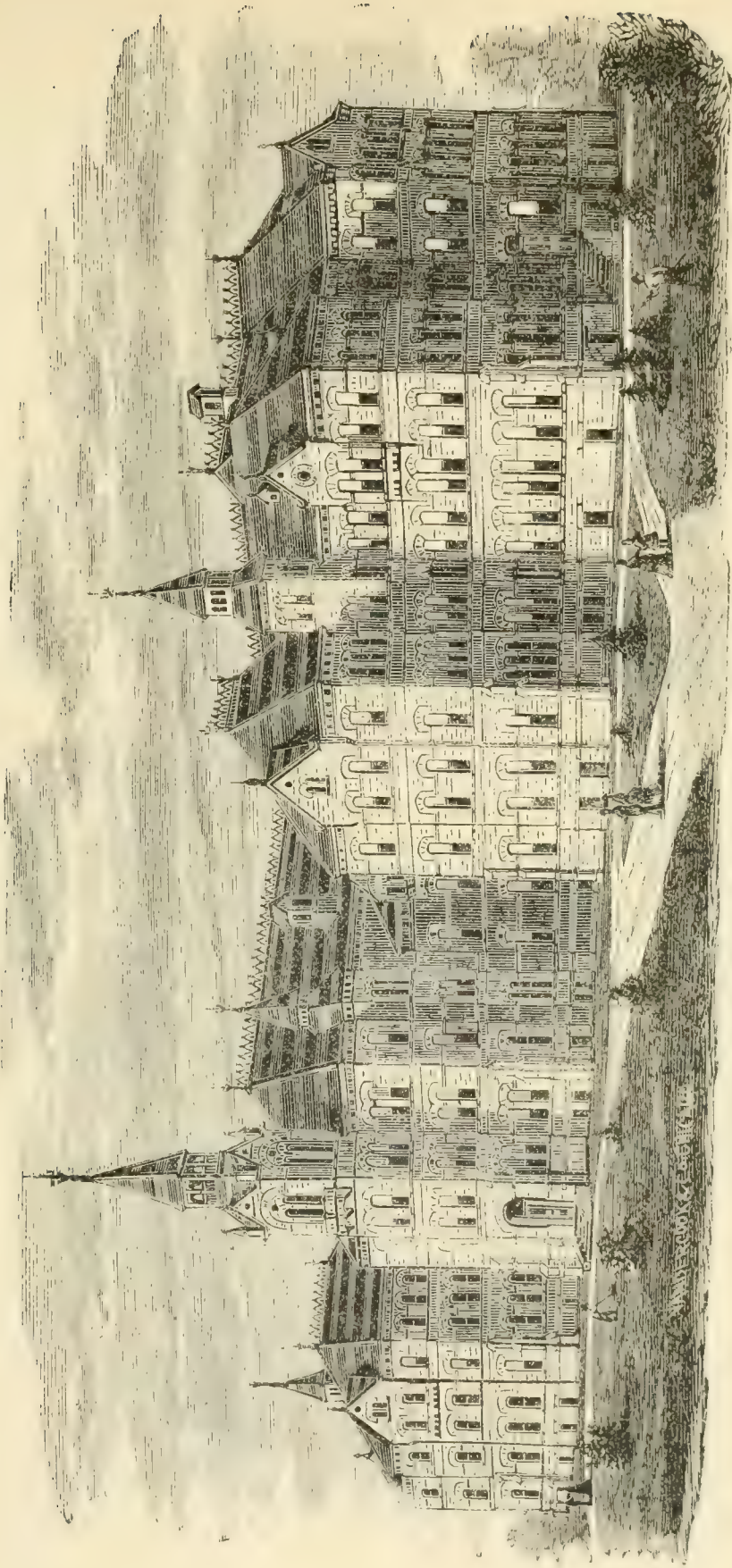
The first duel fought within the boundaries of this great State was between two young military officers, one of the French and the other of the English army, in the year 1765. It was at the time the British troops came to take possession of Fort Chartres, and a woman was the cause of it. The affair occurred early Sunday morning, near the old fort. They fought with swords, and in the combat one sacrificed his life.

BOND AND JONES.

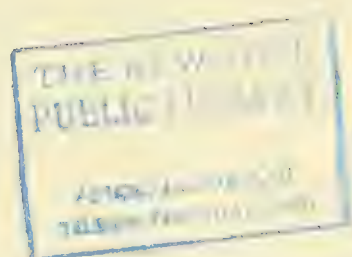
In 1809 the next duel occurred and was bloodless of itself, but out of it grew a quarrel which resulted in the assassination of one of the contestants. The principals were Shadrach Bond, the first Governor, and Rice Jones, a bright young lawyer, who became quite a politician and the leader of his party. A personal difference arose between the two, which to settle, the parties met for mortal combat on an island in the Mississippi. The weapons selected were hair-trigger pistols. After taking their position Jones' weapon was prematurely discharged. Bond's second, Dunlap, now claimed that according to the code Bond had the right to the next fire. But Bond would not take so great advantage of his opponent, and said it was an accident and would not fire. Such noble conduct touched the generous nature of Jones, and the difficulty was at once amicably settled. Dunlap, however, bore a deadly hatred for Jones, and one day while he was standing in the street in Kaskaskia, conversing with a lady, he crept up behind him and shot him dead in his tracks. Dunlap successfully escaped to Texas.

RECTOR AND BARTON.

In 1812 the bloody code again brought two young men to the field of honor. They were Thomas Rector, a son of Capt. Stephen



ILLINOIS ASYLUM FOR FEEBLE MINDED CHILDREN, AT LINCOLN.



Rector who bore such a noble part in the war of 1812, and Joshua Barton. They had espoused the quarrel of older brothers. The affair occurred on Bloody Island, in the Mississippi, but in the limits of Illinois. This place was frequented so often by Missourians to settle personal difficulties, that it received the name of Bloody Island. Barton fell in this conflict.

STEWART AND BENNETT.

In 1819 occurred the first duel fought after the admission of the State into the Union. This took place in St. Clair county between Alphonso Stewart and William Bennett. It was intended to be a sham duel, to turn ridicule against Bennett, the challenging party. Stewart was in the secret but Bennett was left to believe it a reality. Their guns were loaded with blank cartridges. Bennett, suspecting a trick, put a ball into his gun without the knowledge of his seconds. The word "fire" was given, and Stewart fell mortally wounded. Bennett made his escape but was subsequently captured, convicted of murder and suffered the penalty of the law by hanging.

PEARSON AND BAKER.

In 1840 a personal difference arose between two State Senators, Judge Pearson and E. D. Baker. The latter, smarting under the epithet of "falsehood," threatened to chastise Pearson in the public streets, by a "fist fight." Pearson declined making a "blackguard" of himself but intimated a readiness to fight as gentlemen, according to the code of honor. The affair, however, was carried no further.

HARDIN AND DODGE.

The exciting debates in the Legislature in 1840-'41 were often bitter in personal "slings," and threats of combats were not infrequent. During these debates, in one of the speeches by the Hon. J. J. Hardin, Hon. A. R. Dodge thought he discovered a personal insult, took exceptions, and an "affair" seemed imminent. The controversy was referred to friends, however, and amicably settled.

M'CLERNAND AND SMITH.

Hon. John A. McClernand, a member of the House, in a speech delivered during the same session made charges against the Whig Judges of the Supreme Court. This brought a note from Judge

T. W. Smith, by the hands of his "friend" Dr. Merriman, to McClernand. This was construed as a challenge, and promptly accepted, naming the place of meeting to be Missouri; time, early; the weapons, rifles; and distance, 40 paces. At this critical juncture, the Attorney General had a warrant issued against the Judge, whereupon he was arrested and placed under bonds to keep the peace. Thus ended this attempt to vindicate injured honor.

LINCOLN AND SHIELDS.

During the hard times subsequent to the failure of the State and other banks, in 1842, specie became scarce while State money was plentiful, but worthless. The State officers thereupon demanded specie payment for taxes. This was bitterly opposed, and so fiercely contested that the collection of taxes was suspended.

During the period of the greatest indignation toward the State officials, under the *nom de plume* of "Rebecca," Abraham Lincoln had an article published in the *Sangamo Journal*, entitled "Lost Township." In this article, written in the form of a dialogue, the officers of the State were roughly handled, and especially Auditor Shields. The name of the author was demanded from the editor by Mr. Shields, who was very indignant over the manner in which he was treated. The name of Abraham Lincoln was given as the author. It is claimed by some of his biographers, however, that the article was prepared by a lady, and that when the name of the author was demanded, in a spirit of gallantry, Mr. Lincoln gave his name. In company with Gen. Whiteside, Gen. Shields pursued Lincoln to Tremont, Tazewell county, where he was in attendance upon the court, and immediately sent him a note "requiring a full, positive and absolute retraction of all offensive allusions" made to him in relation to his "private character and standing as a man, or an apology for the insult conveyed." Lincoln had been forewarned, however, for William Butler and Dr. Merriman, of Springfield, had become acquainted with Shields' intentions and by riding all night arrived at Tremont ahead of Shields and informed Lincoln what he might expect. Lincoln answered Shields' note, refusing to offer any explanation, on the grounds that Shields' note assumed the fact of his (Lincoln's) authorship of the article, and not pointing out what the offensive part was, and accompanying the same with threats as to consequences. Mr. Shields answered this, disavowing all intention to menace; inquired if he was the author,

asked a retraction of that portion relating to his private character. Mr. Lincoln, still technical, returned this note with the verbal statement "that there could be no further negotiations until the first note was withdrawn." At this Shields named Gen. Whiteside as his "friend," when Lincoln reported Dr. Merriman as his "friend." These gentlemen secretly pledged themselves to agree upon some amicable terms, and compel their principals to accept them. The four went to Springfield, when Lincoln left for Jacksonville, leaving the following instructions to guide his friend, Dr. Merriman:

"In case Whiteside shall signify a wish to adjust this affair without further difficulty, let him know that if the present papers be withdrawn and a note from Mr. Shields, asking to know if I am the author of the articles of which he complains, and asking that I shall make him gentlemanly satisfaction, if I am the author, and this without menace or dictation as to what that satisfaction shall be, a pledge is made that the following answer shall be given:

I did write the "Lost Township" letter which appeared in the *Journal* of the 2d inst., but had no participation, in any form, in any other article alluding to you. I wrote that wholly for political effect. I had no intention of injuring your personal or private character or standing, as a man or gentleman; and I did not then think, and do not now think, that that article could produce or has produced that effect against you; and, had I anticipated such an effect, would have foreborne to write it. And I will add that your conduct toward me, so far as I know, had always been gentlemanly, and that I had no personal pique against you, and no cause for any.

"If this should be done, I leave it to you to manage what shall and what shall not be published. If nothing like this is done, the preliminaries of the fight are to be:

"1st. *Weapons*.—Cavalry broad swords of the largest size, precisely equal in all respects, and such as are now used by the cavalry company at Jacksonville.

"2d. *Position*.—A plank ten feet long and from nine to twelve inches broad, to be firmly fixed on edge, on the ground, as a line between us which neither is to pass his foot over on forfeit of his life. Next a line drawn on the ground on either side of said plank, and parallel with it, each at the distance of the whole length of the sword, and three feet additional from the plank; and the passing of his own such line by either party during the fight, shall be deemed a surrender of the contest.

“3d. *Time*.—On Thursday evening at 5 o’clock, if you can get it so; but in no case to be at a greater distance of time than Friday evening at 5 o’clock.

“4th. *Place*.—Within three miles of Alton, on the opposite side of the river, the particular spot to be agreed on by you.

“Any preliminary details coming within the above rules, you are at liberty to make at your discretion, but you are in no case to swerve from these rules, or pass beyond their limits.”

The position of the contestants, as prescribed by Lincoln, seems to have been such as both would have been free from coming in contact with the sword of the other, and the first impression is that it is nothing more than one of Lincoln’s jokes. He possessed very long arms, however, and could reach his adversary at the stipulated distance.

Not being amicably arranged, all parties repaired to the field of combat in Missouri. Gen. Hardin and Dr. English, as mutual friends of both Lincoln and Shields, arrived in the meantime, and after much correspondence at their earnest solicitation the affair was satisfactorily arranged, Lincoln making a statement similar to the one above referred to.

SHIELDS AND BUTLER.

William Butler, one of Lincoln’s seconds, was dissatisfied with the bloodless termination of the Lincoln-Shields affair, and wrote an account of it for the *Sangamo Journal*. This article reflected discreditably upon both the principals engaged in that controversy. Shields replied by the hands of his friend Gen. Whiteside, in a curt, menacing note, which was promptly accepted as a challenge by Butler, and the inevitable Dr. Merriman named as his friend, who submitted the following as preliminaries of the fight:

Time.—Sunrise on the following morning.

Place.—Col. Allen’s farm (about one mile north of State House.)

Weapons.—Rifles.

Distance.—One hundred yards.

The parties to stand with their right sides toward each other—the rifles to be held in both hands horizontally and cocked, arms extended downwards. Neither party to move his person or his rifle after being placed, before the word fire. The signal to be: “Are you ready? Fire! one—two—three!” about a second of

time intervening between each word. Neither party to fire before the word "fire," nor after the word "three."

Gen. Whiteside, in language curt and abrupt, addressed a note to Dr. Merriman declining to accept the terms. Gen. Shields, however, addressed another note to Butler, explaining the feelings of his second, and offering to go out to a lonely place on the prairie to fight, where there would be no danger of being interrupted; or, if that did not suit, he would meet him on his own conditions, when and where he pleased. Butler claimed the affair was closed and declined the proposition.

WHITESIDE AND MERRIMAN.

Now Gen. Whiteside and Dr. Merriman, who several times had acted in the capacity of friends or seconds, were to handle the deadly weapons as principals. While second in the Shields-Butler *fiasco*, Whiteside declined the terms proposed by Butler, in curt and abrupt language, stating that the place of combat could not be dictated to him, for it was as much his right as Merriman's, who, if he was a gentleman, would recognize and concede it. To this Merriman replied by the hands of Capt. Lincoln. It will be remembered that Merriman had acted in the same capacity for Lincoln. Whiteside then wrote to Merriman, asking to meet him at St. Louis, when he would hear from him further. To this Merriman replied, denying his right to name place, but offered to meet in Louisiana, Mo. This Whiteside would not agree to, but later signified his desire to meet him there, but the affair being closed, the doctor declined to re-open it.

PRATT AND CAMPBELL.

These two gentlemen were members of the Constitutional Convention of 1847, and both from Jo Davies county. A dispute arose which ended in a challenge to meet on the field of honor. They both repaired to St. Louis, but the authorities gaining knowledge of their bloody intentions, had both parties arrested, which ended this "affair."

DRESS AND MANNERS.

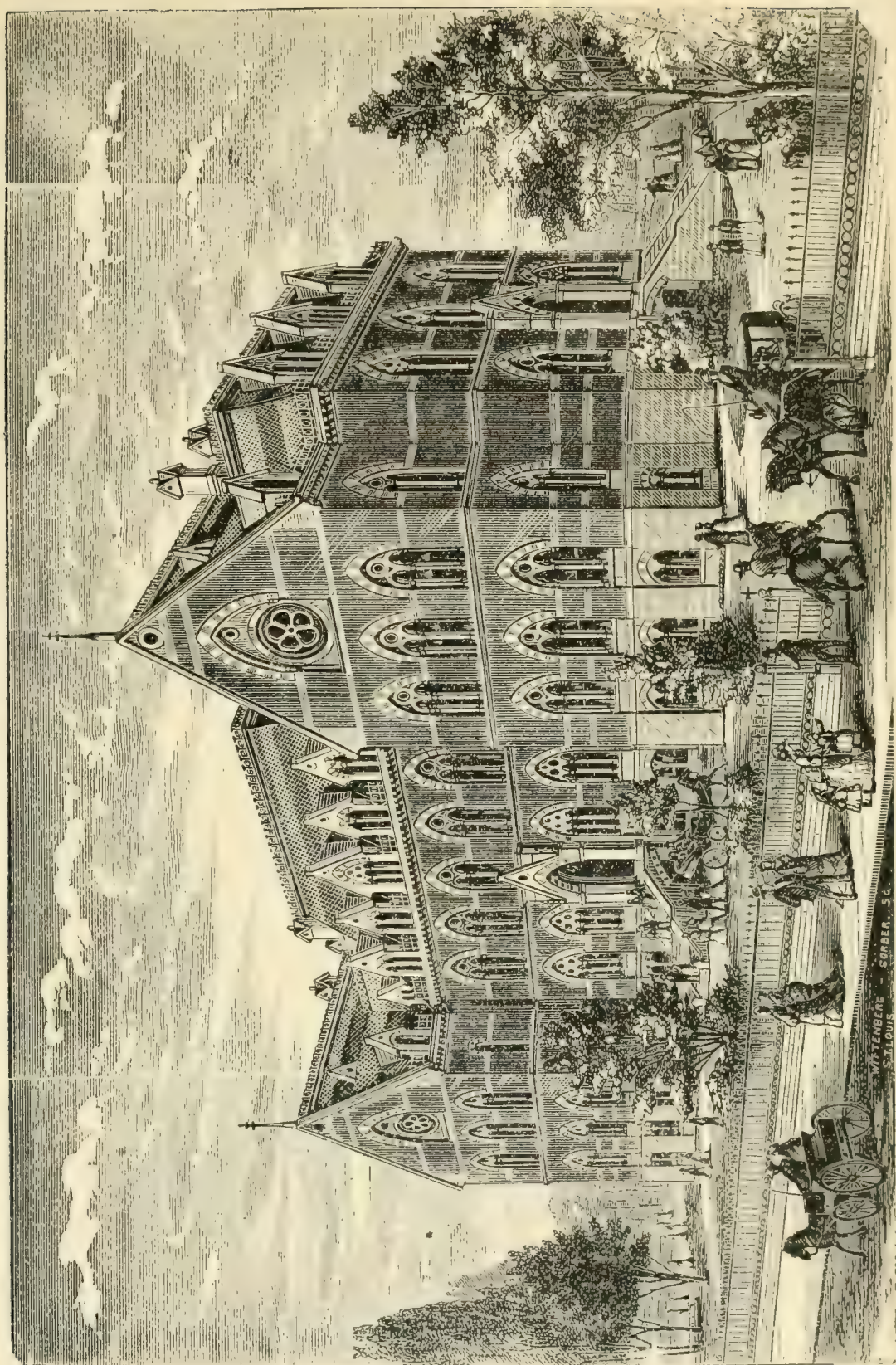
The dress, habits, etc., of a people throw so much light upon their conditions and limitations that in order better to show the circumstances surrounding the people of the State, we will give a short

exposition of the manner of life of our Illinois people at different epochs. The Indians themselves are credited by Charlevoix with being "very laborious,"—raising poultry, spinning the wool of the buffalo and manufacturing garments therefrom. These must have been, however, more than usually favorable representatives of their race.

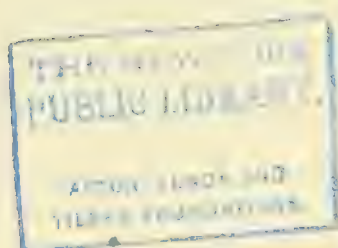
"The working and voyaging dress of the French masses," says Reynolds, "was simple and primitive. The French were like the lilies of the valley (the Old Ranger was not always exact in his quotations),—they neither spun nor wove any of their clothing, but purchased it from the merchants. The white blanket coat, known as the *capot*, was the universal and eternal coat for the winter with the masses. A cape was made of it that could be raised over the head in cold weather.

"In the house, and in good weather, it hung behind, a cape to the blanket coat. The reason that I know these coats so well is, that I have worn many in my youth, and a working man never wore a better garment. Dressed deer-skins and blue cloth were worn commonly in the winter for pantaloons. The blue handkerchief and the deer-skin moccasins covered the head and feet generally of the French Creoles. In 1800, scarcely a man thought himself clothed unless he had a belt tied around his blanket coat, and on one side was hung the dressed skin of a pole-cat, filled with tobacco, pipe, flint and steel. On the other side was fastened, under the belt, the the butcher-knife. A Creole in this dress felt like Tam O'Shanter filled with usquebaugh; he could face the devil. Checked calico shirts were then common, but in winter flannel was frequently worn. In the summer the laboring men and the voyagers often took their shirts off in hard work and hot weather, and turned out the naked back to the air and sun."

"Among the Americans," he adds, "home-made wool hats were the common wear. Fur hats were not common, and scarcely a boot was seen. The covering of the feet in winter was chiefly moccasins made of deer-skins, and shoe packs of tanned leather. Some wore shoes, but not common in very early times. In the summer the greater portion of the young people, male and female, and many of the old, went barefoot. The substantial and universal outside wear was the blue linsey hunting-shirt. This is an excellent garment, and I have never felt so happy and healthy since I laid it off. It is



SOUTHERN ILLINOIS NORMAL UNIVERSITY AT CARBONDALE



made of wide sleeves, open before, with ample size so as to envelop the body almost twice around. Sometimes it had a large cape, which answers well to save the shoulders from the rain. A belt is mostly used to keep the garment close around the person, and, nevertheless, there is nothing tight about it to hamper the body. It is often fringed, and at times the fringe is composed of red, and other gay colors. The belt, frequently, is sewed to the hunting-shirt. The vest was mostly made of striped linsey. The colors were made often with alum, copperas and madder, boiled with the bark of trees, in such a manner and proportions as the old ladies prescribed. The pantaloons of the masses were generally made of deer-skin and linsey. Course blue cloth was sometimes made into pantaloons.

“Linsey, neat and fine, manufactured at home, composed generally the outside garments of the females as well as the males. The ladies had linsey colored and woven to suit their fancy. A bonnet, composed of calico, or some gay goods, was worn on the head when they were in the open air. Jewelry on the pioneer ladies was uncommon; a gold ring was an ornament not often seen.”

In 1820 a change of dress began to take place, and before 1830, according to Ford, most of the pioneer costume had disappeared. “The blue linsey hunting-shirt, with red or white fringe, had given place to the cloth coat. [Jeans would be more like the fact.] The raccoon cap, with the tail of the animal dangling down behind, had been thrown aside for hats of wool or fur. Boots and shoes had supplanted the deer-skin moccasins; and the leather breeches, strapped tight around the ankle, had disappeared before unmentionables of a more modern material. The female sex had made still greater progress in dress. The old sort of cotton or woollen frocks, spun, woven and made with their own fair hands, and striped and cross-barred with blue dye and turkey red, had given place to gowns of silk and calico. The feet, before in a state of nudity, now charmed in shoes of calf-skin or slippers of kid; and the head, formerly unbonneted, but covered with a cotton handkerchief, now displayed the charms of the female face under many forms of bonnets of straw, silk and leghorn. The young ladies, instead of walking a mile or two to church on Sunday, carrying their shoes and stockings in their hands until within a hundred yards of the place of worship, as formerly, now came forth arrayed complete in all the pride of dress, mounted on fine horses and attended by their male admirers.”

The last half century has doubtless witnessed changes quite as great as those set forth by our Illinois historian. The chronicler of to day, looking back to the golden days of 1830 to 1840, and comparing them with the present, must be struck with the tendency of an almost monotonous uniformity in dress and manners that comes from the easy inter communication afforded by steamer, railway, telegraph and newspaper. Home manufacturers have been driven from the household by the lower-priced fabrics of distant mills. The Kentucky jeans, and the copperas-colored clothing of home manufacture, so familiar a few years ago, have given place to the cassimeres and cloths of noted factories. The ready-made-clothing stores, like a touch of nature, made the whole world kin- and may drape the charcoal man in a dress-coat and a stove-pipe hat. The prints and silks of England and France give a variety of choice, and an assortment of colors and shades such as the pioneer women could hardly have dreamed of. Godey, and Demorest, and Harper's Bazar are found in our modern farm-houses, and the latest fashions of Paris are not uncommon.

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF ILLINOIS.

In area the State has 55,410 square miles of territory. It is about 150 miles wide and 400 miles long, stretching in latitude from Maine to North Carolina. The climate varies from Portland to Richmond. It favors every product of the continent, including the tropics, with less than half a dozen exceptions. It produces every great food of the world except bananas and rice. It is hardly too much to say that it is the most productive spot known to civilization. With the soil full of bread and the earth full of minerals; with an upper surface of food and an under layer of fuel; with perfect natural drainage, and abundant springs, and streams, and navigable rivers; half way between the forests of the North and the fruits of the South; within a day's ride of the great deposits of iron, coal, copper, lead and zinc; and containing and controlling the great grain, cattle, pork and lumber markets of the world, it is not strange that Illinois has the advantage of position.

There are no mountains in Illinois; in the southern as well as in the northern part of the State there are a few hills; near the banks of the Illinois, Mississippi, and several other rivers, the ground is

elevated, forming the so-called bluffs, on which at the present day may be found, uneffaced by the hand of Time, the marks and traces left by the water which was formerly much higher; whence it may be safe to conclude that, where now the fertile prairies of Illinois extend, and the rich soil of the country yields its golden harvests, must have been a vast sheet of water, the mud deposited by which formed the soil, thus accounting for the present great fertility of the country.

Illinois is a garden 400 miles long and 150 miles wide. Its soil is chiefly a black, sandy loam, from 6 inches to 60 feet thick. About the old French towns it has yielded corn for a century and a half without rest or help. She leads all other States in the number of acres actually under plow. Her mineral wealth is scarcely second to her agricultural power. She has coal, iron, lead, zinc, copper, many varieties of building stone, marble, fire clay, cuna clay, common brick clay, sand of all kinds, gravel, mineral paint,—in fact, everything needed for a high civilization.

AGRICULTURE.

If any State of the Union is adapted for agriculture, and the other branches of rural economy relating thereto, such as the raising of cattle and the culture of fruit trees, it is pre-eminently Illinois. Her extremely fertile prairies recompense the farmer at less trouble and expense than he would be obliged to incur elsewhere, in order to obtain the same results. Her rich soil, adapted by nature for immediate culture, only awaits the plow and the seed in order to mature, within a few months, a most bountiful harvest. A review of statistics will be quite interesting to the reader, as well as valuable, as showing the enormous quantities of the various cereals produced in our prairie State:

In 1876 there was raised in the State 130,000,000 of bushels of corn,—twice as much as any other State, and one-sixth of all the corn raised in the United States. It would take 375,000 cars to transport this vast amount of corn to market, which would make 15,000 trains of 25 cars each. She harvested 2,747,000 tons of hay, nearly one-tenth of all the hay in the Republic. It is not generally appreciated, but it is true, that the hay crop of the country is worth more than the cotton crop. The hay of Illinois equals the cotton of Louisiana.

Go to Charleston, S. C., and see them peddling handfuls of hay or grass, almost as a curiosity, as we regard Chinese gods or the cryolite of Greenland; drink your coffee and condensed milk; and walk back from the coast for many a league through the sand and burs till you get up into the better atmosphere of the mountains, without seeing a waving meadow or a grazing herd; then you will begin to appreciate the meadows of the Prairie State.

The value of her farm implements was, in 1876, \$211,000,000, and the value of live stock was only second to New York. The same year she had 25,000,000 hogs, and packed 2,113,845, about one-half of all that were packed in the United States. She marketed \$57,000,000 worth of slaughtered animals,—more than any other State, and a seventh of all the States.

Illinois excels all other States in miles of railroads and in miles of postal service, and in money orders sold per annum, and in the amount of lumber sold.

Illinois was only second in many important matters, taking the reports of 1876. This sample list comprises a few of the more important: Permanent school fund; total income for educational purposes; number of publishers of books, maps, papers, etc.; value of farm products and implements, and of live stock; in tons of coal mined.

The shipping of Illinois was only second to New York. Out of one port during the business hours of the season of navigation she sent forth a vessel every nine minutes. This did not include canal-boats, which went one every five minutes.

No wonder she was only second in number of bankers or in physicians and surgeons.

She was third in colleges, teachers and schools; also in cattle, lead, hay, flax, sorghum and beeswax.

She was fourth in population, in children enrolled in public schools, in law schools, in butter, potatoes and carriages.

She was fifth in value of real and personal property, in theological seminaries, and colleges exclusively for women, in milk sold, and in boots and shoes manufactured, and in book-binding.

She was only seventh in the production of wood, while she was the twelfth in area. Surely that was well done for the Prairie State. She then had, in 1876, much more wood and growing timber than she had thirty years before.

A few leading industries will justify emphasis. She manufactured \$205,000,000 worth of goods, which placed her well up toward New York and Pennsylvania. The number of her manufacturing establishments increased from 1860 to 1870, 300 per cent.; capital employed increased 350 per cent.; and the amount of product increased 400 per cent. She issued 5,500,000 copies of commercial and financial newspapers, being only second to New York. She had 6,759 miles of railroad, then leading all other States, worth \$636,458,000, using 3,245 engines, and 67,712 cars, making a train long enough to cover one-tenth of the entire roads of the State. Her stations were only five miles apart. She carried, in 1876, 15,795,000 passengers an average of 36½ miles, or equal to taking her entire population twice across the State. More than two-thirds of her land was within five miles of a railroad, and less than two per cent. was more than fifteen miles away.

The State has a large financial interest in the Illinois Central railroad. The road was incorporated in 1850, and the State gave each alternate section for six miles on each side, and doubled the price of the remaining land, so keeping herself good. The road received 2,595,000 acres of land, and paid to the State one-seventh of the gross receipts. The State received in 1877, \$350,000, and had received up to that year in all about \$7,000,000. It was practically the people's road, and it had a most able and gentlemanly management. Add to the above amount the annual receipts from the canal, \$111,000, and a large per cent. of the State tax was provided for.

GOVERNORS OF ILLINOIS.

Shadrach Bond—Was the first Governor of Illinois. He was a native of Maryland and born in 1773; was raised on a farm; received a common English education, and came to Illinois in 1794. He served as a delegate in Congress from 1811 to 1815, where he procured the right of pre-emption of public land. He was elected Governor in 1818; was beaten for Congress in 1824 by Daniel P. Cook. He died at Kaskaskia, April 11, 1830.

Edward Coles—Was born Dec. 15, 1786, in Virginia. His father was a slave-holder; gave his son a collegiate education, and left to him a large number of slaves. These he liberated, giving each head of a family 160 acres of land and a considerable sum of money.

He was President Madison's private secretary. He came to Illinois in 1819, was elected Governor in 1822, on the anti-slavery ticket; moved to Philadelphia in 1833, and died in 1868.

Ninian Edwards.—In 1809, on the formation of the Territory of Illinois, Mr. Edwards was appointed Governor, which position he retained until the organization of the State, when he was sent to the United States Senate. He was elected Governor in 1826. He was a native of Maryland and born in 1775; received a collegiate education; was Chief Justice of Kentucky, and a Republican in politics.

John Reynolds.—Was born in Pennsylvania in 1788, and came with his parents to Illinois in 1800, and in 1830 was elected Governor on the Democratic ticket, and afterwards served three terms in Congress. He received a classical education, yet was not polished. He was an ultra Democrat; attended the Charleston Convention in 1860, and urged the seizure of United States arsenals by the South. He died in 1865 at Belleville, childless.

Joseph Duncan.—In 1834 Joseph Duncan was elected Governor by the Whigs, although formerly a Democrat. He had previously served four terms in Congress. He was born in Kentucky in 1794; had but a limited education; served with distinction in the war of 1812; conducted the campaign of 1832 against Black Hawk. He came to Illinois when quite young.

Thomas Carlin.—Was elected as a Democrat in 1838. He had but a meager education; held many minor offices, and was active both in the war of 1812 and the Black Hawk war. He was born in Kentucky in 1789; came to Illinois in 1812, and died at Carrollton, Feb. 14, 1852.

Thomas Ford.—Was born in Pennsylvania in the year 1800; was brought by his widowed mother to Missouri in 1804, and shortly afterwards to Illinois. He received a good education, studied law; was elected four times Judge, twice as Circuit Judge, Judge of Chicago and Judge of Supreme Court. He was elected Governor by the Democratic party in 1842; wrote his history of Illinois in 1847 and died in 1850.

Augustus C. French.—Was born in New Hampshire in 1808; was admitted to the bar in 1831, and shortly afterwards moved to Illinois when in 1846 he was elected Governor. On the adoption of the Constitution of 1848 he was again chosen, serving until 1853. He was a Democrat in politics.

Joel A. Matteson—Was born in Jefferson county, N. Y., in 1808. His father was a farmer, and gave his son only a common school education. He first entered upon active life as a small tradesman, but subsequently became a large contractor and manufacturer. He was a heavy contractor in building the Canal. He was elected Governor in 1852 upon the Democratic ticket.

William H. Bissell—Was elected by the Republican party in 1856. He had previously served two terms in Congress; was colonel in the Mexican war and has held minor official positions. He was born in New York State in 1811; received a common education; came to Illinois early in life and engaged in the medical profession. This he changed for the law and became a noted orator, and the standard bearer of the Republican party in Illinois. He died in 1860 while Governor.

Richard Yates—"The war Governor of Illinois," was born in Warsaw, Ky., in 1818; came to Illinois in 1831: served two terms in Congress; in 1860 was elected Governor, and in 1865 United States Senator. He was a college graduate, and read law under J. J. Hardin. He rapidly rose in his chosen profession and charmed the people with oratory. He filled the gubernatorial chair during the trying days of the Rebellion, and by his energy and devotion won the title of "War Governor." He became addicted to strong drink, and died a drunkard.

Richard J. Oglesby—Was born in 1824, in Kentucky; an orphan at the age of eight, came to Illinois when only 12 years old. He was apprenticed to learn the carpenter's trade; worked some at farming and read law occasionally. He enlisted in the Mexican War and was chosen First Lieutenant. After his return he again took up the law, but during the gold fever of 1849 went to California; soon returned, and, in 1852, entered upon his illustrious political career. He raised the second regiment in the State, to suppress the Rebellion, and for gallantry was promoted to Major General. In 1864 he was elected Governor, and re-elected in 1872, and resigned for a seat in the United States Senate. He is a staunch Republican and resides at Decatur.

Shelby M. Cullom—Was born in Kentucky in 1828; studied law, was admitted to the bar, and commenced the practice of his profession in 1848; was elected to the State Legislature in 1856, and again in 1860. Served on the war commission at Cairo, 1862.

and was a member of the 39th, 40th and 41st Congress, in all of which he served with credit to his State. He was again elected to the State Legislature in 1872, and re-elected in 1874, and was elected Governor of Illinois in 1876, which office he still holds, and has administered with marked ability.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS.

Pierre Menard—Was the first Lieut. Gov. of Illinois. He was born in Quebec, Canada, in 1767. He came to Illinois in 1790 where he engaged in the Indian trade and became wealthy. He died in 1844. Menard county was named in his honor.

Adolphus F. Hubbard—Was elected Lieut. Gov. in 1822. Four years later he ran for Governor against Edwards, but was beaten.

William Kinney—Was elected in 1826. He was a Baptist clergyman; was born in Kentucky in 1781 and came to Illinois in 1793.

Zadock Casey—Although on the opposition ticket to Governor Reynolds, the successful Gubernatorial candidate, yet Casey was elected Lieut. Gov. in 1830. He subsequently served several terms in Congress.

Alexander M. Jenkins—Was elected on ticket with Gov. Duncan in 1834 by a handsome majority.

S. H. Anderson—Lieut. Gov. under Gov. Carlin, was chosen in 1838. He was a native of Tennessee.

John Moore—Was born in England in 1793; came to Illinois in 1830; was elected Lieut. Gov. in 1842. He won the name of "Honest John Moore."

Joseph B. Wells—Was chosen with Gov. French at his first election in 1846.

William McMurtry.—In 1848 when Gov. French was again chosen Governor, William McMurtry of Knox county, was elected Lieut. Governor.

Gustavus P. Koerner—Was elected in 1852. He was born in Germany in 1809. At the age of 22 came to Illinois. In 1872 he was a candidate for Governor on Liberal ticket, but was defeated.

John Wood—Was elected in 1856, and on the death of Gov. Bissell became Governor.

Francis A. Hoffman—Was chosen with Gov. Yates in 1860. He was born in Prussia in 1822, and came to Illinois in 1840.

William Bross—Was born in New Jersey, came to Illinois in 1848, was elected to office in 1864.

John Dougherty—Was elected in 1868.

John L. Beveridge—Was chosen Lieut. Gov. in 1872. In 1873 Oglesby was elected to the U. S. Senate when Beveridge became Governor.

Andrew Shuman—Was elected Nov. 7, 1876, and is the present incumbent.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Ninian W. Edwards.....	1854-56	Newton Bateman.....	1859-75
W. H. Powell.....	1857-58	Samuel M. Etter.....	1876

ATTORNEY GENERALS.

Daniel P. Cook.....	1819	Geo. W. Olney.....	1838
William Mears.....	1820	Wickliffe Kitchell.....	1839
Samuel D. Lockwood.....	1821-22	Josiah Lamborn.....	1841-42
James Turney.....	1823-28	James A. McDougall....	1843-46
George Forquer.....	1829-32	David B. Campbell.....	1846
James Semple.....	1833-34	[Office abolished and re-created in 1867]	
Ninian E. Edwards.....	1834-35	Robert G. Ingersoll.....	1867-68
Jesse B. Thomas, Jr.....	1835	Washington Bushnell.....	1869-72
Walter B. Scates	1836	James K. Edsall.....	1873-79
Asher F. Linder.....	1837		

TREASURERS.

John Thomas.....	1818-19	James Miller.....	1857-60
R. K. McLaughlin.....	1819-22	William Butler.....	1861-62
Ebner Field	1823-26	Alexander Starne.....	1863-64
James Hall.....	1827-30	James H. Beveridge.....	1865-66
John Dement.....	1831-36	George W. Smith.....	1867-68
Charles Gregory.....	1836	Erastus N. Bates.....	1869-72
John D. Whiteside.....	1837-40	Edward Rutz	1873-75
M. Carpenter.....	1841-48	Thomas S. Ridgeway.....	1876-77
John Moore.....	1848-56	Edward Rutz.....	1878-79

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

Elias K. Kane.....	1818-22	Thompson Campbell.....	1843-46
Samuel D. Lockwood.....	1822-23	Horace S. Cooley.....	1846-49
David Blackwell	1823-24	David L. Gregg.....	1850-52
Morris Birkbeck.....	1824	Alexander Starne.....	1853-56
George Forquer.....	1825-28	Ozias M. Hatch.....	1857-60
Alexander P. Field.....	1829-40	Sharon Tyndale.....	1865-68
Stephen A. Douglas.....	1840	Edward Rummel.....	1869-72
Lyman Trumbull.....	1841-42	George H. Harlow.....	1873-79

AUDITORS.

Elijah C. Berry.....	1818-31	Thompson Campbell.....	1846
I. T. B. Stapp.....	1831-35	Jesse K. Dubois.....	1857-64
Levi Davis.....	1835-40	Orlin H. Miner.....	1865-68
James Shields.....	1841-42	Charles E. Lippencott.....	1869-76
W. L. D. Ewing.....	1843-45	Thompson B. Needles.....	1877-79

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

Ninian Edwards.—On the organization of the State in 1818, Edwards, the popular Territorial Governor, was chosen Senator for the short term; and in 1819 re-elected for full term.

Jesse B. Thomas—One of the federal judges during the entire Territorial existence was chosen Senator on organization of the State, and re-elected in 1823, and served till 1829.

John McLean—In 1824 Edwards resigned, and McLean was elected to fill his unexpired term. He was born in North Carolina in 1791, and came to Illinois in 1815; served one term in Congress, and in 1829 was elected to the U. S. Senate, but the following year died. He is said to have been the most gifted man of his period in Illinois.

Elias Kent Kane—Was elected Nov. 30, 1824, for the term beginning March 4, 1825. In 1830 he was re-elected, but died before the expiration of his term. He was a native of New York, and in 1814 came to Illinois. He was first Secretary of State, and afterwards State Senator.

David Jewett Baker—Was appointed to fill the unexpired term of John McLean, in 1830, Nov. 12, but the Legislature refused to endorse the choice. Baker was a native of Connecticut, born in 1792, and died in Alton in 1869.

John M. Robinson.—Instead of Baker, the Governor's appointee, the Legislature chose Robinson, and in 1834 he was re-elected. In 1843 was elected Supreme Judge of the State, but within two months died. He was a native of Kentucky, and came to Illinois while quite young.

William L. D. Ewing—Was elected in 1835, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Kane. He was a Kentuckian.

Richard M. Young—Was elected in 1836, and held his seat from March 4, 1837, to March 4, 1843, a full term. He was a

native of Kentucky; was Circuit Judge before his election to the Senate, and Supreme Judge in 1842. He died in an insane asylum at Washington.

Samuel McRoberts—The first native Illinoisian ever elevated to the high office of U. S. Senator from this State, was born in 1799, and died in 1843 on his return home from Washington. He was elected Circuit Judge in 1824, and March 4, 1841, took his seat in the U. S. Senate.

Sidney Breese—Was elected to the U. S. Senate, Dec. 17, 1842, and served a full term. He was born in Oneida county, N. Y. He was Major in the Black Hawk war; Circuit Judge, and in 1841 was elected Supreme Judge. He served a full term in the U. S. Senate, beginning March 4, 1843, after which he was elected to the Legislature, again Circuit Judge, and, in 1857, to the Supreme Court, which position he held until his death in 1878.

James Semple—Was the successor of Samuel McRoberts, and was appointed by Gov. Ford in 1843. He was afterwards elected Judge of the Supreme Court.

Stephen A. Douglas—Was elected Dec. 14, 1846. He had previously served three terms as Congressman. He became his own successor in 1853 and again in 1859. From his first entrance in the Senate he was acknowledged the peer of Clay, Webster and Calhoun, with whom he served his first term. His famous contest with Abraham Lincoln for the Senate in 1858 is the most memorable in the annals of our country. It was called the battle of the giants, and resulted in Douglas' election to the Senate, and Lincoln to the Presidency. He was born in Brandon, Vermont, April 23, 1813, and came to Illinois in 1833, and died in 1861. He was appointed Secretary of State by Gov. Carlin in 1840, and shortly afterward to the Supreme Bench.

James Shields—Was elected and assumed his seat in the U. S. Senate in 1849, March 4. He was born in Ireland in 1810, came to the United States in 1827. He served in the Mexican army, was elected Senator from Wisconsin, and in 1879 from Missouri for a short term.

Lyman Trumbull—Took his seat in the U. S. Senate March 4, 1855, and became his own successor in 1861. He had previously served one term in the Lower House of Congress, and served on the Supreme Bench. He was born in Connecticut; studied law

and came to Illinois early in life, where for years he was actively engaged in politics. He resides in Chicago.

Orvill H. Browning—Was appointed U. S. Senator in 1861, to fill the seat made vacant by the death of Stephen A. Douglas, until a Senator could be regularly elected. Mr. Browning was born in Harrison county, Kentucky; was admitted to the bar in 1831, and settled in Quincy, Illinois, where he engaged in the practice of law, and was instrumental, with his friend, Abraham Lincoln, in forming the Republican party of Illinois at the Bloomington Convention. He entered Johnson's cabinet as Secretary of the Interior, and in March, 1868, was designated by the President to perform the duties of Attorney General, in addition to his own, as Secretary of the Interior Department.

William A. Richardson—Was elected to the U. S. Senate in 1863, to fill the unexpired term of his friend, Stephen A. Douglas. He was born in Fayette county, Ky., about 1810, studied law, and settled in Illinois; served as captain in the Mexican War, and, on the battle-field of Buena Vista, was promoted for bravery, by a unanimous vote of his regiment. He served in the Lower House of Congress from 1847 to 1856, continually.

Richard Yates—Was elected to the U. S. Senate in 1865, serving a full term of six years. He died in St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 27, 1873.

John A. Logan—Was elected to the U. S. Senate in 1871. He was born in Jackson county, Ill., Feb. 9, 1826, received a common school education, and enlisted as a private in the Mexican War, where he rose to the rank of Regimental Quartermaster. On returning home he studied law, and came to the bar in 1852; was elected in 1858 a Representative to the 36th Congress and re-elected to the 37th Congress, resigning in 1861 to take part in the suppression of the Rebellion; served as Colonel and subsequently as a Major General, and commanded, with distinction, the armies of the Tennessee. He was again elected to the U. S. Senate in 1879 for six years.

David Davis—Was elected to the U. S. Senate in 1877 for a term of six years. He was born in Cecil county, Md., March 9, 1815, graduated at Kenyon College, Ohio, studied law, and removed to Illinois in 1835; was admitted to the bar and settled in Bloomington, where he has since resided and amassed a large fortune. He

was for many years the intimate friend and associate of Abraham Lincoln, rode the circuit with him each year, and after Lincoln's election to the Presidency, was appointed by him to fill the position of Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

FIFTEENTH CONGRESS.

John McLean.....1818

SIXTEENTH CONGRESS.

Daniel P. Cook.....1819-20

SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS.

Daniel P. Cook.....1821-22

EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS.

Daniel P. Cook.....1823-24

NINETEENTH CONGRESS.

Daniel P. Cook.....1825-26

TWENTIETH CONGRESS.

Joseph Duncan.....1827-28

TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Joseph Duncan....1829-30

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Joseph Duncan.....1831-32

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

Joseph Duncan.....1833-34 Zadock Casey.....1833-34

TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

Zadock Casey.....1835-36 William L. May.....1835-36

John Reynolds.....1835-36

TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

Zadock Casey.....1837-38 William L. May.....1837-38

John Reynolds.....1837-38

TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Zadock Casey.....1839-40 John T. Stuart.....1839-40

John Reynolds.....1839-40

TWENTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Zadock Casey.....1841-42 John T. Stuart1841-42

John Reynolds.....1841-42

TWENTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

Robert Smith.....1843-44 Joseph P. Hoge.....1843-44

Orlando B. Finklin.....1843-44 John J. Hardin.....1843-44

Stephen A. Douglas.....1843-44 John Wentworth.....1843-44

John A. McClernand.....1843-44

TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Robert Smith.....1845-46 Joseph P. Hoge....1845-46

Stephen A. Douglas.....1845-46 John A. McClernand.....1845-46

Orlando B. Finklin.....1845-46 John Wentworth.....1845-46

John J. Hardin.....1845

THIRTIETH CONGRESS.

John Wentworth.....1847-48 Orlando B. Finklin.....1847-48

Thomas J. Turner.....1847 Robert Smith.....1847-48

Abraham Lincoln.....1847-48 William A. Richardson.....1847-48

John A. McClernand.....1847-48

HISTORY OF ILLINOIS.
THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

John A. McClernand.....	1849-50	Edward D. Baker.....	1849-50
John Wentworth.....	1849-50	William H. Bissell.....	1849-50
Timothy R. Young.....	1849-50	Thomas L. Harris.....	1849
William A. Richardson.....	1849-50		

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

William A. Richardson.....	1851-52	Richard Yates	1851-52
Thompson Campbell.....	1851-52	Richard S. Maloney.....	1851-52
Orlando B. Finklin.....	1851-52	————— Willis.....	1851-52
John Wentworth.....	1851-52	William H. Bissell.....	1851-52

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

William H. Bissell.....	1853-54	Thompson Campbell.....	1853-54
John C. Allen.....	1853-54	James Knox.....	1853-54
————— Willis.....	1853-54	Jesse O. Norton.....	1853-54
Elihu B. Washburne.....	1853-54	William A. Richardson.....	1863-54
Richard Yates.....	1853-54		

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

Elihu B. Washburne.....	1855-56	Samuel S. Marshall.....	1855-56
Lyman Trumbull.....	1855-56	J. L. D. Morrison.....	1855-56
James H. Woodworth.....	1855-56	John C. Allen.....	1855-56
James Knox.....	1855-56	Jesse O. Norton.....	1855-56
Thompson Campbell.....	1855-56	William A. Richardson.....	1855-56

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

Elihu B. Washburne.....	1857-58	Samuel S. Marshall.....	1857-58
Charles D. Hodges.....	1857-58	Isaac N. Morris.....	1857-58
William Kellogg.....	1857-58	Aaron Shaw.....	1857-58
Thompson Campbell..	1857-58	Robert Smith.....	1857-58
John F. Farnsworth.....	1857-58	Thomas L. Harris.....	1857-58
Owen Lovejoy.....	1857-58		

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Elihu B. Washburne.....	1859-60	John F. Farnsworth.....	1859-60
John A. Logan....	1859-60	Philip B. Fouke.....	1859-60
Owen Lovejoy.....	1859-60	Thomas L. Harris.....	1859-60
John A. McClernand.....	1859-60	William Kellogg.....	1859-60
Isaac N. Morris.....	1859-60	James C. Robinson.....	1859-60

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

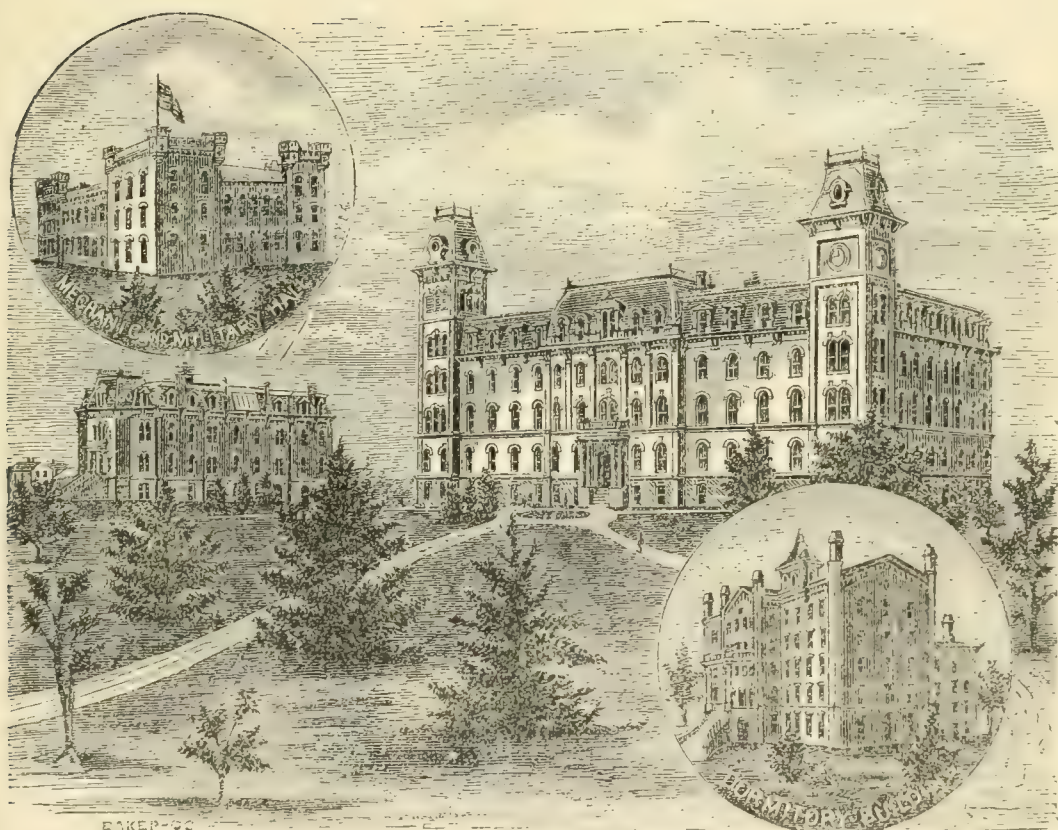
Elihu B. Washburne.....	1861-62	Isaac N. Arnold.....	1861-62
James C. Robinson.....	1861-62	Philip B. Fouke.....	1861-62
John A. Logan.....	1861-62	William Kellogg.....	1861-62
Owen Lovejoy.....	1861-62	Anthony L. Knapp.....	1861-62
John A. McClernand.....	1861-62	William A. Richardson.....	1861-62

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

Elihu B. Washburne.....	1863-64	William J. Allen.....	1863-64
Jesse O. Norton.....	1863-64	Isaac N. Arnold.....	1863-64
James C. Robinson.....	1863-64	John R. Eden.....	1863-64



CENTRAL HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, JACKSONVILLE.



ILLINOIS INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY, CHAMPAIGN — FOUNDED BY THE STATE
ENDOWED BY CONGRESS.



Lewis W. Ross.....	1863-64	John F. Farnsworth.....	1863-64
John T. Stuart.....	1863-64	Charles W. Morris.....	1863-64
Owen Lovejoy.....	1863-64	Eben C. Ingersoll.....	1863-64
William R. Morrison.....	1863-64	Anthony L. Knapp.....	1863-64
John C. Allen.....	1863-64		

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Elihu B. Washburne.....	1865-66	John F. Farnsworth.....	1865-66
Anthony B. Thornton.....	1865-66	Jehu Baker.....	1865-66
John Wentworth.....	1865-66	Henry P. H. Bromwell.....	1865-66
Abner C. Hardin.....	1865-66	Andrew Z. Kuykandall.....	1865-66
Eben C. Ingersoll.....	1865-66	Samuel S. Marshall.....	1865-66
Barton C. Cook.....	1865-66	Samuel W. Moulton.....	1865-66
Shelby M. Cullom.....	1865-66	Lewis W. Ross.....	1865-66

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Elihu B. Washburne.....	1867-68	John F. Farnsworth.....	1867-68
Abner C. Hardin.....	1867-68	Jehu Baker.....	1867-68
Eben C. Ingersoll.....	1867-68	Henry P. H. Bromwell.....	1867-68
Norman B. Judd.....	1867-68	John A. Logan.....	1867-68
Albert G. Burr.....	1867-68	Samuel S. Marshall.....	1867-68
Burton C. Cook.....	1867-68	Green B. Raum.....	1867-68
Shelby M. Cullom.....	1867-68	Lewis W. Ross.....	1867-68

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Norman B. Judd.....	1869-70	Shelby M. Cullom.....	1869-70
John F. Farnsworth.....	1869-70	Thomas W. McNeely.....	1869-70
H. C. Burchard.....	1869-70	Albert G. Burr.....	1869-70
John B. Hawley.....	1869-70	Samuel S. Marshall.....	1869-70
Eben C. Ingersoll.....	1869-70	John B. Hay.....	1869-70
Burton C. Cook.....	1869-70	John M. Crebs.....	1869-70
Jesse H. Moore.....	1869-70	John A. Logan.....	1869-70

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Charles B. Farwell.....	1871-72	James C. Robinson.....	1871-72
John F. Farnsworth.....	1871-72	Thomas W. McNeely.....	1871-72
Horatio C. Burchard.....	1871-72	Edward Y. Rice.....	1871-72
John B. Hawley.....	1871-72	Samuel S. Marshall.....	1871-72
Bradford N. Stevens.....	1871-72	John B. Hay.....	1871-72
Henry Snapp.....	1871-72	John M. Crebs.....	1871-72
Jesse H. Moore.....	1871-72	John S. Beveredge.....	1871-72

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

John B. Rice.....	1873-74	Robert M. Knapp.....	1873-74
Jasper D. Ward.....	1873-74	James C. Robinson.....	1873-74
Charles B. Farwell.....	1873-74	John B. McNulta.....	1873-74
Stephen A. Hurlbut.....	1873-74	Joseph G. Cannon.....	1873-74
Horatio C. Burchard.....	1873-74	John R. Eden.....	1873-74
John B. Hawley.....	1873-74	James S. Martin.....	1873-74
Franklin Corwin.....	1873-74	William R. Morrison.....	1873-74

Greenbury L. Fort.....	1873-74	Isaac Clements.....	1873-74
Granville Barrere.....	1873-74	Samuel S. Marshall.....	1873-74
William H. Ray.....	1873-74		

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

Bernard G. Caulfield.....	1875-76	Scott Wike... ..	1875-76
Carter H. Harrison.....	1875-76	William M. Springer.....	1875-76
Charles B. Farwell.....	1875-76	Adlai E. Stevenson.....	1875-76
Stephen A. Hurlbut.....	1875-76	Joseph G. Cannon.....	1875-76
Horatio C. Burchard.....	1875-76	John R. Eden.....	1875-76
Thomas J. Henderson.....	1875-76	W. A. J. Sparks.....	1875-76
Alexander Campbell.....	1875-76	William R. Morrison.....	1875-76
Greenbury L. Fort.....	1875-76	William Hartzell.....	1875-76
Richard H. Whiting.....	1875-76	William B. Anderson.....	1875-76
John C. Bagby.....	1875-76		

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

William Aldrich.....	1877-78	Robert M. Knapp.....	1877-78
Carter H. Harrison.....	1877-78	William M. Springer.....	1877-78
Lorenzo Brentano.....	1877-78	Thomas F. Tipton.....	1877-78
William Lathrop.....	1877-78	Joseph G. Cannon.....	1877-78
Horatio C. Burchard.....	1877-78	John R. Eden.....	1877-78
Thomas J. Henderson.....	1877-78	W. A. J. Sparks.....	1877-78
Philip C. Hayes.....	1877-78	William R. Morrison.....	1877-78
Greenbury L. Fort.....	1877-78	William Hartzell.....	1877-78
Thomas A. Boyd.....	1877-78	Richard W. Townshend.....	1877-78
Benjamin F. Marsh.....	1877-78		

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

William Aldrich.....	1879-80	James W. Singleton.....	1879-80
George R. Davis.....	1879-80	William M. Springer.....	1879-80
Hiram Barber.....	1879-80	A. E. Stevenson.....	1879-80
John C. Sherwin.....	1879-80	Joseph G. Cannon.....	1879-80
R. M. A. Hawk.....	1879-80	Albert P. Forsythe.....	1879-80
Thomas J. Henderson.....	1879-80	W. A. J. Sparks.....	1879-80
Philip C. Hayes.....	1879-80	William R. Morrison.....	1879-80
Greenbury L. Fort.....	1879-80	John R. Thomas.....	1879-80
Thomas A. Boyd.....	1879-80	R. W. Townshend.....	1879-80
Benjamin F. Marsh.....	1879-80		

CHICAGO.

While we cannot, in the brief space we have, give more than a meager sketch of such a city as Chicago, yet we feel the history of the State would be incomplete without speaking of its metropolis, the most wonderful city on the globe.

In comparing Chicago as it was a few years since with Chicago of to-day, we behold a change whose veritable existence we should

be inclined to doubt were it not a stern, indisputable fact. Rapid as is the customary development of places and things in the United States, the growth of Chicago and her trade stands without a parallel. The city is situated on the west shore of Lake Michigan at the mouth of the Chicago river. It lies 14 feet above the lake, having been raised to that grade entirely by the energy of its citizens, its site having originally been on a dead level with the water of the lake.

The city extends north and south along the lake about ten miles, and westward on the prairie from the lake five or six miles, embracing an area of over 40 square miles. It is divided by the river into three distinct parts, known as the North, West and South Divisions, or "Sides," by which they are popularly and commonly known. These are connected by 33 bridges and two tunnels.

The first settlement of Chicago was made in 1804, during which year Fort Dearborn was built. At the close of 1830 Chicago contained 12 houses, with a population of about 100. The town was organized in 1833, and incorporated as a city in 1837. The first frame building was erected in 1832, and the first brick house in 1833. The first vessel entered the harbor June 11, 1834; and at the first official census, taken July 1, 1837, the entire population was found to be 4,170. In 1850 the population had increased to 29,963; in 1860, to 112,172; in 1870, 298,977; and, according to the customary mode of reckoning from the number of names in the City Directory, the population of 1879 is over 500,000.

Nicholas Perrot, a Frenchman, was the first white man to visit the site of Chicago. This he did in 1671, at the instigation of M. Toulon, Governor of Canada. He was sent to invite the Western Indians to a convention at Green Bay. It has been often remarked that the first white man who became a resident of Chicago was a negro. His name was Jean Baptiste Pointe au Sable, a mulatto from the West Indies. He settled there in 1796 and built a rude cabin on the north bank of the main river, and laid claim to a tract of land surrounding it. He disappeared from the scene, and his claim was "jumped" by a Frenchman named Le Mai, who commenced trading with the Indians. A few years later he sold out to John Kinzie, who was then an Indian trader in the country about St. Joseph, Mich., and agent for the American Fur Company, which had traded at Chicago with the Indians for some time; and this

fact had, probably more than any other, to do with the determination of the Government to establish a fort there. The Indians were growing numerous in that region, being attracted by the facilities for selling their wares, as well as being pressed northward by the tide of emigration setting in from the south. It was judged necessary to have some force near that point to keep them in check, as well as to protect the trading interests. Mr. Kinzie moved his family there the same year Fort Dearborn was built, and converted the Jean Baptiste cabin into a tasteful dwelling.

For about eight years things moved along smoothly. The garri-son was quiet, and the traders prosperous. Then the United States became involved in trouble with Great Britain. The Indians took the war-path long before the declaration of hostilities between the civilized nations, committing great depredations, the most atrocious of which was the massacre of Fort Dearborn, an account of which may be found in this volume under the heading of "The War of 1812."

THE GREAT FIRE.

From the year 1840 the onward march of the city of Chicago to the date of the great fire is well known. To recount its marvelous growth in population, wealth, internal resources and improvements and everything else that goes to make up a mighty city, would consume more space than we could devote, however interesting it might be. Its progress astonished the world, and its citizens stood almost appalled at the work of their own hands. She was happy, prosperous and great when time brought that terrible October night (Oct. 9, 1871) and with it the great fire, memorable as the greatest fire ever occurring on earth. The sensation conveyed to the spectator of this unparalleled event, either through the eye, the ear, or other senses or sympathies, cannot be adequately described, and any attempt to do it but shows the poverty of language. As a spectacle it was beyond doubt the grandest as well as the most appalling ever offered to mortal eyes. From any elevated standpoint the appearance was that of a vast ocean of flame, sweeping in mile-long billows and breakers over the doomed city.

Added to the spectacular elements of the conflagration—the intense and lurid light, the sea of red and black, and the spires and pyramids of flame shooting into the heavens—was its constant and

terrible roar, drowning even the voices of the shrieking multitude; and ever and anon—for a while as often as every half-minute—resounded far and wide the rapid detonations of explosions, or falling walls. In short, all sights and sounds which terrify the weak and unnerve the strong abounded. But they were only the accompaniment which the orchestra of nature were furnishing to the terrible tragedy there being enacted.

The total area burned over, including streets, was three and a third square miles. The number of buildings destroyed was 17,450; persons rendered homeless, 98,500; persons killed, about 200. Not including depreciation of real estate, or loss of business, it is estimated that the total loss occasioned by the fire was \$190,000,000, of which but \$44,000,000 was recovered on insurance. The business of the city was interrupted but a short time; and in a year after the fire a large part of the burned district was rebuilt, and at present there is scarcely a trace of the terrible disaster, save in the improved character of the new buildings over those destroyed, and the general better appearance of the city—now the finest, in an architectural sense, in the world.

One of the features of this great city worthy of mention is the Exposition, held annually. The smouldering ruins were yet smoking when the Exposition Building was erected, only ninety days being consumed in its construction. The accompanying engraving of the building, the main part of which is 1,000 feet long, will give an idea of its magnitude.

COMMERCE OF CHICAGO.

The trade of Chicago is co-extensive with the world. Everywhere, in every country and in every port, the trade-marks of her merchants are seen. Everywhere, Chicago stands prominently identified with the commerce of the continent. A few years ago, grain was carted to the place in wagons; now more than 10,000 miles of railroad, with thousands of trains heavily laden with the products of the land center there. The cash value of the produce handled during the year 1878 was \$220,000,000, and its aggregate weight was 7,000,000 tons, or would make 700,000 car loads. Divided into trains, it would make 28,000 long, heavily laden freight trains, wending their way from all parts of the United States toward our great metropolis. These trains, arranged in one con-

tinuous line, would stretch from London across the broad Atlantic to New York and on across our continent to San Francisco.

In regard to the grain, lumber and stock trade, Chicago has surpassed all rivals, and, indeed, not only is without a peer but excels any three or four cities in the world in these branches. Of grain, the vast quantity of 134,851,193 bushels was received during the year 1878. This was about two-fifths more than ever received before in one year. It took 13,000 long freight trains to carry it from the fields of the Northwest to Chicago. This would make a continuous train that would reach across the continent from New York to San Francisco. Speaking more in detail, we have of the various cereals received during the year, 62,783,577 bushels of corn, 29,901,220 bushels of wheat, 18,251,529 bushels of oats, 133,981,104 pounds of seed. The last item alone would fill about 7,000 freight cars.

The lumber received during the year 1878 was, 1,171,364,000 feet, exceeded only in 1872, the year after the great fire. This vast amount of lumber would require 195,000 freight cars to transport it. It would build a fence, four boards high, four and one-half times around the globe.

In the stock trade for the year 1878, the figures assume proportions almost incredible. They are, however, from reliable and trustworthy sources, and must be accepted as authentic. There were received during the year, 6,339,656 hogs, being 2,000,000 more than ever received before in one year. It required 129,916 stock cars to transport this vast number of hogs from the farms of the West and Northwest to the stock yards of Chicago. These hogs arranged in single file, would form a connecting link between Chicago and Pekin, China.

Of the large number of hogs received, five millions of them were slaughtered in Chicago. The aggregate amount of product manufactured from these hogs was 918,000,000 pounds. The capacity of the houses engaged in slaughtering operations in Chicago is 60,000 hogs daily. The number of hands employed in these houses is from 6,000 to 8,000. The number of packages required in which to market the year's product is enormously large, aggregating 500,000 barrels, 800,000 tierces and 650,000 boxes.

There has been within the stock yards of the city, during the year 1878, 1,036,066 cattle. These were gathered from the plains

of Oregon, Wyoming and Utah, and the grazing regions of Texas, as well as from all the Southern, Western and Northwestern States and Territories and from the East as far as Ohio. If these cattle were driven from Chicago southward, in single file, through the United States, Mexico, and the Central American States into South America, the foremost could graze on the plains of Brazil, ere the last one had passed the limits of the great city.

Not only does Chicago attract to its great market the products of a continent, but from it is distributed throughout the world manufactured goods. Every vessel and every train headed toward that city are heavily laden with the crude products of the farm, of the forests, or of the bowels of the earth, and every ship that leaves her docks and every train that flies from her limits are filled with manufactured articles. These goods not only find their way all over our own country but into Europe, Asia, Australia, Africa, South America, Mexico, and the Islands of the sea; indeed, every nook and corner of the globe, where there is a demand for her goods, her merchants are ready to supply.

The wholesale trade for the year 1878 reached enormous figures, aggregating \$280,000,000. Divided among the leading lines, we find there were sold of dry goods, \$95,000,000 worth. The trade in groceries amounted to \$66,000,000; hardware, \$20,000,000; boots and shoes, \$24,000,000; clothing, \$17,000,000; carpets, \$8,000,000; millinery, \$7,000,000; hats and caps, \$6,000,000; leather, \$8,000,000; drugs, \$6,000,000; jewelry, \$4,500,000; musical instruments, \$2,300,000. Chicago sold over \$5,000,000 worth of fruit during the year, and for the same time her fish trade amounted to \$1,400,000, and her oyster trade \$4,500,000. The candy and other confectionery trade amounted to \$1,534,900. This would fill all the Christmas stockings in the United States.

In 1852, the commerce of the city reached the hopeful sum of \$20,000,000; since then, the annual sales of one firm amount to that much. In 1870, it reached \$400,000,000, and in 1878 it had grown so rapidly that the trade of the city amounted during that year to \$650,000,000. Her manufacturing interests have likewise grown. In 1878, her manufactories employed in the neighborhood of 75,000 operators. The products manufactured during the year were valued at \$230,000,000. In reviewing the shipping interests of Chicago, we find it equally enormous. So considerable, indeed, is the

commercial navy of Chicago, that in the seasons of navigation, one vessel sails every nine minutes during the business hours; add to this the canal-boats that leave, one every five minutes during the same time, and you will see something of the magnitude of her shipping. More vessels arrive and depart from this port during the season than enter or leave any other port in the world.

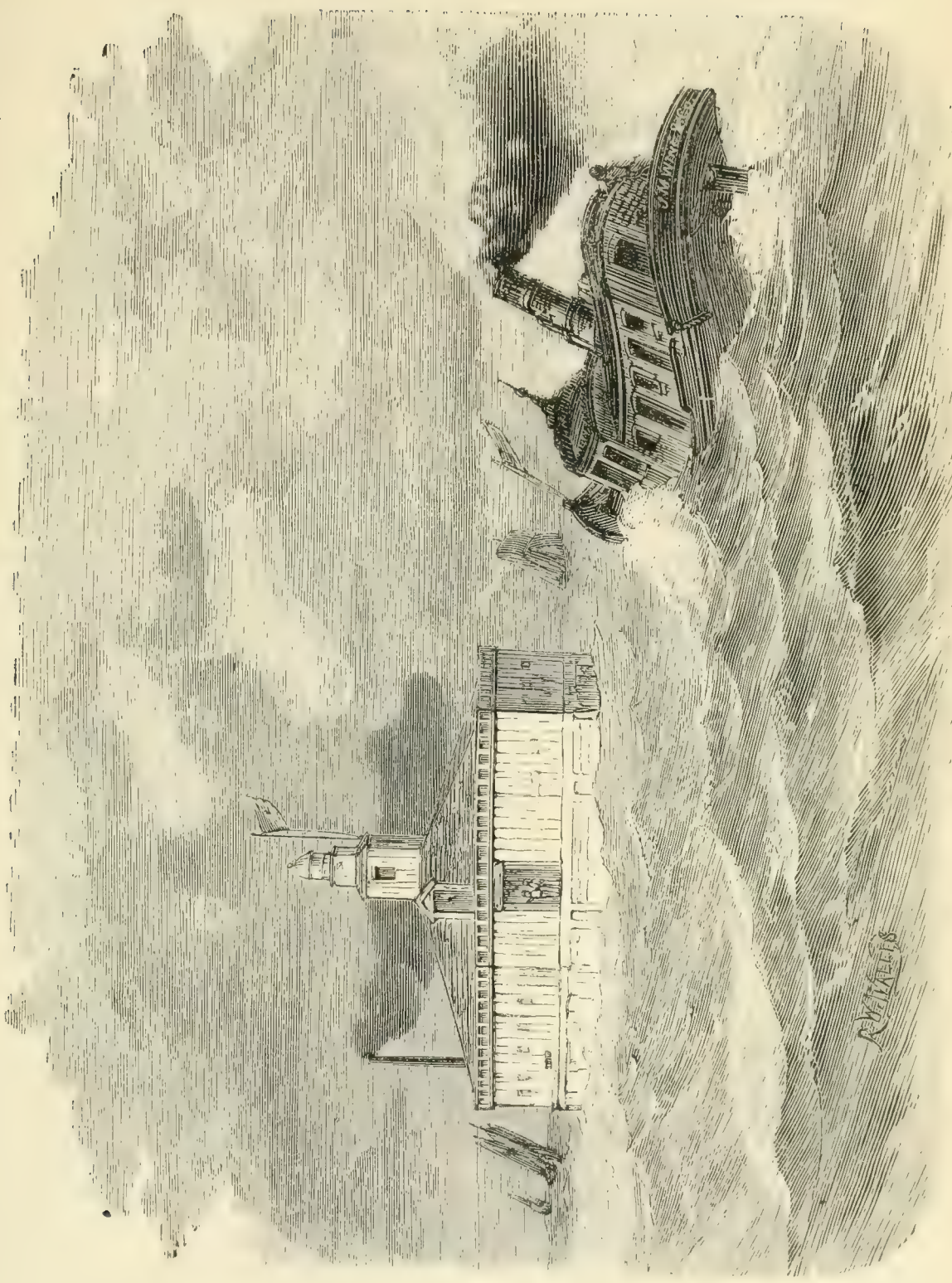
In 1831, the mail system was condensed into a half-breed, who went on foot to Niles, Mich., once in two weeks, and brought back what papers and news he could find. As late as 1846, there was often but one mail a week. A post-office was established in Chicago in 1833, and the postmaster nailed up old boot legs upon one side of his shop to serve as boxes. It has since grown to be the largest receiving office in the United States.

In 1844, the quagmires in the streets were first pontooned by plank roads. The wooden-block pavement appeared in 1857. In 1840, water was delivered by peddlers, in carts or by hand. Then a twenty-five horse power engine pushed it through hollow or bored logs along the streets till 1854, when it was introduced into the houses by new works. The first fire-engine was used in 1835, and the first steam fire-engine in 1859. Gas was utilized for lighting the city in 1850. The Young Men's Christian Association was organized in 1858. Street cars commenced running in 1854. The Museum was opened in 1863. The alarm telegraph adopted in 1864. The opera-house built in 1865. The telephone introduced in 1878.

One of the most thoroughly interesting engineering exploits of the city is the tunnels and water-works system, the grandest and most unique of any in the world; and the closest analysis fails to detect any impurities in the water furnished. The first tunnel is five feet two inches in diameter and two miles long, and can deliver 50,000,000 gallons per day. The second tunnel is seven feet in diameter and six miles long, running four miles under the city, and can deliver 100,000,000 gallons per day. This water is distributed through 410 miles of water mains.

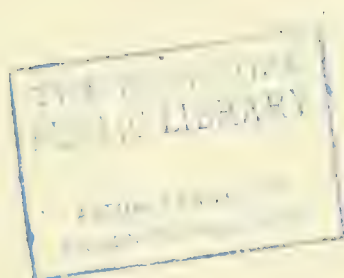
Chicago river is tunneled for the passage of pedestrians and vehicles from the South to the West and North divisions.

There is no grand scenery about Chicago except the two seas, one of water, the other of prairie. Nevertheless, there is a spirit about it, a push, a breadth, a power, that soon makes it a place never to



REYNOLDS

CHICAGO WATER WORKS—THE CRIB—TWO MILES FROM SHORE.



be forsaken. Chicago is in the field almost alone, to handle the wealth of one-fourth of the territory of this great republic. The Atlantic sea-coast divides its margins between Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Savannah, but Chicago has a dozen empires casting their treasures into her lap. On a bed of coal that can run all the machinery of the world for 500 centuries; in a garden that can feed the race by the thousand years; at the head of the lakes that give her a temperature as a summer resort equaled by no great city in the land; with a climate that insures the health of her citizens; surrounded by all the great deposits of natural wealth in mines and forests and herds, Chicago is the wonder of to-day, and will be the city of the future.

STATES OF THE UNION.

THEIR SETTLEMENT, ORIGIN OF NAME AND MEANING, COGNOMEN, MOTTOES, ADMISSION INTO THE UNION, POPULATION, AREA, NUMBER OF SOLDIERS FURNISHED DURING THE REBELLION, NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, PRESENT GOVERNORS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Alabama.—This State was first explored by LaSalle in 1684, and settled by the French at Mobile in 1711, and admitted as a State in 1817. Its name is Indian, and means "Here we rest." Has no motto. Population in 1860, 964,201; in 1870, 996,992. Furnished 2,576 soldiers for the Union army. Area 50,722 square miles. Montgomery is the capital. Has 8 Representatives and 10 Presidential electors. Rufus W. Cobb is Governor; salary, \$3,000; politics, Democratic. Length of term, 2 years.

Arkansas—Became a State in 1836. Population in 1860, 435,450; in 1870, 484,471. Area 52,198 square miles. Little Rock, capital. Its motto is *Regnant Populi*—"The people rule." It has the Indian name of its principal river. Is called the "Bear State." Furnished 8,289 soldiers. She is entitled to 4 members in Congress, and 6 electoral votes. Governor, W. R. Miller, Democrat; salary, \$3,500; term, 2 years.

California—Has a Greek motto, *Eureka*, which means "I have found it." It derived its name from the bay forming the peninsula of Lower California, and was first applied by Cortez. It was first visited by the Spaniards in 1542, and by the celebrated English

navigator, Sir Francis Drake, in 1578. In 1846 Fremont took possession of it, defeating the Mexicans, in the name of the United States, and it was admitted as a State in 1850. Its gold mines from 1868 to 1878 produced over \$800,000,000. Area 188,982 square miles. Population in 1860, 379,994. In 1870, 560,247. She gave to defend the Union 15,225 soldiers. Sacramento is the capital. Has 4 Representatives in Congress. Is entitled to 6 Presidential electors. Present Governor is William Irwin, a Democrat; term, 4 years; salary, \$6,000.

Colorado—Contains 106,475 square miles, and had a population in 1860 of 34,277, and in 1870, 39,864. She furnished 4,903 soldiers. Was admitted as a State in 1876. It has a Latin motto, *Nil sine Numine*, which means, "Nothing can be done without divine aid." It was named from its river. Denver is the capital. Has 1 member in Congress, and 3 electors. T. W. Pitkin is Governor; salary, \$3,000; term, 2 years; politics, Republican.

Connecticut—*Qui transtulit sustinet*, "He who brought us over sustains us," is her motto. It was named from the Indian Quonch-ta-Cut, signifying "Long River." It is called the "Nutmeg State." Area 4,674 square miles. Population 1860, 460,147; in 1870, 537,454. Gave to the Union army 55,755 soldiers. Hartford is the capital. Has 4 Representatives in Congress, and is entitled to 6 Presidential electors. Salary of Governor \$2,000; term, 2 years.

Delaware.—"Liberty and Independence," is the motto of this State. It was named after Lord De La Ware, an English statesman, and is called, "The Blue Hen," and the "Diamond State." It was first settled by the Swedes in 1638. It was one of the original thirteen States. Has an area of 2,120 square miles. Population in 1860, 112,216; in 1870, 125,015. She sent to the front to defend the Union, 12,265 soldiers. Dover is the capital. Has but 1 member in Congress; entitled to 3 Presidential electors. John W. Hall, Democrat, is Governor; salary, \$2,000; term, 2 years.

Florida—Was discovered by Ponce de Leon in 1512, on Easter Sunday, called by the Spaniards, Pascua Florida, which, with the variety and beauty of the flowers at this early season caused him to name it Florida—which means in Spanish, flowery. Its motto is, "In God we trust." It was admitted into the Union in 1845. It has an area of 59,268 square miles. Population in 1860, 140,424; in

1870, 187,756. Its capital is Tallahassee. Has 2 members in Congress. Has 4 Presidential electors. George F. Drew, Democrat, Governor; term, 4 years; salary, \$3,500.

Georgia—Owes its name to George II., of England, who first established a colony there in 1732. Its motto is, "Wisdom, justice and moderation." It was one of the original States. Population in 1860, 1,057,286; 1870, 1,184,109. Capital, Atlanta. Area 58,000 square miles. Has 9 Representatives in Congress, and 11 Presidential electors. Her Governor is A. H. Colquitt, Democrat; term, 4 years; salary, \$4,000.

Illinois—Motto, "State Sovereignty, National Union." Name derived from the Indian word, *Illini*, meaning, superior men. It is called the "Prairie State," and its inhabitants, "Suckers." Was first explored by the French in 1673, and admitted into the Union in 1818. Area 55,410 square miles. Population, in 1860, 1,711,951; in 1870, 2,539,871. She sent to the front to defend the Union, 258,162 soldiers. Capital, Springfield. Has 19 members in Congress, and 21 Presidential electors. Shelby M. Cullom, Republican, is Governor; elected for 4 years; salary, \$6,000.

Indiana—Is called "Hoosier State." Was explored in 1682, and admitted as a State in 1816. Its name was suggested by its numerous Indian population. Area 33,809 square miles. Population in 1860, 1,350,428; in 1870, 1,680,637. She put into the Federal army, 194,363 men. Capital, Indianapolis. Has 13 members in Congress, and 15 Presidential electors. J. D. Williams, Governor, Democrat; salary, \$3,000; term, 4 year.

Iowa—Is an Indian name and means "This is the land." Its motto is, "Our liberties we prize, our rights we will maintain." It is called the "Hawk Eye State." It was first visited by Marquette and Joliet in 1673; settled by New Englanders in 1833, and admitted into the Union in 1846. Des Moines is the capital. It has an area of 55,045, and a population in 1860 of 674,913, and in 1870 of 1,191,802. She sent to defend the Government, 75,793 soldiers. Has 9 members in Congress; 11 Presidential electors. John H. Gear, Republican, is Governor; salary, \$2,500; term, 2 years.

Kansas—Was admitted into the Union in 1861, making the thirty-fourth State. Its motto is *Ad astra per aspera*, "To the stars through difficulties." Its name means, "Smoky water," and

is derived from one of her rivers. Area 78,841 square miles. Population in 1860, 107,209; in 1870 was 362,812. She furnished 20,095 soldiers. Capital is Topeka. Has 3 Representatives in Congress, and 5 Presidential electors. John P. St. John, Governor; politics, Republican; salary, \$3,000; term, 2 years.

Kentucky—Is the Indian name for "At the head of the rivers." Its motto is, "United we stand, divided we fall." The sobriquet of "dark and bloody ground" is applied to this State. It was first settled in 1769, and admitted in 1792 as the fifteenth State. Area 37,680. Population in 1860, 1,155,684; in 1870, 1,321,000. She put into the Federal army 75,285 soldiers. Capital, Frankfort. Has 10 members in Congress; 12 Electors. J. B. McCreary, Democrat, is Governor; salary, \$5,000; term, 4 years.

Louisiana—Was called after Louis XIV., who at one time owned that section of the country. Its motto is "Union and Confidence." It is called "The Creole State." It was visited by La Salle in 1684, and admitted into the Union in 1812, making the eighteenth State. Population in 1860, 708,002; in 1870, 732,731. Area 46,431 square miles. She put into the Federal army 5,224 soldiers. Capital, New Orleans. Has 6 Representatives and 8 Electors. F. T. Nichols, Governor, Democrat; salary, \$8,000; term, 4 years.

Maine.—This State was called after the province of Maine in France, in compliment of Queen Henrietta of England, who owned that province. Its motto is *Dirigo*, meaning "I direct." It is called "The Pine Tree State." It was settled by the English in 1625. It was admitted as a State in 1820. Area 31,766 square miles. Population in 1860, 628,279; in 1870, 626,463; 69,738 soldiers went from this State. Has 5 members in Congress, and 7 Electors. Selden Conner, Republican, Governor; term, 1 year; salary, \$2,500.

Maryland—Was named after Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I. of England. It has a Latin motto, *Crecite et multiplicamini*, meaning "Increase and Multiply." It was settled in 1634, and was one of the original thirteen States. It has an area of 11,124 square miles. Population in 1860 was 687,049; in 1870, 780,806. This State furnished 46,053 soldiers. Capital, Annapolis. Has 6 Representatives, and 8 Presidential electors. J. H. Carroll, Democrat, Governor; salary, \$4,500; term, 4 years.

Massachusetts—Is the Indian for “The country around the great hills.” It is called the “Bay State,” from its numerous bays. Its motto is *Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem*, “By the sword she seeks placid rest in liberty.” It was settled in 1620 at Plymouth by English Puritans. It was one of the original thirteen States, and was the first to take up arms against the English during the Revolution. Area 7,800 square miles. Population in 1860, 1,231,066; in 1870, 1,457,351. She gave to the Union army 146,467 soldiers. Boston is the capital. Has 11 Representatives in Congress, and 13 Presidential electors. Thomas Talbot, Republican, is Governor; salary, \$5,000; term, 1 year.

Michigan—Latin motto, *Luebor*, and *Si quæris peninsulam amœnam circumspice*, “I will defend”—“If you seek a pleasant peninsula, look around you.” The name is a contraction of two Indian words meaning “Great Lake.” It was early explored by Jesuit missionaries, and in 1837 was admitted into the Union. It is known as the “Wolverine State.” It contains 56,243 square miles. In 1860 it had a population of 749,173; in 1870, 1,184,059. She furnished 88,111 soldiers. Capital, Lansing. Has 9 Representatives and 11 Presidential electors. C. M. Croswell is Governor; politics, Republican; salary, \$1,000; term, 2 years.

Minnesota—Is an Indian name, meaning “Cloudy Water.” It has a French motto, *L'Etoile du Nord*—“The Star of the North.” It was visited in 1680 by La Salle, settled in 1846, and admitted into the Union in 1858. It contains 83,531 square miles. In 1860 had a population of 172,023; in 1870, 439,511. She gave to the Union army 24,002 soldiers. St. Paul is the capital. Has 3 members in Congress, 5 Presidential electors. Governor, J. S. Pillsbury, Republican; salary, \$3,000; term, 2 years.

Mississippi—Is an Indian name, meaning “Long River,” and the State is named from the “Father of Waters.” The State was first explored by De Sota in 1541; settled by the French at Natchez in 1716, and was admitted into the Union in 1817. It has an area of 47,156 square miles. Population in 1860, 791,305; in 1870, 827,922. She gave to suppress the Rebellion 545 soldiers. Jackson is the capital. Has 6 representatives in Congress, and 8 Presidential electors. J. M. Stone is Governor, Democrat; salary, \$4,000; term, 4 years.

Missouri—Is derived from the Indian word “muddy,” which

more properly applies to the river that flows through it. Its motto is *Salus populi suprema lex esto*, "Let the welfare of the people be the supreme law." The State was first settled by the French near Jefferson City in 1719, and in 1821 was admitted into the Union. It has an area of 67,380 square miles, equal to 43,123,200 acres. It had a population in 1860 of 1,182,012; in 1870, 1,721,000. She gave to defend the Union 108,162 soldiers. Capital, Jefferson City. Its inhabitants are known by the offensive cognomen of "Pukes." Has 13 representatives in Congress, and 15 Presidential electors. J. S. Phelps is Governor; politics, Democratic; salary, \$5,000; term, 4 years.

Nebraska—Has for its motto, "Equality before the law." Its name is derived from one of its rivers, meaning "broad and shallow, or low." It was admitted into the Union in 1867. Its capital is Lincoln. It had a population in 1860 of 28,841, and in 1870, 123,993, and in 1875, 243,280. It has an area of 75,995 square miles. She furnished to defend the Union 3,157 soldiers. Has but 1 Representative and 3 Presidential electors. A. Nance, Republican, is Governor; salary, \$2,500; term, 2 years.

Nevada—"The Snowy Land" derived its name from the Spanish. Its motto is Latin, *Volens et potens*, and means "willing and able." It was settled in 1850, and admitted into the Union in 1864. Capital, Carson City. Its population in 1860 was 6,857; in 1870 it was 42,491. It has an area of 112,090 square miles. She furnished 1,080 soldiers to suppress the Rebellion. Has 1 Representative and 3 Electors. Governor, J. H. Kinkhead, Republican; salary, \$6,000; term, 4 years.

New Hampshire—Was first settled at Dover by the English in 1623. Was one of the original States. Has no motto. It is named from Hampshire county in England. It also bears the name of "The Old Granite State." It has an area of 9,280 miles, which equals 9,239,200 acres. It had a population in 1860 of 326,073, and in 1870 of 318,300. She increased the Union army with 33,913 soldiers. Concord is the capital. Has 3 Representatives and 5 Presidential electors. N. Head, Republican, Governor; salary, \$1,000; term, 1 year.

New Jersey—Was named in honor of the Island of Jersey in the British channel. Its motto is "Liberty and Independence." It was first settled at Bergen by the Swedes in 1624. It is one of the orig-

inal thirteen States. It has an area of 8,320 square miles, or 5,324,800 acres. Population in 1860 was 672,035; in 1870 it was 906,096. She put into the Federal army 75,315 soldiers. Capital, Trenton. Has 7 Representatives and 9 Presidential electors. Governor, George B. McClelland, Democrat; salary, \$5,000; term, 3 years.

New York.—The “Empire State” was named by the Duke of York, afterward King James II. of England. It has a Latin motto, *Excelsior*, which means “Still Higher.” It was first settled by the Dutch in 1614 at Manhattan. It has an area of 47,000 square miles, or 30,080,000 acres. The population in 1860 was 3,880,735; in 1870 it was 4,332,759. It is one of the original thirteen States. Capital is Albany. It gave to defend our Government 445,959 men. Has 33 members in Congress, and 35 Presidential electors. Governor, L. Robinson, Democrat; salary, \$10,000; term, 3 years.

North Carolina.—Was named after Charles IX., King of France. It is called “The Old North,” or “The Turpentine State.” It was first visited in 1524 by a Florentine navigator, sent out by Francis I., King of France. It was settled at Albemarle in 1663. It was one of the original thirteen States. It has an area of 50,704 square miles, equal to 32,450,560 acres. It had in 1860 a population of 992,622, and in 1870, 1,071,361. Raleigh is the capital. She furnished 3,156 soldiers to put down the Rebellion. Has 8 members in Congress, and is entitled to 10 Presidential electors. Z. B. Vance, Democrat, is Governor; salary, \$5,000; term, 4 years.

Ohio.—Took its name from the river on its Southern boundary, and means “Beautiful.” Its motto is *Imperium in Imperio*—“An Empire in an Empire.” It was first permanently settled in 1788 at Marietta by New Englanders. It was admitted as a State in 1803. Its capital is Columbus. It contains 39,964 square miles, or 25,576,960 acres. Population in 1860, 2,339,511; in 1870 it had 2,665,260. She sent to the front during the Rebellion 310,654 soldiers. Has 20 Representatives, and 22 Presidential electors. Governor, R. M. Bishop, Democrat; salary, \$4,000; term, 2 years.

Oregon.—Owes its Indian name to its principal river. Its motto is *Alis volat propriis*—“She flies with her own wings.” It was first visited by the Spaniards in the sixteenth century. It was settled by the English in 1813, and admitted into the Union in 1859. Its capital is Salem. It has an area of 95,274 square miles, equal to 60,975,360 acres. It had in 1860 a population of 52,465; in

1870, 90,922. She furnished 1,810 soldiers. She is entitled to 1 member in Congress, and 3 Presidential electors. W. W. Thayer, Republican, is Governor; salary, \$1,500; term, 4 years.

Pennsylvania.—This is the “Keystone State,” and means “Penn’s Woods,” and was so called after William Penn, its original owner. Its motto is, “Virtue, liberty and independence.” A colony was established by Penn in 1682. The State was one of the original thirteen. It has an area of 46,000 square miles, equaling 29,440,000 acres. It had in 1860 a population of 2,906,215; and in 1870, 3,515,993. She gave to suppress the Rebellion, 338,155. Harrisburg is the capital. Has 27 Representatives and 29 electors. H. M. Hoyt, is Governor; salary, \$10,000; politics, Republican; term of office, 3 years.

Rhode Island.—This, the smallest of the States, owes its name to the Island of Rhodes in the Mediterranean, which domain it is said to greatly resemble. Its motto is “Hope,” and it is familiarly called, “Little Rhody.” It was settled by Roger Williams in 1636. It was one of the original thirteen States. It has an area of 1,306 square miles, or 835,840 acres. Its population in 1860 numbered 174,620; in 1870, 217,356. She gave to defend the Union, 23,248. Its capitals are Providence and Newport. Has 2 Representatives, and 4 Presidential electors. C. Vanzandt is Governor; politics, Republican; salary, \$1,000; term, 1 year.

South Carolina.—The Palmetto State wears the Latin name of Charles IX., of France (Carolus). Its motto is Latin, *Animis opibusque parati*, “Ready in will and deed.” The first permanent settlement was made at Port Royal in 1670, where the French Huguenots had failed three-quarters of a century before to found a settlement. It is one of the original thirteen States. Its capital is Columbia. It has an area of 29,385 square miles, or 18,806,400 acres, with a population in 1860 of 703,708; in 1870, 728,000. Has 5 Representatives in Congress, and is entitled to 7 Presidential electors. Salary of Governor, \$3,500; term, 2 years.

Tennessee.—Is the Indian name for the “River of the Bend,” *i. e.* the Mississippi, which forms its western boundary. She is called “The Big Bend State.” Her motto is, “Agriculture, Commerce.” It was settled in 1757, and admitted into the Union in 1796, making the sixteenth State, or the third admitted after the Revolutionary War—Vermont being the first, and Kentucky the second. It

has an area of 45,600 square miles, or 29,184,000 acres. In 1860 its population numbered 1,109,801, and in 1870, 1,257,983. She furnished 31,092 soldiers to suppress the Rebellion. Nashville is the capital. Has 10 Representatives, and 12 Presidential electors. Governor, A. S. Marks, Democrat; salary, \$4,000; term, 2 years.

Texas—Is the American word for the Mexican name by which all that section of the country was known before it was ceded to the United States. It is known as "The Lone Star State." The first settlement was made by LaSalle in 1685. After the independence of Mexico in 1822, it remained a Mexican Province until 1836, when it gained its independence, and in 1845 was admitted into the Union. It has an area of 237,504 square miles, equal to 152,002,560 acres. Its population in 1860 was 604,215; in 1870, 818,579. She gave to put down the Rebellion 1,965 soldiers. Capital, Austin. Has 6 Representatives, and 8 Presidential electors. Governor, O. M. Roberts, Democrat; salary, \$5,000; term, 2 years.

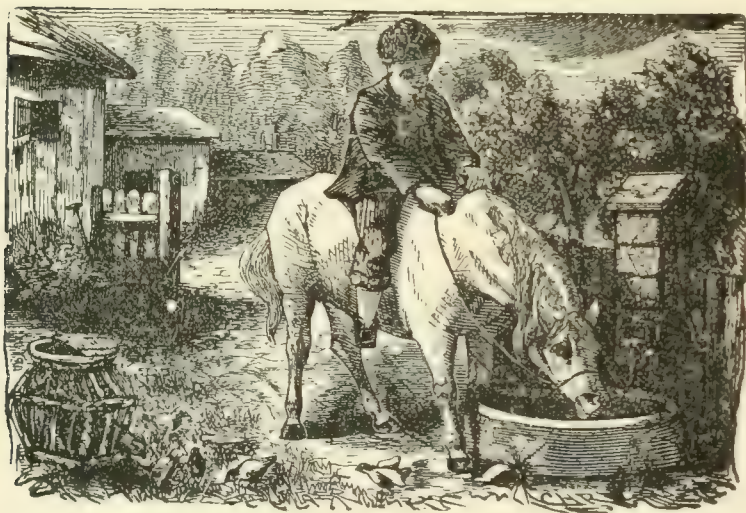
Vermont—Bears the French name of her mountains *Verde Mont*, "Green Mountains." Its motto is "Freedom and Unity." It was settled in 1731, and admitted into the Union in 1791. Area 10,212 square miles. Population in 1860, 315,098; in 1870, 330,551. She gave to defend the Government, 33,272 soldiers. Capital, Montpelier. Has 3 Representatives, and 5 electors. Governor, H. Fairbanks, Republican; term, 2 years; salary, \$1,000.

Virginia.—The Old Dominion, as this State is called, is the oldest of the States. It was named in honor of Queen Elizabeth, the "Virgin Queen," in whose reign Sir Walter Raleigh made his first attempt to colonize that region. Its motto is *Sic semper tyrannis*, "So always with tyrants." It was first settled at Jamestown, in 1607, by the English, being the first settlement in the United States. It is one of original thirteen States, and had before its division in 1862, 61,352 square miles, but at present contains but 38,352 square miles, equal to 24,545,280 acres. The population in 1860 amounted to 1,596,318, and in 1870 it was 1,224,830. Richmond is the capital. Has 9 Representatives, and 11 electors. Governor, F. W. M. Halliday, Democrat; salary, \$5,500; term, 4 years.

West Virginia.—Motto, *Montani semper liberi*, "Mountaineers are always free." This is the only State ever formed, under the Constitution, by the division of an organized State. This was done in 1862, and in 1863 was admitted into the Union. It has an area of

23,000 square miles, or 14,720,000 acres. The population in 1860 was 376,000; in 1870 it numbered 445,616. She furnished 32,003. Capital, Wheeling. Has 3 Representatives in Congress, and is entitled to 5 Presidential electors. The Governor is H. M. Mathews, Democrat; term, 4 years; salary, \$2,700.

Wisconsin—Is an Indian name, and means "Wild-rushing channel." Its motto, *Civitas successit barbarum*, "The civilized man succeeds the barbarous." It is called "The Badger State." The State was visited by the French explorers in 1665, and a settlement was made in 1669 at Green Bay. It was admitted into the Union in 1848. It has an area of 52,924 square miles, equal to 34,511,360 acres. In 1860 its population numbered 775,881; in 1870, 1,055,167. Madison is the capital. She furnished for the Union army 91,021 soldiers. Has 8 members in Congress, and is entitled to 10 Presidential electors. The Governor is W. E. Smith; politics, Republican; salary, \$5,000; term, 2 years.



ILLINOIS INSTITUTE FOR DEAF AND DUMB.

The first class of unfortunates to attract the notice of the legislature were the deaf mutes. The act establishing the institution for the education of these unfortunates was approved by Gov. Carlin, Feb. 23, 1839, the asylum to be located at Jacksonville. The original building, afterward called the south wing, was begun in 1842, and completed in 1849, at a cost of about \$25,000. A small portion of the building was ready for occupancy in 1846, and on the 26th day of January, of that year, the Institution was formally opened, with Mr. Thomas Officer as principal. The first term opened with but four pupils, which has increased from year to year, until the average attendance at the present time is about 250.

ILLINOIS INSTITUTE FOR THE INSANE.

In response to an appeal from the eminent philanthropist, Miss D. L. Dix, an act establishing the Illinois Hospital for the Insane, was approved by Gov. French, March 1, 1847. Nine trustees were appointed, with power to select a site, purchase land, and erect buildings to accommodate 250 patients. On the 1st of May the board agreed upon a site, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles from the court-house in Jacksonville. In 1851 two wards in the east wing were ready for occupancy, and the first patient was admitted Nov. 3, 1851. In 1869 the General Assembly passed two acts creating the northern asylum for the insane, and the southern asylum for the insane, which was approved by Gov. Palmer, April 16, 1869. Elgin was selected as a location for the former, and Anna for the latter. The estimated capacity of the three asylums is 1,200 patients. In addition to the State institutions for the insane, there are three other asylums for their benefit, one in Cook county, which will accommodate about 400 patients, and two private institutions, one at Batavia, and one at Jacksonville.

ASYLUM FOR FEEBLE-MINDED.

The experimental school for feeble-minded children, the first institution of its kind in the North-west, was created by an act approved, Feb. 15, 1865. It was an outgrowth of the institution for deaf and dumb, to which idiots are frequently sent, under a mistaken impression on the part of parents, that their silence results from inability to hear. The selection of a site for the

building was intrusted to seven commissioners, who, in July, 1875, agreed upon the town of Lincoln. The building was begun in 1875, and completed three years later, at a cost of \$154,209. The average attendance in 1878 was 224.

THE CHICAGO CHARITABLE EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.

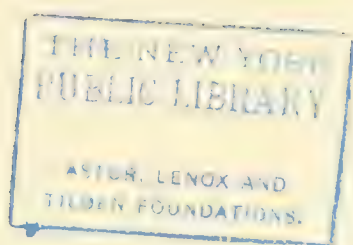
The association for founding this institution was organized in May, 1858, and Pearson street, Chicago, selected for the erection of the building. In 1865 the legislature granted the institution a special charter, and two years later made an appropriation of \$5,000 a year for its maintenance, and in 1871 received it into the circle of State institutions; thereupon the name was changed by the substitution of the word Illinois for Chicago. The building was swept away by the great fire of 1871, and three years later the present building was completed, at a cost of \$42,843.

THE SOUTHERN ILLINOIS NORMAL UNIVERSITY

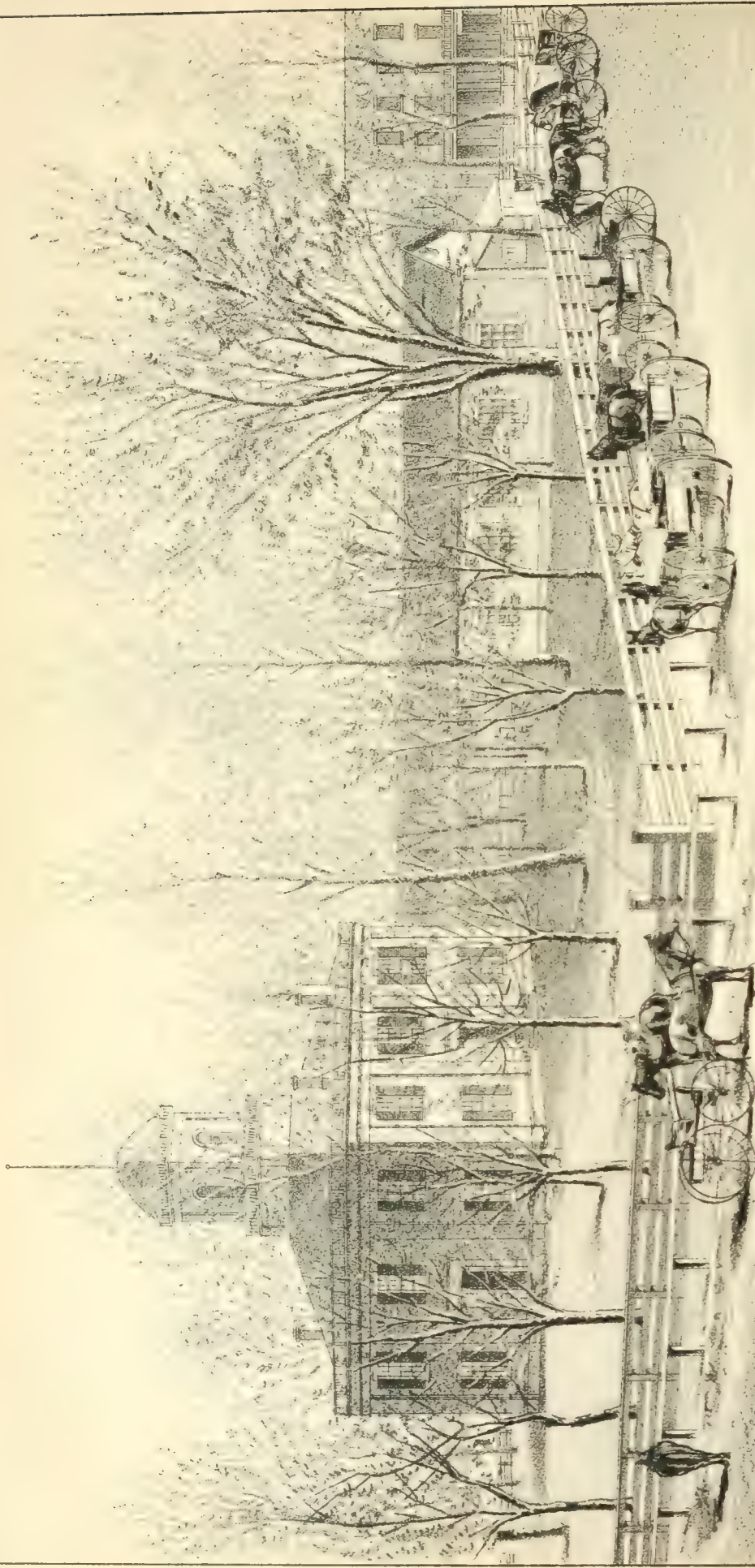
Is located at Carbondale. This University was opened in 1874, and occupies one of the finest school edifices in the United States. It includes, besides a normal department proper, a preparatory department and a model school. The model school is of an elementary grade; the preparatory department is of the grade of a high school, with a course of three years. The normal course of four years embraces two courses, a classical and a scientific course; both make the study of the English language and literature quite prominent.

THE ILLINOIS INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY,

Located at Urbana, was chartered in 1867. It has a corps of twenty-five instructors, including professors, lecturers and assistants and has an attendance of over 400 pupils. It comprises four colleges (1) Agriculture, (2) Engineering, (3) Natural Science, (4) Literature and Science. These colleges embrace twelve subordinate schools and courses of instruction, in which are taught domestic science and art, commerce, military science, wood engraving, printing, telegraphy, photographing and designing. This institution is endowed with the national land grant, and the amount of its productive fund is about \$320,000. The value of its grounds, buildings, etc., is about \$640,000. It is well supplied with apparatus, and has a library of over 10,000 volumes.



PIKE COUNTY COURT HOUSE



HISTORY OF PIKE COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

INTRODUCTORY.

We now begin to chronicle the history of one of the largest and wealthiest, as well as the oldest, counties in the great State of Illinois. To say that our task is a most difficult one will only be expressing the sentiment of all who have attempted the compilation of local history. Only such persons can fully appreciate the embarrassment arising from the multiplied perplexities that are continually crowding around the local historian. We shall seek to make this a record as detailed and accurate as accessible data will permit. Of course it will be impossible to gather up all of the fragmentary facts of the three-score years of the county's history, of most which no written record was ever made, and many even important facts have slipped through the meshes of memory never to be recalled. Doubtless when the early pilgrim reads, or has read to him, historical items recorded in this volume, it will rekindle in memory recollections of kindred facts, not given us, and that otherwise would have been forever cast into the darkness of oblivion. Records of these items should be made as they are brought to light, that the future historian may have the greater abundance of material from which to compile.

Truth and accuracy will be our motto, yet that some errors will occur in names and dates, and even in statements, cannot be denied. Studious care will be taken, however, to avoid as many such inaccuracies as possible.

The face of the country of this county, save that portion bordering on the Mississippi and Illinois rivers, is mostly rich, rolling prairie, watered by Bay, McGee, Six Mile, Honey, Pigeon and McCraney's

creeks, with their numerous and small tributaries, along which are extensive bodies of timber. The farmers have planted artificial groves extensively over the prairie, which has had the effect of ameliorating the climate, by keeping the winds of an open country from the surface of the earth. By the energy and enterprise of the citizens of this county, it has been transformed from the native wilderness into one of the most attractive portions of the State, if not of the West. It is claimed that there is no spot on the face of the earth capable of sustaining a denser population than the Military Tract; and those familiar with this beautiful portion of our State know that Pike county is not excelled by any other within its boundary. That this county contains as intelligent, enterprising and thrifty agriculturists as probably can be found elsewhere in the same breadth of territory in the United States, few will deny. Fine barns, with all the modern improvements, comfortable dwellings, lawns, gardens, out-houses, etc., are to be found on every hand; towns and cities have sprung up as if by magic, and every knoll is graced by a church edifice or school building.

The natural resources of Pike county, as above alluded to, for agricultural and manufacturing purposes, and marketing, give to the farmers and manufacturers of the county superior advantages. The agricultural interests of the county are well advanced. Indeed, it may be said that Pike is the great agricultural county of Illinois. The soil is mostly rich prairie loam, and has great productive qualities. It is mostly divided into farms of medium size, from 80 to 320 acres; but few large farms are to be found. The benefit of this is apparent by the increased population and a better cultivation. The staple crops of cereals are corn, wheat and oats, which generally yield abundantly. This is the condition of Pike county at present. How different when Ebenezer Franklin, with his family, located within its borders! Then these prairies were a vast wilderness covered with a rank growth of prairie grass, and much of the land now under a high state of cultivation was covered with heavy forests. At that time the native red men roamed unmolested over the flowery prairies and through dark forests.

We wish to quote in this connection the eloquent, just and appropriate tribute paid to Pike county by Hon. Wm. A. Grimshaw in his "Centennial Address." It speaks in praiseworthy, yet truthful, descriptive terms of both people and county:

"The citizens of this county have always been marked for a love of our national Government, for participation in all State measures to promote the common good of Illinois. With one brief exception, the period of the 'vigilance committee,' local government has always been of an orderly character. The brief excitement of that period led to more efficient laws for the protection of society, and thus good came out of evil. No fratricidal strife, no display of brothers in battle array with deadly cannon and all the dread habiliments of war, are portrayed here. The life of our citizens has been with few exceptions that of peaceful farmers and townsmen,

busy in the affairs of domestic life. Thus your historian has no startling tales to tell.

“Still as the current of your own gentle river, Illinois, with a few swells in the stream of life, when wars waged beyond the limits of the present county called off our men to war, has been the life of your people. Industry has prevailed. Education has had its marked influence, and the holy gospel, taught in its beauty and simplicity, has pervaded every walk in life. Crime has, notwithstanding, been perpetrated, to be brought generally to condign punishment. Such is generally the end of those who violate the laws, human and divine.

“This county, once embracing the fairest portion of the once Eden-like State of Illinois, yet retaining within her limits land beautiful to look upon, desirable to inhabit, and famed for her fair daughters, her gallant sons, prosperous farmers and mechanics, able professional men and legislators, her present territory equal yet almost to some of the old thirteen States, owes much, if not all, of this to the patriotism and foresight of the Revolutionary fathers.

“Contemplate the vastness of Pike county as she was when organized by the act of the Legislature of 1821, in these words:

SECTION 1.—Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois represented in the General Assembly, That all that tract of country within the following boundaries, to wit: beginning at the mouth of the Illinois river and running thence up the middle of said river to the fork of the same, thence up the south fork of said river until it strikes the State line of Indiana, thence north with said line to the north boundary line of this State, thence west with said line to the western boundary line of this State, and thence with said line to the place of beginning, shall constitute a separate county to be called Pike.

“To repeat the extent of the boundaries: On the south, begin at the junction of the Illinois and Mississippi rivers, then follow the Illinois to the fork of the same, meaning the Kankakee, thence to the line of the State of Indiana, thence north and west embracing the territory from Chicago, following on the line of Wisconsin to the Mississippi river, including the famed lead mines of Galena, and to the channel of the Mississippi, thence descending to the place of beginning.

“First note the beautiful, still gliding river, the Illinois, then observe the majestic Father of Waters; traverse all this territory, great in extent, formerly the home of savage tribes of Indians, the land marked by the tread of the buffalo and dotted over with the graves and mounds, the relics of extinct races, the fierce brute creation and game and fish abounding, prairies illimitable, adorned with flowers of gorgeous hues, fruits delicious in profusion and great variety, forests of vast size filled with gigantic trees and of many species, rivers bounding unfettered by man's contrivances; then no locks and dams existed thereon, fish in myriads were the dwellers in those rivers,—and these all existed in 1821, when Pike county was struck off by name from the older settlements and the few counties then existing in Illinois.

"Pike county has been the mother of States to the west of Illinois. Having a pioneer population of an enterprising turn, large numbers have emigrated together to Oregon, Texas and California and other remote points, following the star of empire. Many estimable farmers who once lived in Pike have gone further east in Illinois and settled in the prairie counties.

"The health of this county is almost invariably good excepting in lowlands where some malarious disease comes on at times. Longevity exists to a marked degree and children fairly swarm. Prosperity and fine crops are the general results of industry."

ANTE-PIONEER HISTORY.

Before proceeding further in detailing the immediate history of the county, we desire to mention a few important facts relative to the earliest history of this section of the State. In 1673 the great French explorers, Marquette and Joliet, passed down the Mississippi and up the Illinois in their canoes, on their first famous voyage down the great Father of Waters. Seven years later, Jan. 3, 1680, LaSalle, with his little band of Frenchmen, came down the Illinois river as far as Peoria lake, landed upon the opposite shore, and erected a fort—Fort Creve-cœur. This fort was soon evacuated and destroyed, yet the enterprising Frenchmen continued among the Indians as traders. They exerted no perceptible civilizing influence, however, upon the red-skins: indeed, by life and inter-marriage among them, they became in all respects more and more like them, until their identity was almost lost.

Year after year rolled by until almost a century and a half had passed since LaSalle stepped ashore from his skiff, before the aborigines who occupied the territory embraced within the present boundary of Pike county were molested by the encroachments of the white man. Generation after generation of natives appeared upon the wild scenes of savage life, roamed the forest and prairie, and glided over the beautiful, placid Illinois and Mississippi rivers in their log and bark canoes, and passed away. Still the advance of civilization, the steady westward tread of the Anglo-Saxon, disturbed them not. The buffalo, deer, bear and wolf roamed the prairie and woodland, the Indian their only enemy. But nature had destined better things for this fertile region. She had been too lavish in the distribution of natural advantages to leave it longer in the peaceable possession of those who had for centuries refused to develop, even in the slightest degree, any of her great resources. She accordingly directed hitherward the footsteps of the industrious, enterprising pioneer; and so fertile was the soil and so beautiful the flowers, so sparkling were the streams and shady the groves, that, in advance of all the surrounding country, the pioneers sought and settled the timber land and prairie of Pike county.

The thrilling scenes through which the pioneer settlers passed in the settlement of this portion of Illinois must ever awaken emotions

of warmest regard for them. To pave the way for those who followed after them, to make their settlement in the West a pleasure, they bore the flood-tide wave of civilization; they endured all, suffered all. But few of these spirits now survive; they have passed away full of years and honors, leaving their children, and children's children and strangers to succeed them and enjoy the fruits of the toil, privations and savings of their long and eventful lives.

Life with them is o'er, their labors all are done,
And others reap the harvest that they won.

Too great honor cannot be accorded them, and we regret that we have not the data to speak more fully and definitely of them, their personal experiences, their lives and their characters.

FIRST AMERICAN SETTLEMENTS.

Coming on down through the years for over a century, we wish to speak of the first American settlements in the State, as an introductory to the more immediate history of the original Pike county.

The first settlement made within the borders of the great State of Illinois by citizens of the United States was in 1784, when a few families from Virginia founded a small colony or settlement near Bellefontaine, in Monroe county. The next American settlement was made in St. Clair county, two of which were made prior to the year 1800.

The first American settlers in Illinois were chiefly from Kentucky, Virginia, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Tennessee and some from Maryland. Some of these had served with Gen. Clark, who conquered the country from the British in 1778. This whole people did not number more than 12,000 in 1812, but with the aid of one company of regular soldiers defended themselves and their settlements against the numerous and powerful nations of Kickapoos, Sacs, Foxes, Pottawatomies and Shawnees, and even made hostile expeditions into the heart of their country, burning their villages and defeating and driving them from the territory.

When the State was admitted in 1818 the settlements extended a little north of Edwardsville and Alton; south along the Mississippi to the mouth of the Ohio; east in the direction of Carlyle to the Wabash, and down the Wabash and Ohio to the conjunction of the Ohio and Mississippi. Such was the extent of the settlement in Illinois when the Territory was clothed with State honors.

There were but 15 organized counties represented in the convention to frame the first Constitution. These were St. Clair, Randolph, Madison, Gallatin, Johnson, Edwards, White, Monroe, Pope, Jackson, Crawford, Bond, Union, Washington and Franklin. The last three were the youngest counties, and were formed in 1818.

ORIGINAL PIKE COUNTY.

Pike county was the first or second county organized after the State was admitted into the Union. It was erected Jan. 31, 1821,

and included all of the territory west and north of the Illinois river, and its south fork, now the Kankakee river. At the first election in Pike county after its organization only 35 votes were polled, even though it did extend over the entire northern part of the State, and out of which more than fifty counties have since been organized.

A "Gazetteer of Illinois and Wisconsin," published about 1822, says that the county "included a part of the lands appropriated by Congress for the payment of military bounties. The lands constituting that tract are included within a peninsula of the Illinois and the Mississippi, and extend on the meridian line (4th), passing through the mouth of the Illinois, 162 miles north. Pike county will no doubt be divided into several counties; some of which will become very wealthy and important. It is probable that the section about Fort Clark (now Peoria) will be the most thickly settled. On the Mississippi river, above Rock river, lead ore is found in abundance. Pike county contains between 700 and 800 inhabitants. It is attached to the first judicial circuit, sends one member to the House of Representatives, and, with Greene, one to the Senate. The county-seat is Cole's Grove, a post town. It was laid out in 1821 and is situated in township 11 south, in range 2 west of the fourth principal meridian; very little improvement has yet been made in this place or vicinity. The situation is high and healthy and bids fair to become a place of some importance."

Thus the historian of three-score years ago speaks of Pike county as it was in its original magnitude and wildness. How changed is the face of the country since then! Who could have foretold its future greatness with any degree of knowledge or certainty!

We deem it within the province of this work to speak of the earliest settlement of all this vast region. Much of it was settled prior to that portion contained within the present boundaries of the county, and as it was for many years a part of Pike county it is proper we should refer to it, briefly, at least.

The earliest history and the first occupation of the original Pike county are enshrouded in almost impenetrable obscurity. After the lapse of more than three-quarters of a century, the almost total absence of records, and the fact that the whites who visited or lived in this region prior to 1820 are all dead, render it impossible now to determine with any degree of certainty the name of him who is entitled to the honor of being recorded as "first settler." Perhaps the first man who sojourned within the Military Tract lived in what is now Calhoun county. He went there about 1801, and lived for years before any other settler came, and remained alone and unknown for a long time after the first pioneers moved into that section. His home was a cave dug out by himself, and was about a quarter of a mile from the Mississippi river. In 1850 the boards of his cave floor were dug up and the ground leveled. Who he was or where he came from was known only to himself, for he refused all intercourse with the settlers.

The next settlers, perhaps, were French trappers and half-breeds who formed quite a large colony on the Illinois river near the Deer Plains Ferry, Calhoun county. These remained there until the great high water of 1815 or 1818, which drove them away. Andrew Judy lived at this point at a very early day. Major Roberts settled in Calhoun county in June, 1811. He came from Ohio. John Shaw came into that county at a very early day and was one of the leading men in the organization of Pike county, and for some time was County Commissioner. He settled at Gilead, the site of the original county-seat of Pike county. He was the most noted and influential man in his day of all in all this region. He carried on farming, stock-raising, and conducted a store, and engaged in politics very largely. His influence was so great that he was able to rule the county indirectly, which he did for many years. He was denominated the "Black Prince," on account of his having great sway over the community. It is said that he had control over a large band of half-breeds, with which and his numerous other henchmen he controlled the elections, and carried every measure he desired. He forged deeds, even by the quire, doctored poll books, etc. So great was his influence and at the same time so injurious to the settlers that the public issue was gotten up in its politics, of "Shaw," or "Anti-Shaw," and not until there was a great and united struggle that John Shaw lost his supremacy.

There was a man by the name of Davison who was found living as a hermit a few miles above the mouth of Spoon river on its banks by the first settlers in Fulton county. He was a physician and a man of culture and refinement. How long he had resided there before discovered by the whites is not known, but evidently for many years, as the shrubbery and trees that he had planted had grown quite large. He was selected as one of the first grand jurors for the Circuit Court of Pike county. He refused all intercourse with the whites, and about 1824 put his effects in a canoe, paddled down Spoon river and up the Illinois to Starved Rock, where he lived in obscurity until he died, which was a few years afterward.

In 1778 the French made a settlement at the upper end of Peoria lake. The country in the vicinity of this lake was called by the Indians *Pim-i-te-wi*, that is, a place where there are many fat beasts. Here the town of Laville de Meillet, named after its founder, was started. Within the next twenty years, however, the town was moved down to the lower end of the lake to the present site of Peoria. In 1812 the town was destroyed and the inhabitants carried away by Captain Craig. In 1813 Fort Clark was erected there by Illinois troops engaged in the war of 1812. Five years later it was destroyed by fire. Some American settlers, however, early came into this neighborhood. These were mostly soldiers of the war of 1812 who had been given bounty-land for their services and had come to possess it. An old veteran of that war by the name of Wm. Blanchard came to Peoria in 1819, soon

moved over the river into Tazewell county, and in 1830 moved just over the line into Woodford, and is still living there, perhaps the oldest living settler north of the mouth of the Illinois river.

The first permanent settlement by the whites in all Northwestern Illinois, of which any record or reliable knowledge now remains, existed about 1820 on the banks of the river now known as the Galena. This river was then known as Fève, or Bean river. The Indian name for the river was Mah-cau-bee, the fever that blisters, and was named from the fact of the Indians having small-pox here. Hundreds of the natives died and they gave the names of Big Small-Pox river and Little Small-Pox river to the streams upon which they lived. The former was changed by the whites to the more pleasant name of Fever river; the smaller is still known as Small-Pox creek. Galena was known as "Fever River Settlement," and we find frequent mention of it in the old Commissioners' Court records. John S. Miller, who was perhaps the first settler there, and Moses Meeker, perhaps the next, often applied to the court at Cole's Grove for licenses, recommendations to the Governor to be appointed Justice of the Peace, etc.

Fever river was also known in an early day by the name of Bean river, from the French name, Rivière au Fève, given it by the early traders and adventurers. This section of country is referred to in the "Gazetteer of Illinois and Missouri," a work published in 1822 and now very rare, as follows:

"*Bean river* (Rivière au Fève, Fr.), a navigable stream of Pike county, emptying into the Mississippi three miles below Cat-Fish creek, and 20 miles below Dubuque's mines, and about 70 above Rock river. Nine miles up this stream a small creek empties into it from the west. The banks of this creek, and the hills which bound its alluvium, are filled with lead ore of the best quality. Three miles below this on the banks of Bean river is the Traders' Village, consisting of ten or twelve houses or cabins. At this place the ore procured from the Indians is smelted and then sent in boats either to Canada or New Orleans. The lands on this stream are poor, and are only valuable on account of the immense quantities of minerals which they contain."

In the same work Chicago is simply mentioned as "a village of Pike county, containing 12 or 15 houses and about 60 or 70 inhabitants." Fort Dearborn had been built there in 1804, but so far was it in the wilderness that when the massacre of the garrison in 1812 occurred many days elapsed before it was known to the nearest white settlement. There was also a fort and military garrison on the Mississippi river where Warsaw is now located. This was known as Fort Edwards, and the name also occurs frequently in the old records of Pike county. One of the main wagon-roads, and one upon which the Commissioners expended much time and money, was known as the Fort Edwards road.

By 1820 to 1825 many settlements had sprung up through Central Illinois, but scarcely before 1830 was there any considerable num-

ber of whites living north of the north line of the present boundary of Pike county. It is true, prior to that Adams, Fulton and Schnyler counties had been organized, but they were very thinly populated. By 1830 and after the close of the Black Hawk war in 1832 and the expulsion of the Indians the northern part of the State settled up quite rapidly.

THE FIRST SETTLEMENT OF PIKE COUNTY AS IT IS AT PRESENT.

We now come to a period in the history of the settlement of this county when we will restrict ourselves to the present boundaries of Pike county. The few broken references to the settlement of the Military Tract and Northern Illinois we offer as a slight historic token to the grand old original Pike county—to Pike county as it was in its primitive days. They are brief and scattering, but, owing to the fact, as previously remarked, that there are no records extant, and that the earliest pioneers have passed away, it is impossible to give more, other than to elaborate and enlarge on the facts already stated, which we will not do for want of space.

Prior to the coming of the first settler to Pike county there had often been French traders, hunters and travelers passing through the native forests and crossing the wild and beautiful prairies. They pitched their tent for the night, and amid the vast wilderness, inhabited only by wild beasts and the native red man, rested their weary limbs only to move at the early dawn. The first individual of whom we have account, and this is traditionary, that settled in Pike county as it is, or who made it his home for any considerable time, was J. B. Teboe (Tibault), a Canadian Frenchman. He came somewhere during the period between 1817 and 1819, and occupied a cabin on the banks of the Illinois river, situated on what is now section 33, Flint township. There is no doubt this man was in that locality prior to 1820. He lived as a hunter, and for a time we think ran a ferry, but whether he is entitled to the honor of being termed the "first settler" we very much doubt. He, it seems, tilled no land and made no permanent abode, nor had a family. He was killed at Milton in 1844.

FRANKLIN AND SHINN THE FIRST SETTLERS.

The man who may properly be denominated the first settler of Pike county was Ebenezer Franklin. He came to the county in March, 1820, and first stopped upon the northwest quarter of section 27, half a mile east from where Atlas was afterward located and up "Jockey Hollow." He brought with him his family, consisting of his wife, son and three daughters, besides a Mr. Israel Waters. This gentleman afterward moved to Adams county. When Franklin first came he found no neighbor with whom he could stop until he had reared his cabin. He was obliged to pitch his tent and gather his family around him in his tented mansion provided with the meager and rude furniture he brought with him

and what he constructed after his arrival. There is no doubt the family suffered from the chilling winds of early spring, but they were sturdy pioneers and withstood the privations and hardships as became true pioneers. He resided in his tent until May, when he erected a rude log cabin.

The next settler to come in after Franklin was Daniel Shinn. He came from Batavia, Ohio, and arrived about the last of April, 1820. On his way here he stopped at Edwardsville, where he left most of his large family, which consisted of a wife and eight children: Benjamin, John, Eliza, Hannah, Mary, Phebe, Daniel and Nancy. John Webb, now living five miles east of Pittsfield, then only six years of age, came with them. Mr. Webb is now the oldest living settler in the county by four years, that is, he came to the county four years prior to any other man now living in the county. Mr. Shinn was the first man who brought a wagon into Pike county, probably the first to the Military Tract. He settled near Mr. Franklin, and the two lived in tents until May, when they both erected cabins, aiding one another in their labors. Mr. Shinn with two of his sons cleared a piece of ground and planted three acres of corn. It took but comparatively little labor to raise grain, but to have it ground or prepared for food was a hard task. At this early day there were no mills within reach of these early pilgrims. The first mill they had to go to was a horse-mill run by John Shaw in Calhoun county. Mr. Franklin erected his cabin upon the southeast quarter of section 22, Atlas township, or what is now Atlas, three-fourths of a mile from Atlas and about 150 yards north of where the road has since run. Many years ago, even, the place was covered with a spindling growth of young trees.

Mr. Shinn located as a near neighbor to Mr. Franklin. He became a great wolf-hunter, prompted by the fact of his being unable to raise stock, owing to their ravages. He lost 200 pigs by that rapacious animal, and resolved to make war upon them. He finally succeeded in raising fine hogs by shutting them up in a close log stable from their earliest pignood.

The Shinn family were originally from New Jersey. On their way West they stopped for awhile at Cincinnati, where they followed gardening. After a long and useful life Mr. Shinn died at a little over 70 years of age, while on a visit to his daughter at Pittsfield in 1852. He took an active part in the early history of the county.

THE COMING OF THE ROSSES.

In the year 1820 there also came, from Pittsfield, Mass., the Rosses: William (Col.), Clarendon, Leonard (Capt.), and Henry J. (Dr.); also Samuel Davis, Wm. Sprague and Joseph Cogswell, all settling in or near Atlas. Leonard had been Captain in the war of 1812, and William obtained his title afterward by having been appointed Colonel of Illinois militia. Davis was a bee-hunter, who built for himself and large family a log cabin on section 16. Two

years afterward he moved into Missouri. Most of these men brought their families to their new homes the following February, having previously left them at Alton. Mr. Cogswell was from Berkshire, Mass.

The Rosses in coming West had a tedious journey. They came by flat-boats down the Alleghany and Ohio rivers, and by wagons from Shawneetown to Upper Alton, where at that time but one house existed, occupied by Major Hunter. Here they left their families, and coming northward, they found an Indian camp at the mouth of the Illinois river, where they split puncheons and laid them across two canoes and thus safely carried over their wagons. The horses were made to swim alongside. Continuing up the Mississippi bottom they marked the trees as they went, for there were no roads and nothing to guide them but an occasional Indian trail. They arrived at section 27 in township 6 south and 5 west, "at last," whence, according to tradition, the name "Atlas." Some wished to name the place "Charlotte," after a certain lady in the company. This beautiful land of prairie and timber charmed the immigrants, and they at once set to work their energies and constructed a camp to shelter themselves while preparing quarters for their families. They hurried up four rough log cabins, knowing that Indians were numerous and that probably not more than five white men were within 50 miles of them east of the Mississippi.

SEELEY, M'GIFFIN AND NEWMAN.

James M. Seeley, father of Dr. Seeley, of Pittsfield, came to this county about this time. Charles McGiffin and Levi Newman settled on this side of the Mississippi river opposite Louisiana on a slough called "McGiffin's Slough," but not known by that name now; but they had no families. McGiffin died two years afterward and Newman moved over into Morgan county.

JOHN AND JEREMIAH ROSS, BROWN, WOOD AND KEYES.

In 1821, John and Jeremiah Ross, brothers of the preceding, Rufus Brown, John Wood (afterward State Governor) and Willard Keyes arrived at Atlas. Here Brown kept a tavern, but he and these two Rosses and Mr. Wood removed to Adams county. When they first came to Pike county Wood and Keyes first settled on the 16th section just below New Canton and kept bachelor's hall on the bank of a creek, subsequently named "Keyes" creek, after one of these men. They had a few hogs, two yoke of oxen and a small iron plow, by which latter they broke up a piece of ground before building a cabin. In three or four years they sold out and went to Adams county, where Wood founded the city of Quincy. He was then a young man, vigorous and ambitious. One day he, with William Ross, the founder of Atlas, and Capt. Ross, the Sheriff of Pike county, were traveling over the country north and west of this county, but then within its borders. When nearing the Mississippi

river he told his companions to follow him and he would show them where he was going to build a city. They went about a mile off the main trail when they reached the present site of the city of Quincy. The view presented to the trio of sturdy frontiersmen was a magnificent one. The hand of the white man had never touched the soil, or disturbed the beautiful decorations of nature. Below them swept the Father of Waters yet unburdened by steam navigation. Mr. Wood tried to show his companions the advantages the location had, but Mr. Ross, thoroughly interested in building up his own town of Atlas and so sanguine of its future greatness, that the beautiful and excellent location selected by Mr. Wood was completely overshadowed by that enjoyed by his village. Mr. Wm. Ross congratulated his young friend and hoped he would make of his town a success, but he despaired of it ever amounting to much, for, as he remarked to the Governor, "It's too near Atlas."

OTHER SETTLERS.

In 1821 there also came to the county James McDonald, who settled opposite Louisiana, on Sny Island, and kept a ferry. He opened the first farm on the road between Atlas and Louisiana, but floods drowned him out. He was from Washington county, N. Y., and his family consisted of himself, wife and four daughters. The next spring he was found dead at his ferry, supposed to have been murdered. Joseph Jackson afterward married his widow.

In the summer of 1821, Garrett Van Deusen came to the county and settled on the Illinois river near the old Griggsville Landing. He was the first settler on the east side of the county except two transient French families, who had located some distance below. He erected the second band-mill in the county, the first having been put up by Col. Ross, at Atlas.

THE "SICKLY SEASON."

The summer of 1821 sorely tried the hearts of the sturdy settlers in and about Atlas. That was a sickly season and scarcely a family but followed some of its members to the newly made cemetery, until over one-half the entire population were numbered with the dead. The prevailing cause of the visitation of such a calamity to the settlers was the malaria emanating from the vegetable decay of the newly broken prairie and the decomposition of immense quantities of fish in the ponds below the town. The victims of this dreadful malady were laid in coffins made from bass-wood puncheons, hollowed out and consigned to earth in a grave-yard near Franklin's first location, and about 400 yards west of Shinn's. The bones and dust of 80 persons now lie buried there, and at present there is not a stone or head-board, or any signs whatever of its being a cemetery. There was no physician nearer than Louisiana during this scourge, and with this fact, and taking into consideration the poor facilities the settlers had for providing for and nursing the sick, it remains no wonder that so many died.

During this year Col. Ross built a small brick house, the first in the county. Two years afterward he erected a much larger brick structure adjoining it.

FIRST PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

This year also the first court-house in the county was built. Daniel Shinn took the contract for cutting and hauling the logs, at \$6, and for \$26 he got out the puncheons and finished the building. It was completed without nails or iron in any shape. It was 16 by 18 feet in dimensions, with one door and two windows, the door on the east side, one window on the south side and another on the west side; desks made of puncheons; chimney outside; and the clapboards of the roof held on with weight-poles and knees. There were no trees around the house, but plenty of hazel-brush in the vicinity.

This year the first school was taught in the county, by John Jay Ross, son of Capt. Leonard Ross. It was kept in the court-house, and the names of his pupils were, so far as remembered, Orlando, Charlotte, Schuyler, Mary Emily and Elizabeth Ross, Benjamin, John, Eliza and Phœbe Shinn, John Webb, Frederick and Eliza Franklin, Jeremiah and William Tungate, James, Laura and Nancy Sprague. James W. Whitney taught the next school, which was also at Atlas.

A FEW MORE OF THE EARLIEST PILGRIMS.

About this time Dexter Wheelock and wife settled at Atlas, where for a time he kept a hotel and a general store. He had been a drummer in the war of 1812, and was an active and generous man. He died many years ago, and his son, John G. Wheelock, has been a prominent citizen of the county.

The spring of 1822 two brothers named Buchanan settled at "Big Spring." A Mr. Allen (father of Lewis) came to the county this year, and was probably the first settler in the neighborhood of Milton. His wife was a sister of the celebrated Daniel Boone. An old gentleman named Clemmons also settled about this time near Milton, where his sons now reside. Joel Moore, now living two miles north of Pittsfield, on Bay creek, was the first settler on that stream.

This year Mr. Franklin sold out his place near Atlas, to Col. Ross, for \$30 or \$40, and removed to a point a little south of Pittsfield, where Mr. Allen now lives; he sold out here again ere long to Mr. Goodin, and located near Milton, on a prairie called after him, "Franklin's Prairie;" and this home too he subsequently sold, removing this time to Perry. He died in Milton in 1878.

Mr. Hoskins (father of John) came to the county soon after the Ross family.

FIRST WHITE CHILD BORN IN THE COUNTY.

The first white person born in this county was Nancy Ross, daughter of Col. Wm. Ross, born May 1, 1822. She died Nov. 18

of the same year at Atlas. Some say, however, that there was a white person born in this county some time previous to this; how true that is we cannot state authoritatively.

TRIP TO LOUISIANA.

The first settlers suffered much from want of provision, as well as from the loneliness of their wilderness homes. During the year 1822, Franklin and Shinn, getting out of provisions, started to Louisiana for a supply. On arriving at the river they gave the customary signal for the ferryman to come over after them, but could not make him hear. Being strong and fearless they undertook to swim the great river, even with their clothing on. They buffeted the waves well for a time, and made good progress, but unfortunately Mr. Shinn took the cramp, and came near drowning, and would have drowned if it had not been for his companion's presence of mind. Franklin, by beating him, got him out of the cramp. In order to make further progress, however, they were compelled to divest themselves of their clothing. After a long, hard and dangerous struggle they finally landed upon the Missouri shore, about three-quarters of a mile below town, but void of clothing. They made their presence known, however, and were soon furnished with clothing.

CRIMINAL DROWNED.

During this same year (1822) a man by the name of Franklin, not Ebenezer, stole a gun from a Mr. Hume. In making away with it in his haste he was unfortunate enough to lose it while swimming McGee's creek. He was pursued, caught, and in a very summary trial before Col. Ross, Justice of the Peace, was sentenced to have 25 lashes laid upon his bare back. This punishment being inflicted (and we are told he bore it nobly), he was given his liberty. He soon committed another crime, however, was caught, but broke from custody. The pioneers were full of pluck, and when they set out to accomplish anything they generally did it, at whatever price. He was tracked to Fort Edwards (now Warsaw) and again captured. They had no jail or place to confine such a cunning fellow with any safety; so it was determined to send him to the jail at Edwardsville. Constable Farr and John Wood (ex-Governor) took charge of him to convey him to Edwardsville. Knowing he would take advantage of every opportunity to escape, they lashed him to the back of a mule, by tying his feet underneath. They came to a creek on their journey, and the young man thinking that an excellent opportunity to escape, plunged in, even against the threatenings of his escort. He heeded them not, but yelled back that he would "go to h—l and kick the gate open for them." The water was high and before the mule had reached the farther shore he went down beneath the waves, carrying with him his rider. Both were drowned. Franklin's body was rescued and buried upon the bank of the creek. When Messrs. Farr and Wood returned to Atlas, Col. Ross asked

them where their prisoner was, they had returned so quickly. "Oh, we've drowned him," was their indifferent reply. "You have to account for him in some way according to law, you know," said Col. Ross. "Oh, yes," they again replied, "we've drowned him." Franklin's bones were some time afterward taken up and wired together by Dr. Vandeventer, and the skeleton is now in the possession of his family at Versailles, Ill.

BISSELL, HUSONG, NICHOLAS AND MATTHEWS.

In 1823 Alfred Bissell came to the county and located at New Hartford, or rather, nearly a mile north of the present town. Mr. Bissell raised the first apples in Pike county. He finally sold out to a Mr. Brown, some of whose family still reside upon the place. Daniel Husong came to the county the same year, also an old man by the name of Nicholas, who was the first settler near Highland. Another gentleman, Mr. John Matthews, who was considerably advanced in life, the father of B. L. Matthews, and the grandfather of Col. Matthews, came and located north of Griggsville.

After this period settlers came in rapidly, and it is quite impossible for us to note the advent of each one. That will be done to a very great extent in our township histories.

FIRST FOURTH-OF-JULY CELEBRATION.

The first Fourth-of-July celebration ever held in Pike county, and probably in the Military Tract, was held at Atlas in 1823. Col. Ross thus speaks of it in a letter written at the time to a friend in the East, which is still preserved: "July 4, 1823.—The first celebration of the Fourth of July was held in Atlas, Pike county, Ill. Oration delivered by Nicholas Hanson, of Albany, N. Y. The Declaration of Independence was read. There was an audience of about fifty persons, who afterward partook of an excellent dinner prepared by Rufus Brown at his tavern. The audience marched in procession after dinner. A jolly good time was had drinking toasts, etc., and 'all went merry as a marriage bell;' this being the first celebration ever held in Pike county, or in this Military Tract."

This Rufus Brown, spoken of, subsequently removed to Quincy, where he built a log house on the lot where the Quincy House now stands. After living in Quincy for a time, he pulled up and moved further West, and has since died.

FIRST JAIL AND VISIT OF THE INDIANS.

1824.—This year the first jail at Atlas was built. Daniel Husong hewed the logs and Daniel Shinn did most of the work on the building. The door was four inches thick. Wrought spikes were used, and for hinges bars were employed which were as thick as a man's arm. The only window was a hole about the size of a

pane of glass. The logs were a foot square and "scotched" down, and the place for ushering in prisoners was in the roof. It was a good jail, however,—even better, some think, than the jail at Pittsfield some years ago. The old Atlas jail building is still in existence, but has been removed to near the Levee and is considerably dilapidated.

This year old Keokuk and 500 of his men, on their way to fight Indians below St. Louis, stopped on the Sny near Atlas, over night, and had a war dance. They had sent to the whites at Atlas a notice in advance that they intended them no harm. Keokuk was a fine-looking man, it is said, while Black Hawk, who also frequently visited this region, was rather a small man, with one eye.

FIRST MALE CHILD BORN IN THE COUNTY.

Nov. 11, 1824, Marcellus Ross was born, a son to Col. Wm. Ross at Atlas, the first white male child born in Pike county. It is stated, however, in Mr. Grimshaw's historical sketch, that a son to Ebenezer Franklin was born before this, and still others say that a son was born before this date in the family of Mr. Ward. In the proceedings of the Old Settlers' Association it is stated that Rev. John Hopkins, of New Hartford, was born in Pike county May 30, 1822; that he attended school at Atlas when there were but five scholars, and that he bound after the first reaper in the county. In July, 1836, Col. William Ross and family removed to Pittsfield, where he remained until his death, and where Marcellus still resides.

COL. BARNEY.

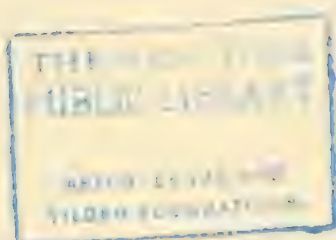
In 1826 there came to Atlas, from Berkshire, Mass., that eminent man, Col. Benjamin Barney, who still survives, residing at Barry. He "was a man of great physical powers, of strong natural sense, benevolent, patriotic, not learned in book lore, but wise in that which made him a leader in trying times; was sober, industrious and always at his post. His tales of early adventure are marvelous, and yet undoubtedly true."—Grimshaw. He was born in September, 1795, emigrated first to Sandusky, O., and afterward was one of the first five settlers in Seneca county in that State. In Ohio he married Minerva Harris, who died in 1849. He was the first blacksmith in Pike county, and probably the first in the whole Military Tract. He made the first plow ever made in this county, and was for a long time known as "the county blacksmith." He was induced to stop at Atlas mainly on account of his being offered the position of Deputy Sheriff by Capt. Ross, the newly elected Sheriff. Col. Barney bore a prominent part in the Black Hawk war, and his life has all along been so identified with the history of Pike county that his name will occur frequently in this volume.





Benjamin Barry

BARRY



COL. BARNEY'S TRIP TO CARROLLTON.

During this age of quick transit we often speak of mail "facilities," but for pioneer times it would be more appropriate to say mail "difficulties." It must be borne in mind that it cost 25 cents for the early pilgrims who came to this country to get a letter from their friends in the East or South, and then the mails came only at long intervals. Col. Barney relates a bit of experience as a mail-carrier in early day, which is quite thrilling.

There had been no mail received at Atlas for about six weeks. The Illinois river was high, and filled with running ice so that it was impossible to cross it with any degree of safety. Capt. Ross was postmaster at Atlas, the only place in the county where there was a postoffice, and he as well as the other settlers were exceedingly anxious to get the mail from Carrollton, the point from which the Pike county mail was brought. Carrollton is on the east side of the river and 40 miles distant from Atlas. Postmaster Ross had made liberal offers to induce some one to go after the mail, but none had yet succeeded in getting it. The six dollars he had offered was a great motive, and at least three men at different times had attempted the trip, but could get no further than the Illinois river, and would return discouraged. At last, becoming exceedingly anxious to hear from the outside world, Mr. Ross made the very liberal offer of ten dollars to any one who would carry the mail to Carrollton and return with the mail from that point. This offer was made Saturday night, and Col. Barney resolved to attempt to win the prize. It must be remembered that in those primitive times ten dollars was considered a large amount of money; and the Colonel said, when he returned and got his money, that he felt as though he was rich enough to start a bank.

Mr. Barney was up before day Sunday morning getting ready for the trip. His wife prepared a lunch of corn-cake and venison for him to take with him and eat upon the way; but unfortunately he forgot it when he left home. He had traveled but a few miles ere it began to snow. The large flakes began to fall thicker and faster, and the wind began to blow and soon the storming elements were raging around him with great fury. He quickened the pace of his horse and finally arrived at the Illinois river at a point where there had been a ferry and where he intended to cross. The man who had conducted the ferry had recently died, leaving a family of wife and several small children. They lived in a rude cabin upon the western bank of the river; the widowed mother lay sick and near death's door; they were without medicine, food or care, and suffering untold misery. The Colonel put his horse in the smoke-house attached to the cabin, which was so small that the horse could not turn around in it. He then hired a lad who was there at this time to assist him over the river. After much difficulty he reached the eastern bank and started off on his trip to Carrollton on foot.

The Atlas mail was small, yet he found great difficulty in making his way through the deep snow. He at last reached his destination, got the mail and started homeward. Before leaving Carrollton, however, he called upon the doctor and reported the condition of the woman at the ferry. The physician said he had been down to the river two or three times on his way to visit her but could not get over, and had concluded that she was dead. He gave the Colonel some medicine for her, and the kind lady at the post-office gave him a large package of provisions also to take to the distressed woman. This package weighed about 16 pounds, and with the mail, which was quite large and consisted mostly of military matter, he started on foot for the river. It was dusk when he arrived in the river bottom. To add to the already great peril in which he found himself, a large pack of wolves, about 50 in number, followed him, some of them yelping furiously. The bolder ones would approach closely and gnarl at the lone footman, whom they were eager to make a meal of. He would frighten them off by slapping his hands on the mail-bags, making a loud, sharp noise. This he did repeatedly, and perhaps it was the only way he could get through safely, as he had no fire-arms or weapons of any kind. He reached the river only to find difficulties more complicated: he could not get over. He halloed, but in vain. He got into an old boat which lay fastened in the ice out from the shore, and lay down, thinking he would be compelled to remain there during the night. He soon found himself shivering with cold, and would certainly freeze to death if he remained there longer. He aroused himself, got a pole and finally worked his way over the river, from cake to cake of the floating ice, though a dangerous task it was. He remained over night at the cabin and gave the widow the medicine and provision sent her. These relieved her present wants, but she continued to decline, and shortly afterward died.

The Colonel at last reached Atlas, with the long-looked-for mail. He made the settlers joyous with the letters brought from their friends and was himself made happy by the receipt of ten dollars, which he had certainly well earned.

DROWNING OF JAMES WARD.

In the spring of 1826, James Ward, who had settled about four miles south of Atlas near Six-Mile creek, and whose farm lay partly on the bluff and partly in the bottom, made a trip to Fort Clark, now Peoria, and other settlements in that direction in company with Col. Ross, on an electioneering tour, or to view some land. On arriving at Crooked creek on their return, just above a drift of flood-wood, Mr. Ward ventured to cross, but was drowned. Mr. Ross, thus left in a wilderness with the shades of night fast hovering around him, and the gloom cast over him by the loss of his companion, wandered on down the stream, not daring to cross and not desiring to stop. Soon he saw a light in the distance and followed on down until he came to the cabin of a lone hunter. Here

he was taken in, provided for and kept for the night. In the morning the body was recovered and buried upon the bank. The horse had made the shore and was found fastened to a tree by his bridle being caught in a limb. A year or so afterward the bones of the drowned man were taken up and re interred with Masonic honors.

COL. ROSS' KEEL-BOAT.

In 1826 Col. Ross built a keel-boat called "The Basket," which was hauled down to the Sny and launched. It would hold about 50 tons, and in this craft the Colonel shipped the produce of the neighborhood, as beef, pork, hides, etc. He used to pack about 400 head of cattle every season. Dressed beef was only two and a half cents a pound. Dealers had the hide and tallow as their reward for killing and dressing. They sold their beef in the South, New Orleans generally, for five dollars a barrel, tallow ten cents a pound, dry hides five cents, and green hides two and a half cents a pound. To get their boats over sand-bars they would unload the barrels, roll them over the bars and then reload. On one trip it required one whole day to get over a distance of twelve miles.

A FEW OCCURRENCES OF 1826.

Capt. Hale, a Missionary Baptist minister, came to the county in the summer of 1826, but at this time several other ministers were also preaching in Pike county, as Messrs. Garrison, Medford and Lewis Allen. Mr. Medford was a smart man, and had a circuit extending from Rushville to some point in Calhoun county. Capt. Hale probably organized the first Baptist Church in the county.

This year also the first store building in the county was erected, by Col. Ross at Atlas. It was built of hewed logs, and in dimensions was 16 feet square. The principal part of a merchant's stock those days was whisky.

In the fall of 1826 the first whisky made in the county was manufactured by Mr. Milhizer, a Pennsylvania Dutchman, although it is also claimed that Mr. Blair, spoken of a little further on, erected the first distillery; but his distillery was erected in 1829 or 1830. Mr. Milhizer made but one barrel of whisky.

Soon after his arrival Col. Ross put up a band-mill by which he could grind four or five bushels a day, but he soon built a larger mill which, with four good horses, would grind from 25 to 30 bushels a day. Settlers from even 25 miles above Quincy used to come to this mill. Good fine flour, however, was brought from Cincinnati, O., but this costly article was used only on occasion of visits from friends, or on Sunday when the family thought they could stand the expense of such a luxury. For most of their milling at this period the settlers in this section went to St. Louis, Mo. There was no Alton then.

The first coal burned in Pike county was from Pittsburg, Pa., and used by Benj. Barney in his blacksmith shop in 1826. During

the summer of 1827 there was a great deal of rain, and the streams rose higher than they ever did afterward until 1851. The *Sny Carte* was navigable for steam-boats at least as far up as Atlas, as Col. Ross proved to the astonishment of many. He had three steam-boats in his service, and one of them in particular, the "*Mechanic*," came up to a point directly opposite Atlas. Its arrival was announced by the firing of guns.

The first wheat raised in Pike county was raised this year by Col. Ross and Mr. Seeley, and it was also the first wheat ground within the limits of the county.

This year came Benjamin B. Barney, no relation of Col. Barney. Endeavoring to trace their relationship one day the Colonel said he was from Massachusetts, when Benjamin B. replied with an oath, "Oh, if you are a Yankee you are no connection of mine." This Benjamin B. Barney bought Col. Ross' horse-mill and kept it a long time, probably until it was worn out or finally abandoned.

1827.

In the vicinity of Atlas, Henry Long, from Baltimore city, settled about the year 1827. During a residence of many years, until his decease on his farm, he was a useful citizen and upright man. He reared a second numerous family of intelligent and educated children. His son, Jesse Long, has been a Supervisor of Atlas township, and resides on the old homestead of his father. Nathan Watson, now living about five miles south of Pittsfield with his son Job, came to the county in 1827. During this year or some time previously, there came to Atlas, James M. Seeley, who was for 12 years (1828—'40) noted as the honest, easy Sheriff of Pike county. It was his duty to collect revenue. If a man was not ready to pay his tax, Seeley paid it and trusted him. Mr. S. had a numerous family, of whom Dr. E. M. Seeley, who was a surgeon during the late war, was one; another was Dr. David Seeley, who was an early settler of Texas, where he died.

1828.

Among the many prominent citizens now living who came to the county in 1828, was James Ross, who introduced and used the first cradle in the county for cutting wheat. It was a great curiosity to the pioneers, but a familiar thing to him, as he was from Pennsylvania where cradles were common. He equipped and ran the first turner's lathe and cabinet-shop in Pike county. This shop was in one end of the first clerk's office building in Atlas. His shop was burned out here. He is now closing his long and eventful life in Pittsfield. Even when he was 60 years of age he was a fine dancer and could whistle almost equal to the flute. It has always been interesting to hear him tell stories of pioneer times.

This year a saw and grist mill was built at Rockport by James McMurphy and son, who used limestones for burrs. They also built

a flat-boat which they ran to Galena in their trade. At this time there were but three steam-boats on the Mississippi river.

This year Wm. Montgomery Blair, a New-Light minister, came with his family to Kinderhook. His son Montgomery, now living at Barry, was then 19 years of age. The family emigrated originally from Kentucky to Ohio, then to Indiana and lastly to this county. When they arrived here, however, they found that several other families had preceded them in this part of the county, namely, an old hermit named Peter Harper, a refugee from justice, having come here from Indiana. He was at Kinderhook. To the north of where Barry now stands were David Edwards and Edward Earle, and to the south lived Samuel Gary, on section 30, then the Jackson family and Mr. Howard and John Milhizer. Harper lived at Kinderhook until his death.

Mr. Blair built the first log cabin at Kinderhook, and the next year he built the first mill in this part of the county, and also a distillery, which is said by some to be the first in the county. Although this gentleman made considerable whisky, the distillery had finally to be abandoned on account of there not being grain enough raised in the country to make the business pay. He sometimes made as high as two or three barrels of whisky per day by a process known as "steam distilling." Wheat at this time was only three "bits" a bushel, and Mr. Blair kept a stock on hand for two or three years waiting for a better market. Milling was so difficult to obtain that several days were generally wasted by persevering parties lingering around the mill to see that their grist was ground in its proper turn, or in frequent visits to the mill. At this period beef and pork were only one and a half cents a pound. A large three-year-old steer would bring only ten dollars.

About this period Benj. Matthews, a lad of 18 years, settled in the northern part of the county.

1829 AND ONWARD.

By this time the immigrants had become so numerous and the events of history so complicated that they cannot be very well grouped by years either in the memories of old settlers or in written history.

The second court-house was built in 1829 by Elijah Petty and Col. Ross, contractors, at a cost of \$650. About this time the clerk's office building was erected in Atlas. It was a double log building, and one end was occupied by James Ross as a cabinet shop. This building was totally destroyed by fire one night during the winter of the big snow, as referred to further on. Many of the earliest records were thus lost, and many others would have been burned but for the great exertions and bravery of Mr. James Ross.

John Barney, now residing at Pittsfield, is a brother of Col. Benj. Barney, and came to the county in 1830. Soon after the county-seat was removed to Pittsfield, Mr. John Barney was elected treas-

urer, which office he filled with fidelity for a number of years. All the money raised and expended for the construction of the present court-house and the first Pittsfield jail passed through his hands. It being once charged that he was a little behind with the public funds, an investigation was instituted, which resulted in showing that instead of his being in debt to the county, the county was owing him over a hundred dollars.

Fielding Hanks settled in Pike county in 1830, and was probably the first tanner here.



CHAPTER II.

EARLY SETTLEMENT—CONTINUED.

THE WINTER OF THE BIG SNOW.

We now come to the winter of the deep snow, 1830-'1. The snow of that winter commenced falling Nov. 10, and did not all go away until the following April, yet the largest fall of snow did not begin until the 29th of December. This was the heaviest snow that ever fell in Illinois within the memory of the oldest settler of this part of the State. According to the traditions of the Indians as related to the pioneers, a snow fell from 50 to 75 years before the settlement by the white people, which swept away the numerous herds of buffalo and elk that roamed over the vast prairies at that time. This tradition was verified by the large number of bones of these animals found in different localities on the prairies when first visited by the whites. The deep snow is one of the landmarks of the pioneer. He reckons, in giving dates of early occurrences, so many years before or so many after the deep snow. He calculates the date of his coming, his marriage and birth of his children from it, and well might it make a lasting impression upon their minds.

In the northern portion of the county the snow at first was about three feet deep on a level, and as it settled a crust formed on the surface. The winter was also unusually cold, and this, in connection with the snow covering the mast and other food of wild animals, resulted in starving and freezing to death most of the game, as deer, wild hogs and turkey. The deer, indeed, had been rendered scarce by the sweeping fires of the preceding autumn which the Indians had set out. After all this, however, there was but very little suffering among the citizens of this county. They had plenty of meat and hulled corn, and with this simple fare they were content. What wild game there was alive in the forest was easily caught, on account of their reduced condition and the depth of the crusty snow which impeded their progress in the chase. Col. Ross chased down two deer with a horse, and caught and killed them by hand. The men got out of liquor, however, and this was their greatest privation; but their suffering on this account was probably more imaginary than real. On the 18th of February two men who had engaged to chop some wood for Col. Barney backed out of their agreement

when they found he had no whisky. Mr. Barney, recollecting that a neighbor owed him a pint of whisky on a bet made at some former time, induced the men to go to work by offering them a treat. This whisky being the last in the neighbor's demijohn had some drug in it, but that "did not hurt the liquor any," as it was so scarce and costly, it being worth \$1.25 a gallon. Clothing was also a little scarce, as the new comers into the new country had but very few sheep. For most of their substantial clothing the pioneers of these times had to depend upon home-made material.

In the northern part of the county the snow was so deep as to cover the ears of the outstanding corn and make it very difficult to gather. Joshua Woosley, who, on account of the two preceding years being very favorable, inadvertently let his stock of corn on hand get quite low, gave men three bushels a day for picking corn; and it was surprising how much of the article these hardy pioneers would gather amid such surroundings. Twenty men in four days gathered 2,500 bushels.

During the spring a freshet came with the melting snow, and the waters of the Sny undermined the mills at Rockport so that they sank down. Col. Ross had 50 or 60 men at work there nearly all spring filling up the places washed out.

During this winter the clerk's office building at Atlas was burned down. Col. Ross first discovered fire breaking out in that end of the structure where "Jimmy" Ross had his cabinet-shop, and raised the alarm; but the wind was blowing fiercely and nearly all was lost. This building was not more than five rods from Col. Barney's residence, and he and "Jimmy" succeeded in rescuing some of the papers and records of the office, which but few of the other citizens seemed to care but little about. Many such things grow valuable with the lapse of time, and doubtless many more papers might have been saved which would render this history more complete.

The year 1831 was also marked by a freeze in August which nearly ruined the corn crop before it was sufficiently mature, and consequently the following spring the farmers had to send to Kentucky for seed corn, paying for it on its delivery \$3 a bushel. Boats came up the river about one a week, and their arrival was always the occasion of joy or disappointment. The settlers, however, got all the seed corn they wanted, those who were flush being willing to divide with their less fortunate neighbors and trust them, depending upon the success of their next crop for pay. Shipping on the Mississippi at this period was limited to only three steam-boats between St. Louis and Galena, and whatever freighting was done by flat and keel boats, which were poled, rowed, sailed, cordelled and towed.

THE FIRST NEGRO SETTLERS.

"Free Frank," a colored man, arrived in Hadley township, this county, in the spring of 1831, with his wife Lucy and three children. They were originally from Kentucky and had spent the pre-

ceding winter in Greene county, Ill. This family were the first settlers in that township, and none others arrived for two years. To conform to the custom of the age the Legislature gave Free Frank the surname of McWorter, and he was ever afterward known as Frank McWorter. He was a live, enterprising man, and laid out the town of New Philadelphia, which once had great promise of making a good town. He had bought his own freedom and that of his wife and many of his children, and left provision in his will to buy grandchildren, which was carried out by his son, Solomon McWorter. Frank died about the year 1857, at 77 years of age. His wife died in her 99th year in 1871. Mr. McWorter was born in North Carolina, his wife in Virginia. They were both members of the Baptist Church and led exemplary lives. By industry and economy they left a valuable farm to their heirs. A large and respectable settlement of their descendants now exists around the old home.

In 1832 or 1833 a colored man came to the southern part of the county known by the name of "Bob," who wanted to marry a white girl, the daughter of a Mr. Guernsey. This aroused the indignation of the whites, and as soon as he saw the citizens after him he took to his heels and ran away so fast that "50 men couldn't catch him!"

NUMEROUS SETTLERS.

Before the Black Hawk war there came to this county, settling in various parts, besides those we have mentioned and many others, Hawkins Judd, Geo. W. Hinman, Stephen R. Watson, Garrett Van Deusen, Daniel Clingensmith, N. E. Quinby, M. Branson and Horace Horton. Messrs. Hinman and Judd were County Commissioners with Col. Barney when they bought of the United States for \$200 the quarter section of land upon which Pittsfield was located. They are now dead. Mr. Van Deusen, an eccentric Knickerbocker Dutchman, was a Justice of the Peace and likely one of the earliest settlers east of Pittsfield on Blue river, and was the originator of a queer device to crack corn, operated something after the manner supposed to be in vogue in the days of Adam and Eve. He used the stream of Blue river at a narrow place, and by catching and confining the water therefrom in a hollow tree or trough, open at the end up stream and closed at the lower end, he worked a swinging vessel which was suspended over a mortar to crack Indian corn. The process was to let the trough fill with water nearly to overflowing, when by its weight it would descend, dashing the pestle into the mortar and crushing the corn. The pestle being adjusted some distance from the end of the trough up stream, the water spilled beyond the mortar, and the machine adjusted itself for another beat at the corn. Col. N. E. Quinby was a lawyer. Mr. Clingensmith settled in the northern part of the county; he died in 1835. Capt. Horton was a jolly tar from Connecticut, an energetic man and a good settler. He came in 1832 and located above Rockport. Branson and Watson, the latter a tailor, settled at Atlas.

THE YEAR OF THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

Chronologically we have now arrived at the period of the Black Hawk war, and the connection of Pike county with that epoch will be given in the chapter upon that war. No county perhaps took a more active and decided part in this struggle of the pioneers with the Indians than this county. Almost as soon as it was known that soldiers were wanted Pike county had filled her quota. In an early day Indians were quite numerous here, but we have no record of any depredations being committed by them other than petty theft. The Sacs and Foxes made their headquarters along the Snv for many years, where they were often visited by Black Hawk and Keokuk. At or near Atlas the whites often saw them in their war dances. These Indians however gave the settlers of Pike county very little trouble. Indeed they sometimes evinced some title to the epithet "noble." As for example, when a squaw was at one time sick of a fever and was nursed and doctored by a white family at Atlas until she got entirely well to the surprise of her Indian friends, they were very thankful and showed their gratitude in many ways.

In this connection we may relate a little anecdote characteristic of early times. John Jay Ross and a Mr. Filer thought they would have some fun one day by frightening Mr. Young and his family who resided at Atlas, and in the vicinity of his house they imitated the noise and whoop of Indians so perfectly that Mr. and Mrs. Young thought they were surrounded by blood-thirsty red-skins. They were greatly frightened and clugged their children into a small cellar which was not large enough for themselves to get into. They ran out into the mustard patch and remained there until the afternoon of the next day, so scared were they, before they dared to return to the house and liberate their suffering children.

JAMES W. WHITNEY.

A very noted character in the earliest days of Pike county was James W. Whitney, more generally known as "Lord Coke," on account of his knowledge of law. He was teacher of the second school at Atlas, but having no family or permanent home he can scarcely be denominated a "settler." He was the first Circuit and County Clerk, and held many local offices. He was a native of Massachusetts, a man of considerable education, having some knowledge of Latin. He came to Illinois before it was a State and resided at or near Edwardsville. Not much is known of his former life, as he was always very taciturn when the subject was introduced. It is said that there was a hidden sorrow in his former life which was a delicate matter to touch upon. He wrote a very peculiar hand, which would indicate that he was an oddity. At first sight one would have taken him to be a well-preserved preacher or schoolmaster of the days of the earlier Adamses. His dress was

plain and even homely; his hair was sparse and all combed to the back of his head, and often tied with a buckskin string or old black shoe-string as a cue. Pecuniarily he was not prosperous, and he was very indifferent with respect to his dress. He made his journeys generally afoot and alone, putting up where night found him, with some friend, and his acquaintance was very extensive. He was always welcomed by the lonely pioneers, as he was a kind of gazetteer, bringing them the news when newspapers were scarce. He lived sometimes alone in a log cabin and sometimes he made the city of Quincy his headquarters.

"Lord Coke" was also known as the "Speaker of the Lobby," as he was the leader of that branch of the Legislature for many years. When theaters and shows were rare, the citizens, judges and legislators at Vandalia were all agog to witness the convening of the Lobby. It was a great event. A throng would assemble, and after some ceremony "Lord Coke" would mount the stand and call the house to order. He would deliver his annual message, which would be received with cheers and laughter. Many hits and jokes were embodied in the message. Sometimes the satire was very broad, and at one time he hurt his standing with the Supreme Court by a farcical account of a meeting represented to have been held by that Court and leading members of the Bar to "exterminate the varmints of the State." He presided over the "Lobby" with magisterial sway, and when mock heroics moved the man he would be a very important personage. The "Lobby" was organized by appointing subordinate officers and numerous committees, whose titles and functions would be of the most ludicrous character; and the members composing the same would be in physical form, public standing and personal bearing the most opposite of that position and character. For example, Col. Thos. Mather, President of the State Bank of Illinois, was a man short in stature but of great rotundity of person, quiet in demeanor; Judge Thomas Brown and Jesse Thomas, jr., were fine, portly gentlemen. Such as these "Lord Coke" would announce, and that in print, as the most suitable members of "the committee on gymnastics and ground and lofty tumbling." Many reports of these committees would be submitted which would be in accord with their burlesque titles. These reports were often written by "Lord Coke" himself, and there was a broad personality in them rather Hudibrastic.

At the Bar "Lord Coke" was not successful, as there was a want of practical sense in his applications and his law was often obsolete. He died Dec. 13, 1860, between 83 and 85 years of age.

OTHER PROMINENT CHARACTERS.

Parvin Paullin, a native of New Jersey, came in mature years to this county, served one term as a Representative in the Illinois Legislature, and was Probate Judge, discharging always his duty with honor and efficiency. He died many years ago.

Ephraim Cannon was an early settler of Pike county, and for a time Sheriff.

Robert and Joseph Goodin and Fisher Petty were amongst the noted men of Highland. Petty was a County Commissioner at Pittsfield; Mr. Murphy was the first County Surveyor; and Joseph Goodin was County Surveyor thereafter and a good officer. He was living a few years ago in Missouri.

John George Nicolay, an illustrious representative of Pike county education, was born in Germany, and came to this county an obscure boy; being very studious he became highly self-educated; learned the printer's trade in Pittsfield; married Miss Bates of that place; he edited the *Free Press* for a short time, and when O. M. Hatch was elected Secretary of State Mr. N. was his clerk for two years at Springfield; read law in Abraham Lincoln's office, and on the election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency of the United States he became one of his private secretaries; subsequently he was Consul to Paris, and is now Marshal of the Supreme Court of the United States, which is a life office or a tenure during good behavior.

John Hay, son of Dr. Hay, of Warsaw, and nephew of Milton Hay, next mentioned, and for some time a resident of Pittsfield, was a companion of Mr. Nicolay in the study of law in Mr. Lincoln's office at Springfield and in being private secretary of the President. While in Pittsfield he published "Pike County Ballads," a collection of capital pieces of poetry, among the most noted of which are "Banty Tim," "Little Breeches" and "Bludsoe."

Milton Hay, now ranking high as a lawyer at Springfield, resided in Pittsfield in his earlier days as an attorney at law. He has since been in a Constitutional Convention and in the Legislature of the State.

Major Charles J. Sellon we can claim as a son of Pike county, his parents having been the present wife of Col. D. B. Bush, by her former husband, Rev. John Sellon, an Episcopal clergyman who once owned St. Ann's Church, New York city, and was a wealthy man, and whose sister was the wife of Sir Benjamin Brodie, the eminent English physician. Charles J. was brought up principally in the family of Col. Bush, was in the Mexican war (in the battle of Buena Vista), and during our late war was Major of an Illinois regiment; was editor of the Springfield (Ill.) *Journal*; still later on the Peoria *Transcript*. He died in 1862.

"Aunt" Roby Ross, still living at Barry, in her 92d year, came with her people to Atlas. She was born Sept. 27, 1789, in Rensselaer county, N. Y., and was first the wife of Clarendon Ross and afterward of his brother Capt. Leonard Ross. Clarendon Ross was the first man who died in the county and Captain Ross is long since dead. Aunt Roby's memory is still clear, and she relates many interesting experiences and events of early times. Her house was the stopping place for many people; she has fed as many as a hundred in a day. She would arrange tables out of doors made of clapboards

placed upon sticks, supported by stakes driven in the ground. In that day they had an abundance of meat, vegetables and sometimes fried cakes and crab-apple sauce. Mrs. Ross's son Schuyler, by her first husband, died at the age of 20, in 1832, at Atlas.

Merrill E. Rattan, the first Postmaster at Pittsfield, long since dead, was also Probate Judge. He kept a hotel on the same lot where the Oregon House now stands. Wm. Watson, once a Probate Judge, is still living in Pittsfield. As a business man Mr. Watson was ever foremost and has accumulated some property. Robert R. Greene and his cousin Austin Barber opened and carried on the first large store in Pittsfield. These gentlemen are both yet living in that town. Mrs. G. was one of the earliest and highly respected school-teachers. Mr. Barber was for a period County Clerk.

Wm. A. Grimshaw came to Pike county in 1833. For his biography see history of Pittsfield township. John U. Grimshaw, cousin of the former, settled near Pittsfield in 1834, and afterward moved to town and for many years was an active merchant. He died many years since. Jackson Grimshaw, a brother of William A., was a resident of Pittsfield for 14 years, then of Quincy, Ills., where he died in December, 1875.

Belus and Egbert Jones, brothers, were old settlers. Belus was never a lawyer, but a pettifogger, who hung on to "Lord Coke" (J. W. Whitney) like a bobtail to a kite. At court time it was said, "No court till Coke and Belus come."

Major James Tolbert, an old Virginian, was an officer in the 17th Illinois Militia at an early day. He was an early settler of Pike county.

Lyman Scott, an early settler, married a daughter of Leonard Ross. He was for a time one of the owners of a former mill at Rockport. He was a pushing business man. Many years ago he went to Kansas and is now dead.

John Neeley, an early County Commissioner, removed to Texas and has since died.

John Lyster, at times a Justice of the Peace, was an early settler in the Meredith and Neeley neighborhood near the Illinois river, now Detroit township.

David Dutton early settled in the vicinity of Pleasant Vale, once County Commissioner, a prosperous farmer, and peculiar in his ways. He has long since deceased.

Among the early settlers of Pike county was Mrs. Nancy M. Heath, who taught the first school in Pittsfield in the winter of 1834. She had 14 scholars, taught in a rented house and boarded herself. Her terms were \$3 per scholar for 12 weeks. The names of her patrons were Jonathan Pike, Col. Johnson, Wm. Watson, Ephraim Cannon, James McNary, Wm. Grimshaw, Dr. Worthington, Mr. Davis, and John Turnbull. Her maiden name was Dunbar, and she was born Jan. 1, 1791, the first white child born in Cincinnati; was brought up by Gov. McArthur, of Ohio; in 1813 she married Dr. Jonathan Heath, who was born on the south bank

of the Potomac, Morefield, Hardy county, Va. She came to Naples Morgan county, in 1825, taught school there, and came to Pittsfield in 1834. The school-house, which was also their dwelling, was a small hewed-log house rented of Mr. Turnbull. She has had six children, five girls and one son, all dead. Mrs. Heath is still living in Pittsfield, but has had feeble health for many years. Her daughter, afterward Mrs. A. V. Wills, also taught school with her.

Dr. Hezekiah Dodge emigrated from Virginia to Bayville, this county, in an early day. In his physical structure he was "long, lean and lank, and moved upon a spindle shank."

Mr. Gray, an early settler and prominent citizen of the county, was Sheriff about 1851; was Postmaster at Barry, and afterward for many years his home has been in Pittsfield.

Joshua Woosley, an early settler of Hadley township, has been Sheriff, and taken quite an active part in the politics of the county. He is still a man of great activity, living on the old homestead.

Among many other pioneers of Pike county we would mention, Henry R. Ramsey, Jacob Hodgen (father of Dr. John Hodgen), Charles T. Brewster, W. B. Grimes, D. B. Bush, Elias Kent Kane (nephew of the celebrated Elisha Kent Kane, the Arctic explorer), all of whom have been more or less prominent in the history of this county. A little anecdote concerning Mr. Kent, who settled in Montezuma township in 1836, we cannot forbear to relate here.

He went out deer-hunting one day, soon scaring up three large deer, which ran around him in a circle about 300 yards distant. He stood watching them with cocked gun in his hands, not knowing why he did not shoot; but subsequently learned from friends that he must have had the "buck ague."

Many other names of early settlers will appear in the histories of the respective townships.

Among the sons of Pike county who have departed to other fields of glory, are: Ozias M. Hatch and Alexander Starne, both of Pittsfield, then of Griggsville; both have run about the same career in this county, having been Clerks of the Circuit Court, members of the Legislature, and Secretaries of State; and both are now residents of Springfield, in prosperous circumstances. Mr. Starne left Philadelphia in 1836, "with the intention of getting so far away from home that he never could get back again," and he chose the beautiful section of country called Pike county for his permanent home. He relates many amusing stories concerning the olden times, clock peddlers, abolition riots, Dr. Dix's first land purchase and trip to the grist-mill.

Among other numerous settlers in various parts of the county we would name the following: Rev. John Shinn, one of the early preachers of the county, settled just west of Phillips' Ferry; then came David Johnson, who bought the farm owned by him. He settled there in 1828, and for many years was Surveyor of the county. Near him was Richard Wade; the next two who came were a Mr. Bateman and Andrew Phillips. Geo. W. Hinman, an

early prominent man, came in 1829. Joel Moore was the first settler north of Atlas toward Griggsville. Nathan W. Jones, a resident of Griggsville, was a well-known early settler. Abel Shelley, the Bradburys, Charles and Martin Harrington were also prominent pioneers. Boone Scholl, the founder of Perry, which was laid out first as "Booneville," was an early settler.

In concluding our personal mention of early settlers, we quote the following from Mr. Grimshaw's "Centennial Address;":

"Alfred Grubb, once called the 'Little Bay Horse,' for his sprightliness, was a good Sheriff and a County Judge. Thomas Orr, noted as a grand juror for many long years, was respected by all. Thomas Hull, a good farmer and remarkable for his active piety. These all leave numerous descendants of respectability. The Blairs (father and several sons), all good men, were in the vicinity of Barry before Pittsfield was laid out. William, son of the senior, was a marked member of the Illinois Legislature, and an upright and useful man. He is long dead. Montgomery Blair was once a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1847. Harvey Blair is yet alive, and is an estimable farmer.

"It is impossible in this sketch to notice all the early settlers; some have emigrated, others have died. At court time at an early day in Pittsfield, Samuel Gibson, Henry Kent, George Gibson, Sam'l Sitton, Esquire Hayden, the Tucker brothers would be seen, and Wm. Johnson, James Johnson, John and Jacob Heavener. The latter dressed in the homeliest garb, with his long rifle as bosom friend. James Johnson was a conspicuous man. Both of these men were possessed of great nerve and endurance, and made great havoc amongst the deer. Small "varmint" they despised. Sam'l G. Sitton survives in his 75th year; and on June 29th, 1876, he cut on his own farm an acre of wheat with a sickle and bound it up on that day, and the next day was at Pittsfield as spry as usual. Harvey Dunn, of Chambersburg, was an old settler, and in 1847 was a member of the Constitutional Convention of Illinois. He was a very unassuming but intelligent, honest man; but is long dead. Stephen R. Gray, venerable and respected in years, yet lives. He was Sheriff about 1851. He is an early settler and resided at or near Barry, and was at one time Postmaster thereat. Hamilton Wills is yet as happy as ever, jolly in person, comfortable in business, an old settler in Pittsfield, as a Justice of the Peace in former years useful and respected. Richard Kerr, of Pleasant Hill township, was an old farmer, a leading whig, and represented Pike county in the Legislature for one term. He died many years since, esteemed by all, leaving many relatives in Pike.

"Bonaparte Greathouse, of Milton, was County Commissioner at an early day, a man of great worth and a good farmer. He is long dead and left surviving him a numerous family. Several of his sons are practitioners at law. Sam'l L. Crane, now venerable in years, was a very early settler of Morgan county, Ill., and has filled acceptably with perfect integrity the office of Postmaster at

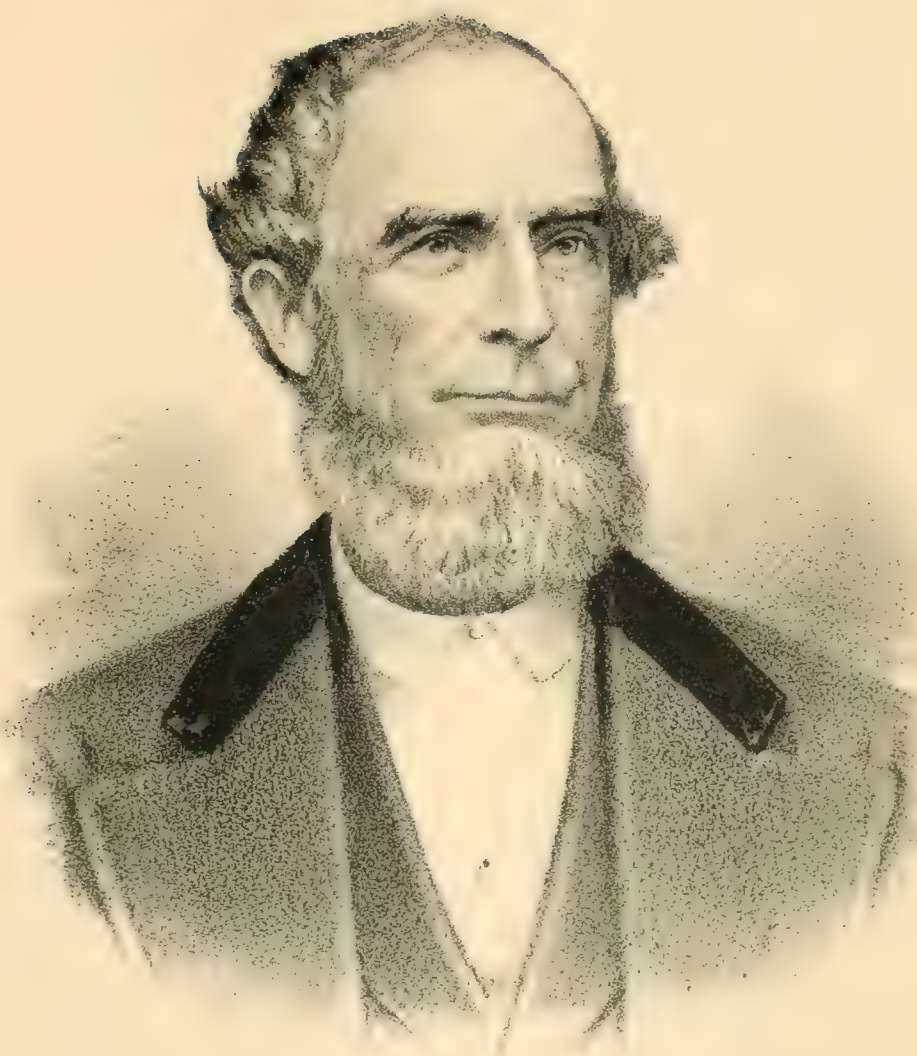
Pittsfield. He is now in private life. He is the father of that useful son, resident of Pittsfield, James H. Crane, who has been Circuit Clerk of Pike county, yet lives here, and is a Deputy Clerk in the office of Geo. W. Jones, our present and efficient popular circuit clerk. Wm. B. Grimes yet lives in Pittsfield. He was an able and honest County Clerk for one term, succeeding Wm. Steers, who was a good and worthy officer; and his successor is Jonathan L. Frye, who was a son of an honest miller, Jonathan Frye. James McWilliams, venerable for his years, influential in his town of Griggsville, has been a Representative of the county in the Legislature and often a Supervisor of Griggsville township. Daniel D. Hicks, now the esteemed Cashier of the First National Bank, is an old resident of Pittsfield and has honorably filled several offices. He was once Sheriff of the county. During his term of office a riot took place one election day in Pittsfield, when many wild boys who had been good soldiers in the Mexican war took a most active part in the riot, calling out, 'We are some punkins.' By aid of a posse of the people, called by Hicks, the riot was put down."

MR. HINMAN'S LETTER.

We copy the following very excellently prepared historical article from the Griggsville *Reflector* of July 1, 1876. It was prepared by Asa Hinman, son of the veteran pioneer, George W. Hinman. It so clearly portrays various features of the county's history, and knowing that it will be accepted as from a reliable source, we make no alterations in it, but present it as from the pen of Mr. Hinman:

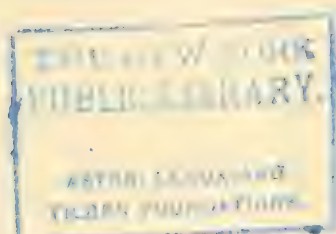
"In 1829, I think Oct. 14th, my father, George W. Hinman, crossed the Illinois river at Phillips' Ferry with his family to make a permanent residence in Pike county. He drove out to the foot of the mound upon which the town of Griggsville now stands, and stopped with a man by the name of Bateman, who had made a small improvement and laid claim to the S. W. quarter of sec. 14, T. 4. S., 3 W., which my father soon afterward bought and occupied. This was on the main traveled route from Phillips' Ferry to Quincy and Atlas, the county-seats of Adams and Pike, the two routes parting on top of the mound in what is now called Quincy Avenue. The first settlement on the road, which was then known as the Atlas trail, after passing the site where Griggsville was afterward built, was seven miles out on Bay creek, where Joel Moore had settled some two or three years before. He emigrated from North Carolina, and, as I have understood, served in the army of the United States for the land he lived upon. The next settlement was Col. Seeley's, twelve miles farther and three miles from Atlas, on the trail to Quincy. It was thirty miles to the first house, where lived John Wiggle, a German, who formed the nucleus for the large German settlement that afterward settled in that part of Adams county.

"I believe Atlas was the only laid-out town in Pike county at



A. Sumner

PERRY



that time. At Phillips' Ferry there was a small settlement. I will name those I remember: Nimrod Phillips, Dr. Bennett, first owners of the ferry, Tebo & McWorthy. One and a half miles up the road lived Charles Hazelrig, the only blacksmith in the eastern part of the county.

"The settlement on the road west from the ferry was David Johnson's, who settled on the farm owned for a long time by the Rev. John Shinn and now the property of E. S. Parker. Mr. Johnson settled there in 1828. He was surveyor in this county for many years. Near this place on the north side of the road lived Richard Wade. The next two settlements were Bateman, of whom I have spoken, and Andrew Phillips, who lived just east of Marshall's blacksmith shop. Dr. Phillips lived one and a half miles south of town on the farm now owned by Davis. North of town lived Marshall Kee, John Matthews, father of B. L. Matthews, and grandfather of Col. Matthews, Abel Shelly, Wm. Wilkerson, Sam Holaway, Abraham Scholl, Sam Chenoweth, and an old gentleman by the name of Ayers. All these I have named were men of families; and none to my knowledge now remain but David Johnson, who still lives in the town of Perry, and is badly crippled with rheumatism, but otherwise is in good health. Many of their children and grandchildren yet remain in the county.

"Although the immediate descendants of these old pioneers grew up without an opportunity to get an education, many of them are, yes, I may say most of them, are noble, high-minded men and women, and are generally among the foremost to make a sacrifice to secure for their children a substantial education; and while on this subject I will say, if there was a school-house in the county I was not aware of its location. The first school-house near Griggsville was built in 1831. It was located a little northeast of town, a small log cabin, stick-and-clay chimney, the floor laid from slabs split from lind logs, and the seats made of some material mounted on wooden legs. For light, one log was cut out of the building, a hewn slab put under this opening and paper pasted over it in cold weather; then with a rousing log fire, Webster's speller, the Testament, sometimes the Life of Washington, sometimes Jack Downing, Robinson Crusoe, or whatever happened to be in the library at home, and a few copies of Daboll's or Pike's arithmetic, and a long 'gad' or two, Master Robert Rankin used to 'teach the young idea how to shoot.' Some of my young friends no doubt will laugh at my description of our educational privileges in those days, but this happened less than half a century ago and within less than half a mile and in sight of that fine school-house that so adorns the town and adds so much to your educational privileges. My description of this one will answer with very little variation all the first schools in this part of the county.

"The next settlements to those already mentioned were along the bluff near Chambersburg and a few in the neighborhood of Detroit. The first settlers were poor, honest and brave, always kind to

friends and ready to resent an insult, but rarely with any weapon only such as nature furnished them with.

"The first settlements were nearly entirely confined to the edge of the timber where small fields could be cleaned and plowed with one yoke of oxen or a span of horses, the prairie sod being tough, requiring heavy teams to plow it.

"At this time game was very abundant. Deer, turkeys, prairie chickens, quail, raccoon, opossum and skunk were here in immense numbers. The buffalo had disappeared, but from the amount of horns and bones that lay bleaching on the prairies they must have been here in vast numbers.

"At this time occasional bands of Indians would come in to hunt, but the settlers would form into companies, shoulder their rifles and march out to their camps and drive them away.

"Now, I can imagine some of my young friends would like to know how these poor settlers lived and what kind of houses they had, how they dressed themselves, and many other questions. Well, I have told you game was plenty; so was wild honey; the land productive and every man and boy who was large enough knew how to use the rifle and bring down the game. And up to the winter of 1830-'1 the winters had been very mild. Flax grew well, and cotton for the first few years did well. The women had all been raised to spin, weave and manufacture all the clothing that was needed in the family; but a large portion of the men dressed in deer-skins and made themselves pants and coats, or what they called hunting-shirts. Some wore moccasins made of the same material, others would buy leather and manufacture shoes for their own family, or perhaps some neighbor would become quite an expert at cobbling, and besides doing all the shoe work for his own family, would do also a good deal for his neighbors; and I have seen women that could make quite a respectable shoe. The men would frequently manufacture caps for themselves and boys from the skins of foxes, coons and muskrats. Honey, at that day, was almost the only sweetening, besides maple sugar, that was used. Very little tea and coffee were used. Cows were cheap and the rich and nutritious grass caused them to produce choice milk and butter. Everybody used milk in those days. Potatoes, squashes, pumpkins and the various vegetables were securely stored for winter. The people had no money; they made but very few debts and very little dealing at the stores. What they did was mostly trade in furs, peltries and beeswax; and some of the oldest settlers would have a little surplus to sell to new comers.

"It was several years before there was any grain shipped from this part of the country. The only means of transportation was a keel-boat owned and run by Ira Kellogg from Naples to St. Louis. It would make a trip once in five or six weeks. Naples was the only trading point for all the east side of the county. All the mills I can think of now that were then in Pike county, were Johnson's little grist and saw mill, two miles above Chambersburg, built in

1830 or 1831, Van Deusen's little corn-cracker on Blue river, that would grind from one to two bushels per hour according to the stage of water, and Barney's horse-mill, some four or five miles from where Pittsfield now stands. As these mills did not accommodate half the settlers, hand-mills, mortars and pestles were resorted to, and quantities of hominy were used during the winter season.

"Now, for the habitations. Well, they were all built of logs after the fashion of the school-house I described. All had fire-places and only one room. The cooking was done in iron vessels on and around the log fire. If the weather was cold, the family large, or company in, which very frequently happened, the wood was piled on so as to raise the heat and cause all hands to sit back to give the cooks room to work. In at least two corners of the cabin would be one-legged bedsteads, made by boring two holes at right angles into the logs and two to correspond into a single post to receive the outer ends of the two rails. Clapboards, being laid across, formed quite a convenient bedstead; and besides these I have often seen a loom and spinning-wheel in use in the same cabin. This state of affairs would often last for years before another room would be added.

"At the time of which I write, settlements were not very rapid. The land was not in market. Congress had passed an act that all actual settlers who had lived for one year upon the public lands were entitled to enter or buy 160 acres at any time before the land was offered at public sale, which was in the fall of 1830; but very few of the settlers had any money to buy the land upon which they lived. The land office for this district was at Edwardsville, at which place a loan office was opened by Mason & Co. They would loan \$200 to a settler which would pay the Government for 160 acres of land, the settler giving mortgage on the land and personal security for the payment of the \$200 with 35 per cent. interest.

"Soon after this, settlements became more frequent, many of the new comers bringing some money with them. Many of the old settlers who had borrowed money at the enormous rate of interest referred to, sold their land and improvements, thereby enabling them to pay the mortgage and have some money left to buy another tract of unimproved land. The most of these early settlers were from the Southern States. Very few of them had ever had many advantages of an education; and, coming into a new country, where for several years schools were unknown, and then for several years more the only schools we had being gotten up by the individual efforts of the poor settlers, we see how limited their education must have been. We had no school fund then, no law to levy tax for school purposes, and school-houses were built by individual effort, and teachers hired in the same way. Books and papers were very scarce. I think the nearest paper published in the State was at Vandalia, the seat of Government at that time. Our postoffice was

at Naples, in Morgan, now Scott, county, where we paid twenty-five cents postage on a letter.

“With these limited advantages nearly all the children of that day grew to be men and women with but little education, or what is considered so at the present day. And let me say to my young friends, when you feel disposed to laugh at the speech, orthography, or grammar of old fogies who have come up from those days, just laugh and feel good, and then remember them with gratitude for the many sacrifices and noble efforts they have made to secure to you the grand educational advantages you now enjoy under our free-school system.

“In December, 1830, snow fell to the depth of three feet on a level and drifted in many places to eight or ten feet. This was kept up by snow-falls until the middle of March. This has been known and referred to as the winter of the deep snow. During this winter vast numbers of deer, turkey and other game died, or were killed by thoughtless hunters. During these early settlements wolves were very abundant and very destructive on pigs and sheep. This county had a great many snakes, of which the rattlesnake was the most numerous and dangerous, persons and animals being frequently bitten by them, causing the most intense pain and occasionally producing death. The habits of these reptiles were to gather up late in the fall at some rocky bluff or other place where they could make their way underground beyond the reach of frost and remain there until warm weather in May, when they crawled out and lay around in the sun a few days and then dispersed for miles over the surrounding country. During the time of their coming out in May we used to visit their dens and kill them in large numbers. This practice, in the course of a few years, greatly lessened their numbers, but still, in some localities a few remain.

“In the fall of 1830, if my recollection is right, we had the first preaching, by a Methodist minister named Hunter, whose circuit or mission covered all the territory south of Rushville and Warsaw, lying between the Illinois and Mississippi rivers. He went around this circuit once in four weeks. The preaching place for a little society that was formed in the neighborhood of Griggsville was at my father’s house, on the S. W. quarter of sec. 14, T. 4 S., R. 3 W.

“ASA HINMAN.”

MR. GARRISON’S LETTER.

In 1876, when F. M. Grimes was preparing the history of Montezuma township, he received the following very descriptive letter from Z. A. Garrison, of Oregon:

“Fifty years ago I with my father and his family crossed the Illinois river in a small hand ferry-boat at Meacham’s Ferry, where Montezuma now stands. We went west four miles and settled in the timber, a pretty country abounding with game of all kinds. Deer, turkey and bees were very plenty. The Indians were our most numerous neighbors, being about twenty to one white man. In the

winter of 1829 and 1830, the deep snow fell, which was four feet on a level. The summer following I was tending the ferry for Solomon Seevers at Montezuma and saw the first steam-boat that ploughed the Illinois river. It was a small stern-wheeler. When opposite the ferry the wheel rolled up so much grass that it could not turn, and the men had to cut it loose and pole her through the grass. There was but one water mill in the county and that was on Big Blue. It was a tub-wheel and a very faithful one it was. When it got one grain cracked it would jump upon another with a powerful vim and crack it too. The nearest store in the county was kept by Col. Ross at Atlas. Women wore homespun cotton dresses, and deer-skin moccasins. Men and boys dressed in buckskin from head to foot, and on the head a coon or fox skin cap; ate hog and hominy, lived sociably and enjoyed each other's company with true friendship."

COUNTY—SEAT MOVED TO PITTSFIELD.

By the year 1831 it was seen that the county-seat could not long remain at Atlas, and a movement was started to fix its future and permanent location. The Legislature of the following winter authorized the appointment of three commissioners to locate the permanent seat of justice, which commissioners were Hawkins Judd, Geo. W. Hinman and Benj. Barney. After thoroughly canvassing the situation they chose that beautiful site, centrally located in the county, whereon the present town of Pittsfield stands. The parties who wished to make the best of the situation had not the necessary \$200 to enter the land with. It was difficult to borrow it anywhere in the county except of the Ross family, and they were interested in Atlas and opposed to Pittsfield. Of course some ill-feeling was engendered, and Mr. Hinman and Col. Barney got so mad they swore they "would never hold office again," and the Colonel has kept his word. They signed a note and obtained the money of Col. Ross, had the ground surveyed, let the building of the court-house to a Mr. Burke, and the commissioners held court in it in the fall of 1833, and the next spring the Circuit Court was held there. The Commissioners favoring the location were elected by a handsome majority at the next election, showing how the people of the county felt on the subject.

THE BEAUTIFUL PRAIRIES.

The large prairies of the county presented a most beautiful sight before they were settled. The following very descriptive lines on "The Prairies of Illinois," by Capt. Basil Hall, graphically portrays their beauty in their wild and native state:

"The charm of prairie exists in its extension, its green, flowery carpet, its undulating surface, and the skirt of forest whereby it is surrounded; the latter feature being of all others the most significant and expressive, since it characterizes the landscape, and defines the form and boundary of the plain. If the prairie is little, its

greatest beauty consists in the vicinity of the encompassing edge of forests, which may be compared to the shores of a lake, being intersected with many deep, inward bends, as so many inlets, and at intervals projecting very far, not unlike a promontory or protruding arm of land. These projections sometimes so closely approach each other, that the traveler passing through between them may be said to walk in the midst of an alley overshadowed by the forest, before he enters again upon another broad prairie. Where the plain is extensive, the delineations of the forest in the distant background appear as would a misty ocean beach afar off. The eye sometimes surveys the green prairie without discovering on the illimitable plain a tree or bush, or any other object save the wilderness of flowers and grass, while on other occasions the view is enlivened by the groves dispersed like islands over the plain, or by a solitary tree rising above the wilderness. The resemblance to the sea which some of these prairies exhibit is really most striking. In the spring, when the young grass has just clothed the soil with a soddy carpet of the most delicate green, but especially when the sun is rising behind a distant elevation of the ground and its rays are reflected by myriads of dew-drops, a more pleasing and more eye-benefitting view cannot be imagined.

“The delightful aspect of the prairie, its amenities, and the absence of that sombre awe inspired by forests, contribute to forcing away that sentiment of loneliness which usually steals upon the mind of the solitary wanderer in the wilderness; for, although he espies no habitation, and sees no human being, and knows himself to be far off from every settlement of man, he can scarcely defend himself from believing that he is traveling through a landscape embellished by human art. The flowers are so delicate and elegant as apparently to be distributed for mere ornament over the plain; the groves and groups of trees seem to be dispersed over the prairie to enliven the landscape, and we can scarcely get rid of the impression invading our imagination, of the whole scene being flung out and created for the satisfaction of the sentiment of beauty in refined men.

“In the summer the prairie is covered with tall grass, which is coarse in appearance, and soon assumes a yellow color, waving in the wind like a ripe crop of corn. In the early stages of its growth it resembles young wheat, and in this state furnishes such rich and succulent food for cattle that the latter choose it often in preference to wheat, it being no doubt a very congenial fodder to them, since it is impossible to conceive of better butter than is made while the grass is in this stage.

“In the early stages of its growth the grass is interspersed with little flowers,—the violet, the strawberry-blossom, and others of the most delicate structure. When the grass grows higher these disappear, and taller flowers, displaying more lively colors, take their place; and still later a series of still higher but less delicately formed flowers appear on the surface. While the grass is green

these beautiful plains are adorned with every imaginable variety of color. It is impossible to conceive of a greater diversity, or discover a predominating color, save the green, which forms a beautiful dead color, relieving the splendor of the others. In the summer the plants grow taller, and the colors more lively; in the autumn another generation of flowers arises which possesses less clearness and variety of color and less fragraney. In the winter the prairie presents a melancholy aspect. Often the fire, which the hunters annually send over the prairies in order to dislodge the game, will destroy the entire vegetation, giving to the soil a uniform black appearance, like that of a vast plain of charcoal; then the wind sweeping over the prairie will find nothing which it might put in motion, no leaves which it might disperse, no haulms which it might shake. No sooner does the snow commence to fall than the animals, unless already frightened away by the fire, retire into the forests, when the most dreary, oppressive solitude will reign on the burnt prairies, which often occupy many square miles of territory."

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Fires would visit the grassy plains every autumn. The settlers who had pushed out from the timber took great precaution to prevent their crops, houses and barns from being destroyed, yet not always did they succeed. Many incidents are related of prairie fires. The great conflagrations were caused either accidentally, or designedly from wantonness, or with a view of bewildering the game. The fire often spread further than it was intended it should. Wherever were extensive prairie lands, one-half was burned in the spring and the other half in the autumn, in order to produce a more rapid growth of the naturally exuberant grass, destroying at the same time the tall and thick weed stalks. Violent winds would often arise and drive the flames with such rapidity that riders on the fleetest steeds could scarcely escape. On the approach of a prairie fire the farmer would immediately set about "burning back,"—that is, burning off the grass close by the fences, that the larger fire upon arriving would become extinguished for want of aliment. In order to be able, however, to make proper use of this measure of safety, it was very essential that every farmer should encompass with a ditch those of his fences adjoining the prairie. When known that the conflagration could cause no danger, the settler, though accustomed to them, could not refrain from gazing with admiration upon the magnificent spectacle. Language cannot convey, words cannot express, the faintest idea of the splendor and grandeur of such a conflagration during the night. It was as if the pale queen of night, disdaining to take her accustomed place in the heavens, had dispatched myriads upon myriads of messengers to light their torches at the altar of the setting sun until all had flashed into one long and continuous blaze.

The following graphic description of prairie fires was written by a traveler through this region in 1849:

“Soon the fires began to kindle wider and rise higher from the long grass; the gentle breeze increased to stronger currents, and soon fanned the small, flickering blaze into fierce torrent flames, which curled up and leaped along in resistless splendor; and like quickly raising the dark curtain from the luminous stage, the scenes before me were suddenly changed, as if by the magician’s wand, into one boundless amphitheater, blazing from earth to heaven and sweeping the horizon round,—columns of lurid flames sportively mounting up to the zenith, and dark clouds of crimson smoke curling away and aloft till they nearly obscured stars and moon, while the rushing, crashing sounds, like roaring cataracts mingled with distant thunders, were almost deafening; danger, death, glared all around; it screamed for victims; yet, notwithstanding the imminent peril of prairie fires, one is loth, irresolute, almost unable to withdraw or seek refuge.”

INCIDENTS OF PIONEER LIFE.

The amusements of the pioneers were peculiar to themselves. Saturday afternoon was a holiday in which no man was expected to work. A load of produce might be taken to “town” for sale or traffic without violence to custom, but no more serious labor could be tolerated. When on Saturday afternoon the town was reached, “fun commenced.” Had two neighbors business to transact, here it was done. Horses were “swapped,” difficulties settled and free fights indulged in. Blue and red ribbons were not worn in those days, and whisky was free as water; twelve and one-half cents would buy a quart, and thirty-five or forty cents would buy a gallon, and at such prices enormous quantities were consumed. Go to any town in the county and ask the first pioneer you meet, he will tell you of notable Saturday-afternoon fights, either of which to-day would fill a column of the *Police News*, with elaborate engravings to match. Indeed, fights on Saturday in the villages and settlement centers were so customary that when a Saturday passed with no fight in the neighborhood, it was the occasion of considerable remark for weeks.

Rough, ready to fight, as these pioneers were, their latch-string was always out. No stranger ever stopped at their cabins without receiving a hearty welcome.

The settler in the early days was not only hospitable but also philanthropic, and never neglected an opportunity to aid a neighbor. House-raising was his special delight. Let a new-comer arrive in the neighborhood and all were ready to help him. One would send a bushel or two of potatoes, another a piece of meat, another some other article that could be used to eke out the larder; but when the new-comer had his logs cut and all ready for the raising, then the fun commenced. Teams, men, axes, all were on the ground at an early hour, logs were hauled, scored, one side hewed, it may be, and before night willing hands had erected a residence as comfortable and commodious as any in the settlement, and at

night was ready for the "house-warming," where dancing was kept up until the "wee short hours," and where all enjoyed themselves in a manner unknown to the people of to-day. Let a neighbor get sick in the fall, as frequently occurred, and some neighbor would inaugurate a "chopping bee" or corn-gathering, for his benefit, when all his fall work would be done in a day,—corn gathered and cribbed, wood chopped and hauled, and everything put in good shape for the winter. After the day's labors were completed, song and dance were in order, and until morning, perhaps, the younger members of the community would keep up their hilarity.

The only amusements of the pioneers had a hospitable, kindly core and were connected with some helpful act for needy neighbors. It was not only in amusements, but in all other acts of life that this kindness was manifested, as instances which living witnesses can testify to will illustrate.

TRADE.

The earliest commercial transactions carried on in this county were but neighborhood exchanges, in great part. True, now and then a farmer would load a flat-boat with beeswax, honey, tallow and peltries, with perhaps a few bushels of wheat or corn or a few hundred clapboards, and float down the Illinois or Mississippi river to St. Louis, or even to New Orleans, where he would exchange his produce for substantials in the way of groceries and a little ready money, with which he would return by some one of two or three steam-boats then running; or if the period of the trip was before the advent of steam-boats he would turn his load into cash and come home on foot.

After the advent of steam-boats a new system of commerce sprang up. Every town would contain one or two merchants who would buy corn, wheat and dressed hogs in the fall, store them in warehouses on the river at some of the "landings," and when the river opened in the spring would ship his winter's accumulations to St. Louis, Cincinnati or New Orleans for sale, and with the proceeds visit New York and lay in six months' supply of goods. So far as the farmer was concerned in all these transactions money was an unknown factor. Goods were always sold on twelve months' time and payment made with the proceeds of the farmers' crops. When the crops were sold and the merchant satisfied the surplus was paid out in orders on the store to laboring men and to satisfy other creditors. When a day's work was done by a working man his employer would say, "Well, what store do you want your order on?" and the order was always cheerfully accepted.

Hogs were always sold ready dressed. The farmer, if forehanded, would call in his neighbors some bright fall or winter morning to help "kill hogs." Immense kettles filled with water had been boiling since dawn. The sleds of the farmer covered with loose plank formed a platform for dressing, and a cask or half hogshead, with an old quilt thrown over the top, was prepared in which to

scald. From a crotch of some convenient tree a projecting pole was rigged to hold the dead animals. When everything was arranged the best shot of the neighborhood loaded his trusty rifle and the work of killing commenced. To make a "hog squeal" in shooting or "shoulder-stick," i. e., run the point of the knife used into the shoulder instead of the cavity of the breast, was a disgrace. As each hog fell the "sticker" mounted him and plunged a long, well-sharpened knife into his throat, and others caught him by the legs and drew him to the scalding tub now filled with hot water, into which a shovel-full of good green-wood ashes had been thrown. The cleaners now took the departed porcine, immersed him head first into the scalding tub, drew him back and forward a time or two, tried the hair, and if it would "slip" easily the animal was turned and the other end underwent the same process. As soon as taken from the water the scrapers with case-knives went to work and soon had the animal denuded of hair, when two stout fellows would take it up between them and a third man to manage the "gambrel" (which was a stout stick about two feet long, sharpened at both ends to be inserted between the muscles of the hind legs at or near the hock joint), the animal would be elevated to the pole and the entrails removed by some skillful hand.

When the work of killing was completed and the hogs had time to cool, such as were intended for domestic use were cut up, the lard tried out by the women of the household, and the surplus taken to town to market. In those days almost every merchant had, at the rear end of his place of business or at some convenient neighboring building, a "pork-house," and would buy the pork of his customers and of such others as would sell to him, and "cut" it for market. This gave employment to a large number of hands in every village cutting pork—work which lasted all winter; also to a large number of teams hauling to the river, and coopers making pork barrels.

Prices of pork then were not so high as at present. Thousands of hogs dressed for market have been sold in this county at \$1.25 to \$1.50 per hundred pounds: sometimes they were sold by the dozen, bringing from \$12 to \$18 per dozen, owing to size and quality. When, as the county grew older and communications easier between the seaboard and the great West, prices went up to \$2 and \$2.50 per hundred pounds, the farmers thought they would always be content to raise pork at such a fine price.

There was one feature in this method of buying pork that made any town in Pike county a paradise for the poor man in winter. "Spare-ribs," "tender loins," "pigs' heads" and "feet" were not considered of any value, and were given freely to all who asked. If a barrel were taken to any pork-house and salt furnished, the barrel would be filled and salted down with tender loins or spare-ribs for nothing. So great in many cases was the quantity of spare-ribs, etc., to be disposed of, that they would be hauled away in wagon loads and dumped in the woods out of town.

In those days if wheat brought half a dollar per bushel the farmer was satisfied. A good young milch-cow could be bought for from \$5 to \$10, and that payable in work.

Those might truly be called close times, yet the citizens of the county were accommodating, and no case of actual suffering for the necessities of life was known to exist before each vied with the other to relieve it.

PREACHING OF THE GOSPEL.

The early settlers were not entirely without preaching. Says an old pioneer on this subject: "The ministers of the gospel of the Savior of the world hunted us up and preached to what few there were; therefore, we did not degenerate and turn heathen, as any community will where the sound of the gospel is not heard. I shall not give their names, though sacred in memory, for they were not after the fleece, but after the flock, because they had but little to say about science and philosophy, but spoke of purer things."

In speaking of the early preachers Col. Wm. Ross, in a letter read before the first meeting of the Old Settlers' Association, said: "Among my early recollections are the faithful services rendered by pioneer ministers of the gospel, among whom the name of Brother Trotter is familiar. He rendered faithful services as a minister of Christ, and was well received by all Christian denominations as a liberal-minded Christian and a noble man."

Rev. W. D. Trotter, the gentleman above referred to, was present at this meeting, and reviewed the hardships and trials of the early settlers of Pike county to the great entertainment of the audience. He had been a missionary in this county as early as 1830. He exhibited a balance sheet of his receipts and expenditures during the year 1832-'3, in what was then called Blue River Mission. He received from the mission \$88; the conference paid him \$12 in addition, making his salary \$100 for his services for the year.

Hon. Wm. A. Grinshaw delivered the oration of the occasion and referred to this subject in the following language: "We all worship God according to the dictates of our own conscience, and under our vine and fig tree. When Brother Trotter, who is now present, venerable with years and revered for piety, or old Father Wolf, now gathered to his fathers, blessed for his good deeds, came around to his appointment, all of every religion and no one religion turned out to meeting in the woods or the log school-house, or at a settler's home; we had no fine churches in those days. Mormons puzzled the unwary by their startling pretense at new revelations. Or, if disappointed by the regular minister, old Father Petty would recite in prayer Belshazzar's feast in trembling tones of piety."

In early day when public gatherings were occasions of great excitement and means of conveyance rare the people would walk a great way to church. Girls have been known to walk six miles to church, to "meeting" as it was termed in those days. Persons

very often would ride horseback, two or three on a horse, and go ten or fifteen miles in this way, bringing along their bread and cheese.

Until public buildings were erected meetings would be held in private houses, as they were offered by their owners, or in groves.

EDUCATION.

Though struggling through the pressure of poverty and privation the early settlers planted among them the school-house at the earliest practical period. So important an object as the education of their children they did not defer until they could build more comely and convenient houses. They were for a time content with such as corresponded with their rude dwellings, but soon better buildings and accommodations were provided. As may readily be supposed, the accommodations of the earliest schools were not good. Sometimes schools were taught in small log houses erected for the purpose. Stoves and such heating apparatus as are now in use were unknown. A mud-and-stick chimney in one end of the building, with earthen hearth and fire-place wide and deep enough to take in a four-foot back-log, and smaller wood to match, served for warming purposes in winter and a kind of conservatory in summer. For windows, part of a log was cut out in either side and may be a few lights of eight-by-ten glass set in, or just as likely as not the aperture would be covered over with greased paper. Writing benches were made of wide planks, or likely puncheons, resting on pins or arms, driven into two-inch auger-holes bored into the logs beneath the windows. Seats were made out of puncheons, and flooring of the same material. Everything was rude and plain, but many of America's greatest men have gone out from just such school-houses to grapple with the world and make names for themselves, and have come to be an honor to their country. Among these we can name Abraham Lincoln, our martyred President, one of the noblest men ever known to the world's history. Stephen A. Douglas, one of the greatest statesmen of the age, began his career in Illinois teaching in one of these primitive school-houses.

Things are changed now. We no longer see the log school-house. Their places are filled with handsome frame or brick structures, which, for elegance and beauty of design, rival those of older settled countries; and in place of the "masters" who were "looked up to" as superior beings, and were consulted on all matters of law, physic and religion, there are teachers of liberal culture, intelligent and progressive, many of whom have a broad and comprehensive idea of education, and regard their labor as something more than merely teaching in order to make a living,—more than a knowledge of a great number of facts in the great universe of mind and matter. It means culture, the developing and disciplining of all the faculties of the human mind. It is the comprehension of the entire being of man. And the school or teacher who takes charge and care of the young should provide the means and methods for carrying forward the process in all departments of their complex nature, physical, mental and spiritual.

EARLY MILLING.

One of the greatest difficulties encountered by the early settlers was in having their milling done. By a liberal application of enterprise and muscle they experienced but little trouble in producing an abundance of the cereals, but having it converted into breadstuff was a source of much hard labor. The hand-mill introduced was a great improvement over the mortar or tin grater, a description of which is given elsewhere in this volume. Then the band-mill was introduced.

John Shaw ran a horse-mill for a time in Calhoun county, where the earliest settlers sometimes went, but it appears he soon abandoned it. Wm. Ross then started one at Atlas. The burrs of this mill were limestone, and it is said that in every bushel of meal ground in this mill there would be a peck of stone dust. Many of the settlers had to travel long distances to mill, and then often wait for several days before they could get their grist.

After the large mill was built at Rockport it was the great center for milling for all this section of country.

MORMONS.

The Mormons first settled at "Mormontown," about three miles east of Pittsfield, in 1839, and by 1845 there were 300 voters in that settlement. They were quiet and harmless. On the building of Nauvoo most of them removed to that place. They tried to work some miracles about Pittsfield, but not with very signal success. We heard of but one crime committed by them during their career in this county, and that was not particularly a Mormon crime. A man among them named Benj. Sweat was convicted of passing counterfeit gold: was caught at Jacksonville. He was very poor and excited the sympathies of the people, and a petition was presented for his release, which was granted.

COTTON.

In pioneer times a little cotton was raised in the Military Tract, and as late as 1861 and 1862 there was cotton raised in Pike county. Lindsay Dilworth, living eight miles from Pittsfield, raised 17 pounds from three rows, each 100 feet long. One-half of it was frost-bitten: the remainder was white and fine-fibered. In 1862 Wm. Ross, jr., raised some very good cotton.

ASIATIC CHOLERA.

While this scourge wrought great devastation in some sections of the United States in 1848-'9, Pike county almost escaped its ravages. In and about Pittsfield Dr. Comstock, DeWitt St. John, David Ober and wife, Mr. Main, Alvin Hash's wife and several strangers died, and at Kinderhook there were 15 or 20 cases of the disease. It seemed to have got out into the county from Louisiana, whither it had been brought by steamers from the lower Mississippi.

STATE IMPROVEMENTS.

The celebrated internal improvement system inaugurated by the State in 1836-'7 did not give Pike county any railroads or canals, or even promise any; but an appropriation of several thousand dollars was made, which was economically expended in the improvement of highways. Commissioners were appointed, men were hired to superintend the work, and wagon roads were made even or improved from Quincy through the northeastern part of the county, from Pittsfield to Florence, and one from Griggsville to the Illinois river. These works were completed, however, by county and township aid.

ORIGIN OF NAMES OF CREEKS.

McCraney's creek, formerly called "McDonald's creek," by the Government survey, was named after McCraney, who was the first settler upon its banks. He was a man of great endurance and a skillful sportsman. One day he chased down a gray wolf with his horse, when he placed one foot upon the animal's neck and with the other succeeded in breaking his legs so that he could get something with which to completely dispatch him.

Hadley creek was named after Col. Levi Hadley, an early settler.

Dutch Church creek was named after a rocky bluff near its bank which is supposed to resemble an old Dutch church in the city of Albany, N. Y. Keyes creek was named after Willard Keyes.

Ambrosia creek was named from the purity of its waters.

Two-Mile creek was named from its crossing the bluff two miles from Atlas.

Six-Mile creek is six miles below Atlas.

Bay creek was so called from the bay into which it runs.

FIRST THINGS IN PIKE COUNTY.

The first settler in Pike county was Ebenezer Franklin, who also cut the first tree and built the first log cabin, in 1820.

The first white person born in the county was Nancy, daughter to Col. Wm. Ross, at Atlas, May 1, 1822, who died Nov. 18, the same year.

Marcellus Ross, now living one mile east of Pittsfield, was the first white male child born in Pike county.

The first death in the county was that of Clarendon Ross, at Atlas.

Daniel Shinn brought the first wagon into the county in 1820.

Col. Benj. Barney was the first blacksmith in the county, erecting his shop at Atlas in 1826. He also burned the first coal in the county, it having been shipped from Pittsburg, Pa.

James Ross brought and used the first grain cradle here, in 1828.

James Ross also equipped and ran the first turner's lathe and cabinet shop, at Atlas, in 1828.

Col. Wm. Ross built the first brick house in the county, at Atlas, in 1821.

He also erected the first store building, at Atlas, in 1826, and also the first grist-mill, a band-mill, at Atlas, about the same time.

Fielding Hanks was the first to follow tanning in Pike county.

The first Circuit Court was held at Coles' Grove, Oct. 1, 1821.

The first Court at Atlas was held "the first Thursday after the fourth Monday in April," which would be May 1, 1823.

The first court-house within the present limits of Pike county was built at Atlas in 1824.

The first jail was erected at Atlas in 1824.

The first school was taught at Atlas by John Jay Ross in 1822.

The first Church was organized in the Ross family at Atlas prior to 1830. It was Congregational.

The first church building in Pittsfield was the Congregational, and built by Col. Ross.

Capt. Hale, a Baptist minister, probably organized the first Baptist church in Pike county.

The first library was founded at Atlas, about 1833-'4.

The first Fourth-of-July celebration was held at Atlas in 1823.

The first political meeting was held in Montezuma township in 1834, when Col. Ross, who was running for the Legislature, made a speech. About 50 voters were present, besides boys. No nominations or appointments were made.

The first whisky distilled in the county was manufactured by Mr. Milhizer in 1826.

The first wheat was raised by Col. Ross and Mr. Seeley near Atlas, which was also the first ground in Pike county and made into biscuit. The flour was bolted through book muslin.

The first apples were raised by Alfred Bissell, near New Hartford, and the first at Pittsfield by Col. Wm. Ross.

The first man hung in the Military Tract was a Mr. Cunningham, at Quincy.

The first man executed in Pike county was Bartholomew Barnes, at Pittsfield, Dec. 29, 1872.

The first State Senator elected from Pike county was Col. Wm. Ross.

The first County Commissioners were Capt. Leonard Ross, John Shaw and Wm. Ward.

The first County Treasurer was Nathaniel Shaw, appointed in 1821.

The first County and Circuit Clerk was James W. Whitney.

T. L. Hall, of Detroit tp., taught the first singing school, at Atlas.

The first Justices of the Peace were Ebenezer Smith and Stephen Dewey, appointed in 1821.

The first Constable was Belus Jones, appointed in 1821.

The first Masonic lodge was held up-stairs, at the house of Col. Ross, in Atlas, between 1830 and 1834. The desk used on the occasion is still in the possession of Marcellus Ross. It is a plain

box, strongly built, fifteen inches square and two and one-half feet high, and contains two shelves. In one side is a door swung on hinges.

WHAT THE PIONEERS HAVE DONE.

Pike county is a grand county, in many respects second to none in the State, and in almost everything that goes to make a live, prosperous community, not far behind the best. Beneath its fertile soil is coal enough to supply the State for generations; its harvests are bountiful; it enjoys a medium climate and many other things that make them a contented, prosperous and happy people; but the people owe much to those who opened up these avenues that have led to their present condition and happy surroundings. Unremitting toil and labor have driven off the sickly miasmas that brooded over swampy prairies. Energy and perseverance have peopled every section of the wild lands, and changed them from wastes and deserts to gardens of beauty and profit. When but a few years ago the barking wolves made the night hideous with their wild shrieks and howls, now is heard only the lowing and bleating of domestic animals. Only a half century ago the wild whoop of the Indian rent the air where now are heard the engine and rumbling trains of cars, bearing away to markets the products of the soil and the labor of its people. Then the savage built his rude huts on the spot where now rise the dwellings and school-houses and church spires of civilized life. How great the transformation! This change has been brought about by the incessant toil and aggregated labor of thousands of tired hands and anxious hearts, and the noble aspirations of such men and women as make any country great. What will another half century accomplish?

There are few, very few, of these old pioneers yet lingering on the shores of time as connecting links of the past with the present. What must their thoughts be as with their dim eyes they view the scenes that surround them? We often hear people talk about the old-fogy ideas and foggy ways, and want of enterprise on the part of the old men who have gone through the experiences of pioneer life. Sometimes, perhaps, such remarks are just, but, considering the experiences, education and entire life of such men, such remarks are better unsaid. They have had their trials, misfortunes, hardships and adventures, and shall we now, as they are passing far down the western declivity of life, and many of them gone, point to them the finger of derision and laugh and sneer at the simplicity of their ways? Let us rather cheer them up, revere and respect them, for beneath those rough exteriors beat hearts as noble as ever throbbed in the human breast. These veterans have been compelled to live for weeks upon hominy and, if bread at all, it was bread made from corn ground in hand-mills, or pounded up with mortars. Their children have been destitute of shoes during the winter; their families had no clothing except what was carded, spun, wove and made into garments by their own hands; schools they had none;

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Col. William Ross

churches they had none; afflicted with sickness incident to all new countries, sometimes the entire family at once; luxuries of life they had none; the auxiliaries, improvements, inventions and labor-saving machinery of to-day they had not; and what they possessed they obtained by the hardest of labor and individual exertions; yet they bore these hardships and privations without murmuring, hoping for better times to come, and often, too, with but little prospects of realization.

As before mentioned, the changes written on every hand are most wonderful. It has been but three-score years since the white man began to exercise dominion over this region, erst the home of the red man, yet the visitor of to-day, ignorant of the past of the county, could scarcely be made to realize that within these years there has grown up a population of 50,000 people, who in all the accomplishments of life are as far advanced as are inhabitants of the counties of older States. Schools, churches, colleges, palatial dwellings, beautiful grounds, large, well-cultivated and productive farms, as well as cities, towns and busy manufactories, have grown up, and occupy the hunting grounds and camping places of the Indians, and in every direction there are evidences of wealth, comfort and luxury. There is but little left of the old landmarks. Advanced civilization and the progressive demands of revolving years have obliterated all traces of Indian occupancy, until they are only remembered in name.

In closing this chapter we again would impress upon the minds of our readers the fact that they owe a debt of gratitude to those who pioneered Pike county, which can be but partially repaid. Never grow unmindful of the peril and adventure, fortitude, self-sacrifice and heroic devotion so prominently displayed in their lives. As time sweeps on its ceaseless flight, may the cherished memories of them lose none of their greenness, but may the future generations alike cherish and perpetuate them with a just devotion to gratitude.

CHAPTER III.

ORGANIC HISTORY.

THE MILITARY TRACT.

At the close of the war between the United States and England in 1812 our Government laid off a tract of land in Illinois for the soldiers who participated in that war. The land thus appropriated was embraced in the region between the Mississippi and the Illinois rivers, and south of the north line of Mercer county. Its northern boundary, therefore, ran east to Peru on the Illinois river, and a little south of the middle of Bureau and Henry counties. To it the name "Military Tract" was given, and by that name this section is still known. Within this boundary is embraced one of the most fertile regions of the globe. Scarcely had Congress made the proper provisions to enable the soldiers to secure their land ere a few of the most daring and resolute started to possess it. There were only a few, however, who at first regarded their "quarter-section" of sufficient value to induce them to endure the hardships of the pioneer in its settlement and improvement. Many of them sold their patent to a fine "prairie quarter" in this county for one hundred dollars, others for less, while some traded theirs for a horse, a cow, or a watch, regarding themselves as just so much ahead. It is said that an old shoemaker, of New York city, bought several as fine quarters of land as are in Pike county with a pair of shoes. He would make a pair of shoes for which the soldier would deed him his "patent quarter" of land. This was a source of no little trouble to the actual settlers, for they could not always tell which quarter of land belonged to a soldier, or which was "Congress land" and could be pre-empted. Even when a settler found a suitable location known to be "patent land," with a desire to purchase, he experienced great difficulty in finding the owner, and often did not find him until he had put hundreds of dollars' worth of improvements on it, when the patentee was sure to turn up. Many of the early settlers presumed that the owner never would be known; but in many instances, after a patent quarter-section was made valuable by improvement, the original patent would be brought on by some one, who would oust the occupant and take possession, sometimes paying him something for his improvements and sometimes not. Many holders of

patents had no pity. This condition of affairs presented a temptation to merciless "land-sharks," who would come into this section and work up cases, ostensibly for the original patentees, but really for their own pockets. The most notorious of these was one Toliver Craig, who actually made it a business to forge patents and deeds. This he carried on extensively from 1847 to 1854, especially in Knox and Fulton counties, and to some extent in Pike. He had forty bogus deeds put on record in one day at Knoxville. He was arrested in New York State, in 1854, by O. M. Boggess, of Monmouth, and taken to the jail at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he attempted suicide by arsenic; but at the end of the year he was released on bail.

PIKE COUNTY.

As a part of the Territory of Illinois in 1790 all of that portion of Illinois south of what is now Peoria was made a county and named St. Clair, in honor of Gen. St. Clair, Governor of the Northwestern Territory. Cohokia was the county-seat of this county. In 1812 that part of Illinois Territory above St. Louis was created into a county called Madison, with Edwardsville as the county-seat. Illinois was admitted as a State in 1818, and in 1821 all that part of Madison county between the Mississippi and Illinois rivers was organized into a county and named Pike. Its name was chosen in honor of Gen. Pike, of the war of 1812. The tract of country now known as Pike county was surveyed by the Government in the years 1817-'9, and soon afterward attracted attention on account of its natural advantages for commerce, fertility of soil and abundance of water. It is the oldest county in the Military Tract, and one of the largest, containing 510,764 acres, or 800 square miles, in 23 townships. The following is a copy of the act organizing the county :

AN ACT TO FORM A NEW COUNTY ON THE BOUNTY LANDS. APPROVED JAN. 31, 1821.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, etc., that all that tract of country within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the mouth of the Illinois river and running thence up the middle of said river to the fork of the same, thence up the south fork of said river until it strikes the State line of Indiana, thence north with said line to the north boundary line of this State, thence west with said line to the west boundary line of this State, and thence with said line to the place of beginning, shall constitute a separate county to be called Pike.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted that there shall be appointed the following persons, to wit: Levi Roberts, John Shaw and Nicholas Hanson, to meet at the house of Levi Roberts, in said county, on or before the first day of March next, to fix the temporary seat of justice of said county, the said seat of justice to be south of the base line of said county.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., that the citizens of Pike county be hereby declared entitled in all respects to the same rights and privileges that are allowed in general to other counties in the State.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., that said county of Pike be and form a part of the first judicial circuit.

This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

COUNTY-SEAT LOCATED.

The following act was passed at the next session of the Legislature :

AN ACT DEFINING THE BOUNDARIES OF PIKE COUNTY, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES. APPROVED DEC. 30, 1823.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois represented in General Assembly, that the county of Pike shall be bounded as follows, to wit: On the north by the base line; on the east by the Illinois river; on the west by the Mississippi; and all the rest and residue of the territory, composing the county of Pike before the passage of this act, shall be attached to, and be a part of, said county until otherwise disposed of by the General Assembly of this State.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., for the purpose of fixing the permanent seat of justice of said county, the following persons be and the same are hereby appointed Commissioners, to wit: Garrett VanDusen, Ossian M. Ross, John M. Smith, Daniel Ford and Daniel Shinn, who, after being duly sworn by some judge or justice of the peace of this State, faithfully and impartially to discharge the duties imposed upon them by this act, shall meet at the house of John Shaw, in said county, on or before the first day of March next, and proceed to determine on the permanent seat of justice of said county, and designate the same, taking into consideration the condition and convenience of the people, the future population of the county, and the health and eligibility of the place; and they are hereby authorized to receive as a donation for the use of said county any quantity of land that may be determined on by them, from any proprietor that may choose to offer such donation of land; which place, so fixed and determined upon, the said Commissioners shall certify, under their hands and seals, and return the same to the next Commissioners of Court in said county, which shall cause an entry thereof to be made upon their books of record.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., that the said Commissioners shall receive, as a compensation for their service, the sum of two dollars per day for each day by them necessarily spent in discharging the duties imposed upon them by this act, to be allowed by the Commissioners of the Court, and paid out of the county treasury.

Pursuant to that portion of the above act as relating to locating the county-seat, the Commissioners made their report to the County Commissioners at their March term of Court, 1823, and presented the Court with a deed from William Ross and Rufus Brown for an acre of land upon section 27, Atlas township.

COUNTIES CUT FROM PIKE.

When Pike county was organized it embraced all of that country between the Illinois and Mississippi rivers, and extended east along the line of the main fork of the Illinois, the Kankakee river, to the Indiana State line and on to the northern boundary of the State, including the country where Rock Island, Galena, Peoria and Chicago now are. It was indeed a large county, and embraced what is now the wealthiest and most populous portion of the Great West. The extensive lead mines of Galena had not yet been discovered, and Chicago was only a trading and military post. The Commissioners of Pike county, as will be noticed in the following chapter, exercised full authority, so far as the duties of their respective offices were concerned, over all this vast region.

Settlers soon began to locate here and there in the Military Tract. Two years had scarcely passed ere the few settlers east of the fourth

principal meridian and north of the base line desired a county, and appealed to the Legislature for power to organize one. Ossian M. Ross, the founder of Lewistown, Fulton county, and one of the prime movers in the organization of that county, was at that time a member of the County Commissioners' Court of Pike county. The following is an abstract of the act referred to:

An act approved Jan. 28, 1823, forming the county of Fulton out of all the attached part of Pike, beginning where the fourth principal meridian intersects the Illinois river, thence up the middle of said river to where the line between ranges five and six east strikes the said river, thence north with the said line between ranges five and six east, to the township line between townships nine and ten north, then west with said line to the fourth principal meridian, then south to the place of beginning; and all the rest and residue of the attached part of the county of Pike east of the fourth principal meridian shall be attached to Fulton county.

Jan. 13, 1825, Schuyler county was cut off from Pike and Fulton, and included all that country within the following boundaries: "Commencing at a place where the township line between townships two and three south touches the Illinois river, thence west on said line to the range line between ranges four and five west, thence north from said line to the northwest corner of township three north, range one west, thence east on said township line to the Illinois river, thence down the said river to the place of beginning."

The same year an act was passed forming new counties. Those formed were Adams, Hancock, McDonough, Warren, Mercer, Henry, Putnam and Knox. Their boundaries were fixed by the act of Jan. 30, 1825. Calhoun county was cut off from Pike county and organized in 1825.

GENERAL REVIEW.

No whites settled north of Alton for agricultural purposes prior to 1819. During that year and the next there was a sufficient number of settlers to organize a county. Accordingly the Legislature of 1820-'1, as above seen, organized the county of Pike, which then included all of the State of Illinois between the Illinois and Mississippi rivers. The county-seat was first fixed at Coles' Grove, adjoining the locality of Gilead, afterward the county-seat of Calhoun county. This place was named after Edward Coles, Governor of Illinois.

We copy the following topographical sketch of Pike county from "Peck's Illinois Gazetteer," published in 1834, as giving an idea of the county at that early date:

"Pike county is the oldest county in the Military Tract, and was erected from Madison and other counties in 1821. It then embraced the whole county northwest of the Illinois river, but by subsequent formation of new counties it is now reduced to ordinary size, containing twenty-two townships, or about 800 square miles. It is bounded north by Adams, east by Schuyler and the Illinois

river, south by that river and Calhoun, and west by the Mississippi. Besides the Mississippi and Illinois rivers, which wash two sides, it has the Sny Carte slough, running the whole length of its western border, which floats steam-boats to Atlas at a full stage of water. Pike county is watered by the Pigeon, Hadley, Keyes, Black, Dutch Church, Six-Mile and Bay creeks, which flow into the Mississippi; and Big and Little Blue, and the North and West Forks of McGee's creek, which enter into the Illinois. Good mill-sites are furnished by these streams.

"The land is various. The section of country, or rather island, between the Sny Carte slough and the Mississippi, is a sandy soil, but mostly inundated land at the spring flood. It furnishes a great summer and winter range for stock, affording considerable open prairie, with skirts of heavy bottom timber near the streams. Along the bluffs and for two or three miles back the land is chiefly timbered, but cut up with ravines and quite rolling. Far in the interior and toward Schuyler county excellent prairie and timber lands are found, especially about the Blue rivers and McGee's creek. This must eventually be a rich and populous county.

"In Pleasant Vale, on Keyes creek, is a salt spring twenty feet in diameter, which boils from the earth and throws off a stream of some size, and forms a salt pond in its vicinity. Salt has been made here, though not in great quantities.

"In the county are seven water saw-mills, four grist-mills, one carding-machine, five stores, and a horse ferry-boat across the Mississippi to Louisiana."

HANSON AND SHAW.

The State Constitution, adopted on the admission of Illinois into the Union in 1818, prohibited slavery in this State. Owing to this fact many of the early immigrants coming West, who were from the slave States of Virginia and Kentucky, passed right through this garden of Eden into Missouri. An effort was made, therefore, to so amend the Constitution as to permit slavery in this State that it might be more attractive to settlers, and the sequel showed that Illinois had a narrow escape from the dreadful evils of slavery. When the necessary preliminary resolution was offered in the Senate it was ascertained that the requisite two-thirds vote to pass the resolution for the call of a convention to amend the Constitution could be obtained and to spare; but in the House they needed one vote. At first it was strenuously argued that the two-thirds vote meant two-thirds of the two Houses in joint convention; but the opponents were too powerful in their argument upon this point. The majority, however, was not to be foiled in their purpose. Another mode presented itself: all that was required was courage to perpetrate a gross outrage on a recalcitrant member. There had been a contested election case from Pike county. The sitting member decided by the House to be entitled to the seat was Nicholas Hanson, and the contestant, John Shaw, the "Black Prince." Han-

son's vote had been obtained for the re-election of Jesse B. Thomas, strongly pro-slavery, to the United States Senate; but further than this he would not go. Shaw, who favored the convention project, was now discovered to be entitled to the seat. A motion was thereupon made to reconsider the admission of Hanson, which prevailed. It was next further moved to strike out the name of Hanson and insert that of Shaw. During the pendency of the resolution a tumultuous crowd assembled in the evening at the State House, and after the delivery of a number of incendiary speeches, inflaming the minds of the people against Hanson, they proceeded through the town (Vandalia) with his effigy in a blaze, accompanied with the beating of drums, the sound of bugles, and shouts of "Convention or death." A motion to expel Hanson and admit Shaw was adopted, and the latter awarded the majority by voting for the convention resolution, which thus barely passed. The night following, a number of members of both Houses entered their solemn protest against this glaring outrage of unseating Hanson, both with the object intended and the manner of perpetrating it. Many reflecting men, earnest in their support of the convention question, condemned it, and it proved a powerful lever before the people in the defeat of the slavery scheme. The passage of the convention resolution was regarded as tantamount to its carriage at the polls.

The pro-slavery party celebrated their triumph by an illumination of the town, and the procession, accompanied by all the horrid paraphernalia and discordant music of a *charivari*, marched to the residence of Governor Coles, and the quarters of the chief opponents of the measure, where they performed with their demoniac music to annoy and insult them.

The convention resolution was finally defeated by 1,800 majority at the polls.

It is thus seen how Pike county gave the casting vote on the slavery question in this State in 1820.

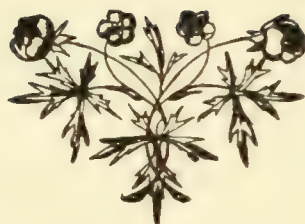
MARQUETTE COUNTY.

The counties now bounding Pike on the north are Adams and Brown; but in 1841 there was a county struck off from the east side of Adams and called Marquette. Columbus, being more centrally located in Adams county, became ambitious for the county-seat, but as Quincy was too powerful against this project, the eastern portion of Adams county was struck off by an act of the Legislature in order that the ambition of Columbus might be satisfied and become a county-seat. No attempt was made to organize the county until 1846, when Quincy again proved too powerful for them, and the following Legislature repealed the act defining the boundaries of the county.

COUNTY-SEAT CONTEST.

In 1842-'3 an effort was made to divide the county, the new county-seat to be at Barry. Dr. Thomas Worthington was a mem-

ber of the State Senate, and Wm. Blair of the House, each representing the interests of his section of the county. The bill introduced by Mr. Blair proposed to divide the county by a line running north and south through its extent; but, after the presentation of many petitions and remonstrances, and a period of considerable excitement, the bill failed to pass the House. In 1850 the county was divided into 19 townships, and organized under the township organization law of the Constitution of 1848. Under this mode the county is at present conducted. And that was the end of this little fight. The county remains, therefore, to the present day as it was outlined by the Legislature of 1825. In the fall of 1846 the effort was renewed. Meetings were held in various parts of the county, and speeches were made on both sides of the question; but public interest soon died down.



CHAPTER IV.

IMPORTANT LABORS OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

FIRST MEETING.

The first meeting of the County Commissioners' Court of Pike county was held April 24, 1821. There were present Leonard Ross, John Shaw, and William Ward, the three Commissioners. After the Court was organized, Stephen Dewey was appointed Clerk *pro tem*, in the absence of James W. Whitney, the Clerk. The records give but little information in regard to the organization of the county. They begin with unqualified statements, and record the acts of the honored Court with greatest simplicity.

The first business before the Court was an application for a license to sell spirituous liquors made by Belus and Egbert Jones. The license was granted upon the payment of \$3 into the newly made treasury by the Joneses.

Belus Jones was then appointed Constable for the county of Pike. The liquor traffic evidently was not great enough to employ the entire time of the two gentlemen, and as the newly organized county needed a Constable, Mr. Jones' services were solicited in that capacity.

The county must needs have a Treasurer; accordingly Nathaniel Shaw was appointed to this important office. The Court then adjourned to meet at 7 o'clock A. M., April 25.

According to adjournment the Commissioners assembled upon the morning of the 25th. The first business presented to the consideration of the Court was an application for license to sell liquors presented by Thomas Ferguson. The Court seemed to possess a willingness to encourage the liquor business within the newly made county, as they granted Mr. Ferguson license for \$2.50. Why they should grant him a license for 50 cents less than they charged the Joneses, we can not tell. Perhaps an increase of business and flattering prospects enabled them to reduce the "tax."

Ebenezer Smith and Stephen Dewey were then recommended "as fit and suitable persons for the Governor to commission Justices of the Peace." The Court then adjourned until June.

SECOND MEETING.

Monday, June 4, 1821, the date set for the convening of the Court, John Shaw appeared and opened Court, but there not being a quorum present the Court was kept open until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when all of the Commissioners appeared and took their seats. Upon the following day James W. Whitney, who had been appointed Clerk of the Court, although we find no record of his appointment, "appeared in open Court and took the several oaths required by law, and gave bond in the penal sum of \$1,000, and tendered Levi Roberts and Rigdon C. Fenton his securities, who were accepted and approved by the Court."

TAVERN LICENSE.

At the June term, 1821, Nathaniel Hincksley was granted license "to keep a tavern."

A tavern in those days was a combination of an inn and a saloon. The proprietor, however, did not expect to derive any great revenue from the hotel, but looked to his liquors for an income. Many of these "taverns" were the smallest of log cabins. Here and there all over the country, sometimes miles from any other cabin, they might be found. Some of them were indicated to be such by signs nailed to a post, tree, or to the side of the cabin. These were of the rudest make and design. Some simply had the word "entertainment" scrawled upon them, while others, more explicit, read "entertainment for man and beast." Some were still more definite and said simply "whisky and oats." The storms of a half century, the advancement of civilization, the culture of the age, have all combined to transform these rudest of signs, scribbled by an uncultured pioneer upon hewn boards, into gilded and glittering letters artistically traced upon French-plate glass.

The name by which the place was known where liquor was vended was shortly after this changed from "tavern" to "grocery" or "groggery," and subsequently assumed the appellation of "saloon;" and finally, that coming into disrepute, many have adopted the more modern title of "sample room," "hall," "garden," etc.

The following schedule of "tavern rates" was then established to govern Hincksley :

Victuals, per meal,.....	25 cents
Horse keeping, per night,.....	37½ "
Lodging, per night,.....	12½ "
Whisky, per half pint,.....	12½ "
Rum and gin, per half pint,	25 "
French Brandy, per half pint,.....	50 "
Wine, per half pint,...	37½ "

JOHN KINZIE JUSTICE OF THE PEACE FOR PIKE COUNTY.

Upon motion of Abraham Beck, Esq., John Kinzie was recommended to the Governor of Illinois as a fit and suitable person for

Justice of the Peace for Pike county. This gentleman was the well-known first settler of Chicago, and at that time resided there, it then being in this county. It must be remembered that Pike county at that time spread over a vast territory, and embraced all of the northern part of the State. Yes, though unlearned in law and unacquainted with science and literature, the Commissioners held jurisdiction over a large district; and that they conducted the public affairs rightly, and built a firm and solid foundation upon which the future prosperity and greatness of this portion of our beloved State should rest, can not be gainsaid. This is plainly evident from the unparalleled strides made in agricultural and mechanical progress; from the hundreds of thousands of busy inhabitants now dwelling within this territory; and from the vast stores of wealth accumulated solely from resources within it. Those great and unconcealed wonders reflect honor and credit each day upon their founders; and as days and years multiply, when the same territory over which they presided shall be teeming with millions of earnest and energetic people, then will great honors and more exultant praise and adoration be expressed for the brave, sturdy pioneers who explored and opened up a region so prolific, and founded a community that for genius, enterprise and wealth will in the near future out-rank many older settled countries, and indeed will vie with many kingdoms of the earth. Then these vast prairies will be cultivated as a garden. Every forest tree and woodland will be utilized, and populous cities with numerous factories and vast stores of commerce may be numbered by the score. Then will the modes of travel be superior to the remarkable railroad facilities of to-day, and transport the increased products with greater facility. Indeed, everything will then be as different and as superior to what they are at present as the things of to-day are as compared with those of fifty years ago. Our readers may regard this as wild and unreasonable speculation, as wholly visionary; but they are only the conclusions deduced from a careful study of history, of a comparison of what has been accomplished, with certain advantages, with the results that the superior advantages now enjoyed will as certainly accomplish.

THE POOR.

One of the first acts of the noble-hearted Commissioners was to make provisions for their poor. The pioneers were generous and liberal to a fault when it came to provide the necessities of life to those more unfortunate in their midst. June 5, 1821, Baxter Bradwell and Joel Bacon were appointed overseers of the poor.

RECORD BOOK.

A record book was then ordered to be purchased, for which \$3.00 was given. This is a common paper-covered blank book of about 200 pages, and at the present time the price would be considered high if the book were sold at half that amount.

LAYING OUT ROADS.

For many years the petitions for roads occupied a very large proportion of the Court's time and attention, and consumed more space to record than all other proceedings. They are similar in construction, and it would be useless, and worse, to speak of them as often as they occur. We will only give a specimen of these applications and the mode of dealing with them. The records read as follows: "A petition of sundry inhabitants of this county was presented praying that a road may be laid out from McDonald's Ferry on the Mississippi river, the nearest and best course to the Illinois river to meet a road that may be laid out from thence to Vandalia." The prayer was granted, and Daniel Shinn, Clarendon Ross and Ebenezer Franklin were appointed a committee to view and ascertain where said road should be located.

Upon the 3d of July of the same year the committee reported and their report was: "Accept as far as the north line of section 27 of township 6 south, in range 5 west [Atlas township], that being as far as said Commissioners were able to proceed, owing to the excessive growth of vegetation; and it is further ordered that the time for viewing and laying out the remainder of said road shall be extended until after the vegetation shall be destroyed by frost."

Five days' work upon this road was required of each man who lived within two and one-half miles of it. This rule also applied to other roads laid out in those primitive times. One dollar was allowed for each day a man labored more than that.

A petition was also presented for a road from Ferguson's Ferry, on the Illinois river, to Fort Edwards, upon the Mississippi river. Again we find "a petition presented by sundry citizens, Oct. 4, 1821, for a road from Fort Clark (now Peoria) to the mouth of the Illinois river." Accordingly James Nixon, John Shaw and Ebenezer Smith were appointed a committee to view the road from the house of Ebenezer Smith to Fort Clark.

FERRY LICENSE.

June 6, 1821, a license was granted James McDonald "to keep a ferry upon the east bank of the Mississippi river, opposite to the town of Louisianaville, on condition of his paying a tax of one dollar, besides Clerk's fee, and on his entering into bonds according to law, and that the following rates of ferriage be established, to wit: "

For a single person,.....	25	cents
For a single horse,.....	25	"
Every head of cattle over one year old,...	25	"
Every hog, sheep or goat,.....	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	"
Every four-wheeled carriage,.....	1 00	"
Every hundred weight of dead lumber,.....	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	"
Every two wheeled carriage,.....	75	"

MILITIA PRECINCTS.

Among the pioneers "training" or "muster day" was one which was looked forward to with feelings of pleasure. It was necessary to have a well organized militia to repel any invasions of the Indians which at that time were numerous through this section of the country. The Commissioners' Court, in its official capacity, took note of this, and accordingly, June 6, they "ordered that the militia of this county be organized into a regiment, and all that part of the county lying south of the township line between townships 8 and 9 compose the first company district; and all north of that line to the base line compose the second company district; and all north of the base line be and compose the third company district. Baxter Broadwell, Wm. Metz and Rigdon C. Fenton were appointed Judges of election in the first company district; Wm. Keyes, Peter D. Moyer and Clarendon Ross were appointed judges of election in the second company district; Ossian M. Ross, Dr. Davison and Amos Eveland, as judges of election in the third company district. An election was then called for June 30, 1821, to select officers for the various companies. The base line, which runs east and west upon a parallel with Beardstown, was made the dividing line between the two militia battalions of the regiment of Pike county. The battalion south of the base line was the first, and the one north the second, battalion.

INDIAN TRAILS.

A sum not to exceed ten dollars was appropriated "to defray the expenses of opening and clearing out the old trace from the head or upper end of Salt Prairie to the lower end of Sni Carte Prairie, and five dollars for opening and cleaning out the old trace from the lower end of Sni Carte Prairie to Ross settlement." Further on in the records we find these orders rescinded, and at the same time Joel Bacon and James Levin were ordered credited with the amount of their road tax for having opened the said "trace." These traces were old Indian trails, but having been deserted for newer ones were unfit for travel.

SUNDRY ACTS.

John Shaw was paid \$5.00 for his services as an interpreter at the October term of the Circuit Court during the trial of two Indians for murder. These were Shonwennekek and Pemesan, who are spoken of in connection with this trial more fully in the chapter upon the criminal record.

Ossian M. Ross was then recommended to the Governor as a suitable person for Justice of the Peace in Pike county. Mr. Ross at this time lived where Lewistown, Fulton county, now stands. He was with one exception the first settler of that county, and was the founder of Lewistown.

There was no jail in the county at this time, and at the October term, 1821, "Nathan Shaw was given \$22.50 for guarding Indian prisoners." These, we presume, were the two Indians referred to above, and who were on trial for murder. The same amount, and for the same purpose, was given to Christopher Long.

Jan. 10, 1822, "Abner Eads, of Peoria, made application for license to keep a tavern in the house where he now resides, which is granted on him paying \$1.50."

Jan. 12, 1822, the Sheriff was paid \$50 for his salary for the year. Mr. Whitney was given \$30 for his services as Circuit Clerk, and \$30 as Clerk of the Commissioners' Court, and \$50 for his salary as Judge of Probate.

Jan. 12, 1822, John Shaw was paid \$8 for locating the county-seat, and Levi Roberts \$4 for like services.

Abraham Beck, Judge of Probate, died, and Jan. 12, 1822, the administrator of his estate was paid \$16.60 as salary while he was Judge.

FIRST INQUEST.

The official papers of the inquest held over the body of James McDonald were ordered filed. McDonald ran a ferry across the Mississippi river at Louisiana. It is supposed he was murdered at his landing during the winter. He was found lying dead upon the ice one day by two men on their way to Louisiana. They went to his ferry, but found him dead, and evidences of a long and severe scuffle all around him, as if he had been struggling for life in a hand-to-hand combat. The tracks of two men led from this place across to Louisiana, and it was generally supposed they were the men who killed McDonald, although nothing in a legal way was ever done with them.

TREASURER'S FIRST REPORT.

The first report made by a County Treasurer of Pike county was made March 5, 1822. We give it in full:

Cash received into the Treasury.....		\$765
Cash paid out under order of Court.....	\$701.28½	
Treasurer's compensation.....	38.25	
		<u>\$739.53½</u>
Balance in Treasury.....		\$25.47

ROSS' TAVERN.

Ossian M. Ross was then granted a license to keep a tavern at his house. He lived where the city of Lewistown now is. The same schedule which regulated other "Public Inns" or "Tavern-Keepers" were adopted to regulate him.

David W. Barnes, O. M. Ross and Daniel Sweetland were appointed trustees of the school section, tp. 5 north, R. 3 east, which

is Lewistown tp., Fulton Co. These gentlemen lived in Lewistown, and were its first settlers.

ELECTION PRECINCTS.

June 5, 1822, the county was divided into three election precincts. All that part of the county lying north of the township lines, between towns 4 and 5 south and west of the Illinois bluffs, and all north of the base line, was the first precinct. Election was ordered in this precinct at the house of O. M. Ross, and that gentleman was appointed judge of election. All that part of the county lying north of township lines between towns 9 and 10 south, and west of Illinois bluffs and north of the base line, was made another precinct, and the "polls ordered opened at the house of Rufus Brown and Daniel Whipple, Leonard Ross and Wm. Ross, judges." "The remainder of the county was made another precinct, and election held at county-seat, and John Shaw, Stephen Dewey and Amos Bancroft, judges."

DAVENPORT'S TAVERN.

June 6, 1822, it was ordered that a license to keep a tavern at or near Fort Armstrong, be granted to George Davenport for \$3.00. This place was on the lower end of Rock Island. Mr. Davenport was the man who kept the trading post at Fort Armstrong, and in honor of him Davenport, Iowa, was named. The generous Commissioners permitted Davenport to charge higher rates for "entertainment" than they did those nearer to the borders of civilization.

NEW COMMISSIONERS.

An election was held in August, 1822, for selecting three new Commissioners. Those chosen were David Dutton, James M. Seeley and Ossian M. Ross. Much trouble appears to have grown out of this election, as we find the election of the three honorable gentlemen was contested, and evidently very strongly, too. The contestants were Ebenezer Smith, James Nixon and William Metz. The case was appealed to the Circuit Court, Judge John Reynolds presiding. He decided in favor of the contestants. We cannot tell upon what grounds they contested the rights of Dutton, Seeley and Ross to take their seats as Commissioners, but from what we can glean from the indefinite records they did not comply with the law in taking the oath of office, as the contestants claimed. These were merely technical grounds, but the law must be complied with to the letter. Smith, Nixon and Metz held a term of Court Sept. 3 and 4, 1822, but transacted no business of importance. The other gentlemen called Court for Oct. 10, but no quorum was present. Another session was held Oct. 24, Commissioners Dutton and Seeley being present. We find recorded upon the following day "a certificate of the Hon. John Reynolds setting forth

the result of the contested election." This decision was the result of a second hearing of the case by the Judge, and is as follows:

"State of Illinois, ss:—Upon a second and full examination of the documents transmitted to me in relation to the contested election of the Sheriff, Coroner and County Commissioners for the county of Pike; and being satisfied that the certificates heretofore given by me of the election of Rigdon C. Fenton as Sheriff, Joel Bacon as Coroner and Ebenezer Smith, William Metz and James Nixon as County Commissioners, was given without sufficient consideration, I do hereby revoke the said certificates, and do now certify that Leonard Ross was duly elected Sheriff, Daniel Whipple, Coroner, and James M. Seeley, David Dutton and Ossian M. Ross County Commissioners for Pike county in said State.

"Given under my hand and seal this 4th day of September, 1822.

"JOHN REYNOLDS,

"Justice of the Supreme Court of said State, and presiding in the first Judicial Circuit."

Thus, after a long and hotly contested trial, the Judge reversed his former decision and reinstated Seeley, Dutton and Ross, as well as the Sheriff and Coroner, whom he had decided were not legally and rightfully entitled to hold the positions to which they claimed they had been elected.

CLERK'S OFFICE.

We find the following quaint item on record, which is in reference to renting an office for the County and Circuit clerks. "John Shaw, having proposed to lease the county the building in Coles' Grove, adjoining the one now occupied by Rigdon C. Fenton, for the term of one year, to be occupied as a Clerk's office, for the sum of 6½ cents, and to be repaired by the county, under the direction of said Shaw, and to suit his convenience."

COUNTY-SEAT MOVED TO ATLAS.

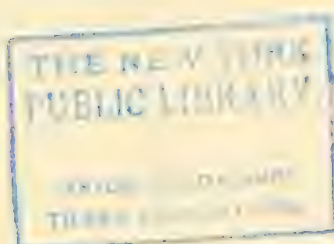
Evidently a little rivalry had sprung up between the settlements at Atlas and Coles' Grove, the latter of which had been the county-seat up to this time (1823). Atlas was the most important town in the county, and it became ambitious to have the county buildings located there, which it finally secured. Pursuant to an act of the Legislature, approved Dec. 30, 1822, "to fix upon and locate the permanent seat of justice for Pike county," the commission appointed made their report at the March term of the Commissioners' Court, 1823, and presented a deed from William Ross and Rufus Brown for one acre of land, which was given as an inducement for the county to locate its seat of justice there. The report reads as follows:

"The Commissioners appointed to fix upon and locate the permanent seat of justice of Pike county have attended to the services assigned them, and do report that they have fixed the permanent



James W. Williams

GRIGGSVILLE



seat of justice of said county upon section 27, town 6 south, range 5 west, and have taken a deed of the proprietor of one acre of land on which to erect the public buildings, which is particularly described in said deed, and that they have named the seat of justice Atlas.

“JOHN M. SMITH,
“DANIEL MOORE,
“DANIEL SHINN.”

NEW COMMISSIONER.

An election was held March 18, 1823, to select a County Commissioner to fill vacancy occasioned by O. M. Ross, resigning. The county of Fulton, where Mr. Ross lived, having just been formed, and he chosen Sheriff, Amos Bancroft was elected to fill the vacancy.

DIFFICULTY IN SELECTING COUNTY-SEAT.

It appears that some dissatisfaction arose from the selection made by the Commissioners for a county-seat. We presume that the feeling was then as now in this and all other counties. More than one place, settlement or town, think it is the most suitable and proper place for the county-seat. In relation to the difficulty at this time we find the following statement on record: “Nicholas Hanson and Leonard Ross presented a report of certain persons appointed by an act of the Legislature as Commissioners to locate the permanent seat of justice for Pike county, and moved to have said report filed and recorded, which said motion for the reasons following: 1st, The authority given by the act aforesaid was a special joint authority and should have been strictly pursued; 2d, It happens that but three out of five Commissioners acted in the location of the county-seat, when the law gave no power to a majority to act; 3d, That said Commissioners did not return and present their report at or before the time prescribed by law for the return of said report; 4th, That the legal and qualified County Commissioners were in session at the time prescribed by law for the return of said report. And for the reasons aforesaid this Court does adjudge and decide that the proceedings of said Commissioners to locate the permanent county-seat of Pike county are void, and that the temporary seat of justice of said county still remains at Coles' Grove.”

This decision was finally reversed, as seen from the following order made at the June term of the Court in 1824: “The doings of this Court at a special term held on 26, 27 and 28 of January last, and also doings of this Court at last March term be, and the same are hereby, confirmed and established, except a contract entered into with John Shaw for the purpose of leasing a house, the rent of which was 6½ cents, in Coles' Grove, which contract is by mutual consent released and dissolved; and also an order of adjudication respecting the county-seat, which order is revoked and rescinded.”

Thus, according to the selection made by the commission appointed for that purpose, the county-seat was moved from Coles' Grove, now in Calhoun county, to Atlas.

COUNTY DIVIDED INTO TOWNSHIPS.

Upon the 28th of January, 1824, the county of Pike was divided into three townships by the Court, as follows: That part commencing at the mouth of the Illinois river, thence up the said river to the north line of the first tier of sections above the north line of town 8 south, thence running on said line west to the Mississippi river, thence down said river to place of beginning, constituted Coles' Grove township. That part embraced within the boundary beginning at the northeast corner of section 36 of township 7 south, on range line between ranges 4 and 5 west, thence along said range line north to the north line of the county, thence west to the Mississippi river, thence down said river to a point directly west of the place of beginning, thence to the place of beginning, which composed Atlas township. That part of the county within the following limits was known as Franklin township: Commencing on the Illinois river one mile north of the north line of township 8 south, thence up the said river to the base line, thence along said line to the range line between ranges 4 and 5 west, thence south running on the said range line to the northwest corner of section 31, of town 7 south, and range 4 west, thence along the north line of said section 31, and said first tier of sections north of town 8 south, to the place of beginning, together with all of the attached part of Pike county lying north of the aforesaid boundaries.

Thus it will be seen that these were exceedingly large townships. They embraced several counties, and extended over one of the fairest portions of this great State. These divisions were made for the convenience of the settlers in voting, making roads, etc., yet from the extended size of each township we can see that many of the early voters had to travel many miles to cast his ballot.

FEARLESS COMMISSIONERS.

During the year the Commissioners pursued the even tenor of their way, granting petitions for roads, ferries, tavern licenses and election precincts; appointing and removing officers with an inflexibility of purpose that is really amusing. When they investigated a matter there were no palliating circumstances to screen the delinquent, but the judicial guillotine cut off official heads with a refreshing impartiality. Negligent officers feared the power of the "triple C" more than Damocles feared the hair-suspended sword. They simply and plainly said "Go," and the official hesitated not but went at once, and that was the end of it.

In reference to this subject we find the following quaint document on record under date of July 29, 1824:

"It appearing to this Court that the Clerk for some time past has not resided at the county-seat, nor kept the records and papers belonging to the county at this place; and the Court having considered the facts and the law arising upon the case, does adjudge and determine that the said office of Clerk is now vacant, and that for the aforesaid cause James W. Whitney, the Clerk, be and is hereby removed from office."

We suppose that Whitney remained at Coles' Grove after the county-seat had been removed to Atlas, and the inconveniences of having the county offices and officials scattered over the country in that wise would not be endured longer by the strict, law-abiding Court.

The Court assembled upon the following day, and not yet having selected a clerk, appointed Mr. Whitney Clerk *pro tem*. It appears that the Commissioners had nothing personally against Mr. Whitney, for the very next act of the Court was to recommend him to the Governor as a fit and proper person to be appointed County Surveyor, to fill the vacancy having occurred by the removal of Stephen Dewey out of the county. This man Dewey, the first Surveyor of Pike county, laid out the town of Lewistown, Fulton county, where he shortly afterward removed and served for many years as Circuit and County Clerk, and did efficient work in the organization and establishment of that county.

It appears that the Court could find no suitable person to take charge of the Clerk's office, for upon July 30, two days after Mr. Whitney was so summarily removed from office, he was re-instated. Perhaps a compromise was made between the Court and Mr. Whitney. It is more than likely that he was compelled to move to the county-seat in order to receive again the patronage of the Court. He served until April 27, 1825, when he resigned and George W. Britton was appointed in his stead. Whitney was indicted for malfeasance in office, and the suit was withdrawn on condition he would resign.

NEW JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

At the September term, 1824, in compliance with a petition from the citizens on and near Fever river (now Galena) and the lead mines, John Connelly, Moses Meeker and John S. Miller were recommended as proper persons for the Governor to commission Justices of the Peace of Pike county. These men were the very earliest settlers in northern Illinois, and of whom we speak more fully in a former chapter. April 27 of the following year Chas. D. St. Traine was recommended for the same office.

COURT-HOUSE.

The little temporary log court-house first built in Atlas soon became too small to accommodate the Court and county officers, so the

building of a new court-house was discussed and determined upon by the honorable Court, as is evinced by the following order :

“ Notice is hereby given that on the 25th day of June instant, at the court-house in Atlas, Pike county, Illinois, at 2 o'clock, p. m., will be let to the lowest bidder the building of a court-house so far as is hereinafter expressed: To be 40x30 feet on the floor and 20 feet high, two stories; to be built of brick, the two side walls below to be one and a half brick thick, the other walls to be one brick thick. The outside to be finished complete with doors and windows; the lower floor to be laid with brick or tile, fire-places and partitions, except the partition of the grand jury room, to be done with a plain wooden cornice. The Commissioners reserve one bid for the county. Plans to be shown and further particulars made known at time and place of sale.

“ N. B.—County orders to be given to undertakers on interest until paid. It is proposed to give the job of procuring the stone and mortar for building separate from the other part or parts, all of which is to be completed by the first day of January, A. D. 1827. Sufficient securities will be required.”

The contract for furnishing stone and mortar was struck off to Daniel Shinn and Joseph Petty for \$200. The main contract was given to Leonard and William Ross at \$1,260.

It appears, however, that the building of this fine structure was never carried to completion. The building rose in its magnificent proportions only in the visions of the honorable Commissioners. It was evidently too fine and expensive for the times. They rented an office for the County and Circuit Clerks, which in the winter of 1830-'31 burned down.

Nothing further was done, according to the records, toward the building of a new court-house until April 7, 1829, when the subject was again before the Court for its consideration. The Court then ordered the contract for the erection of a building of the following dimensions and description to be let: “ Said house to be 30 feet long by 18 feet wide, to be two stories high,—the lower one nine feet and the upper one eight feet high. To be covered and enclosed in a good, workmanlike manner. To leave and case two outside doors in the lower story, and also six windows in the same, and six windows in the upper story. To put in joists and sleepers for the upper and lower floors, putting them down loose so as to serve as floors. To be underpinned with six pillars, to be substantially made of stone, placing one at each corner of the house and one under each side in the middle; all to be done in a good, workmanlike manner. The undertaker to give bond with good and sufficient security in double the sum at which the same shall be stricken off for prompt and faithful performance of his contract. The contractor shall receive his pay out of the first moneys which shall come into the treasury not otherwise appropriated.”

The records continue as follows: “ The court next proceeded to sell the building of said court-house to the lowest bidder, and after sufficient notice was given thereof, and the same for a long time exposed, it was stricken off to James Rice for the sum of \$493, that being the lowest sum bid therefor.”

James Rice failed to furnish the required security for the faithful

performance of his contract, and accordingly June 1, 1829, the Sheriff was ordered to again "put up at public auction and sell the building of the same to the lowest bidder, with the addition to the former plan of six feet in length and six feet in breadth." They further altered the plans upon the 6th of June, upon which day they met for the purpose of letting the contract for building it. They made the following alterations: "There shall be ten stone pillars, 18 inches above the surface of the ground, six windows in the lower story with 16 lights in each window, 8 by 10, and 8 windows in upper story with 12 lights in each window, 8 by 10."

The contract was "struck off" to Elisha Petty for \$600. William Ross went upon his bond for \$1,200. Mr. Petty was subsequently allowed \$42.28 for extra work.

The court-house was accepted by the Court Sept. 7, 1829.

COUNTY-SEAT RE-LOCATED.

It appears that the location of the county-seat at Atlas was not entirely satisfactory to every person, as we find an election was held in March, 1827, to select commissioners to re-locate the county-seat. David Dutton, Joel Meacham and William Meredith were chosen for this work. That any definite move was made by these gentlemen toward selecting another site for the county-seat we are not aware; the records are silent as to anything done by these gentlemen. By the year 1832 the subject of changing the county-seat from Atlas, however, was freely discussed. It was desired to have it more centrally located. The Legislature of 1832-'3 appointed a commission to re-locate the county-seat. These gentlemen made their report in April 13, 1833, which is as follows:

"We, the undersigned, having been appointed commissioners to change and re-locate the seat of justice of the county of Pike by the Legislature of the State of Illinois, by an act approved Feb. 22, 1833, beg leave to report to your honorable body now in session, that after being duly sworn in conformity with said act, did, on the 9th day of April, 1833, enter upon the duties assigned us by said act, by examination of said county of Pike, having a due regard to the present as well as the future settlement and prospective growth of said county, have selected and located the southeast quarter of section 24, in township 5 south, and range 4 west of the fourth principal meridian, as the county-seat of the county of Pike, said county-seat to be known and designated by the name of Pittsfield.

"April 17, 1833.

"SAMUEL ALEXANDER.
"EARL PEIRCE.
"JOHN W. STERNE."

Each of these gentlemen was paid \$36 for his services.

The town was platted and a sale of lots held April 15, 1833. The records proceed as follows: "The amount of notes and cash, after paying Wm. Ross, Esq., \$200 borrowed of him to enter the quarter section on which the town of Pittsfield is located; the expenses to Alexander Peirce and Sterne \$108, for locating said seat of justice; also, for advertising sale of lots, paying for the survey of the same, making plat and all the expenses of the Commissioners'

Court, which have accrued in and about the location, sale of lots, laying off the town, etc., leaves the amount of \$901.88, which sum is delivered over to the Treasurer as a special fund for the purpose of erecting public buildings." Thus it will be seen that the county purchased the land upon which the business and much of the residence portion of the town of Pittsfield now stands for the sum of \$200. The new town having been surveyed, large hard-wood stakes were driven, designating the corner of each lot, and being also the only guide to the location of streets.

April 15 was the day appointed for the first sale of lots at public auction. The settlers assembled from all parts of the county upon the site of the proposed village, each anxious to become the owner of a town lot. This and subsequent sales were held, and lots seem to have met with a ready sale at fair prices, which is the best evidence that the pioneers were not only enthusiastic in sentiment in relation to the bright prospects and future greatness of the town they were building, but were also willing to lend all the material aid in their power to the consummation of the desired end.

Another sale of lots was held Oct. 28, 1833, from which the county realized \$1,150.74 cash, and notes to the amount of \$876.73. Another sale was held June 4, 1834, when 38 lots were sold, realizing \$1,060 cash, after deducting \$67 as expenses, and \$704 worth of notes. Another sale was had Monday, May 2, 1836, when 102 lots were sold for \$9,354.50. Another, Oct. 6, 1837, when 28 lots brought \$4,110.

THE CLERK RESIGNS.

The following document appears upon pages 121 and 122 of 2d volume of County Commissioners' Court records. It is the resignation of William Ross, as Clerk. He had served the county in that capacity faithfully and ably for a decade, and now as he is about to leave he writes his old associates the following resignation:

ATLAS, Sept. 1, 1834

To the Hon. Benj. Barney, Geo. W. Hinman and Andrew Phillips, County Commissioners for the County of Pike, and State of Illinois :

GENTLEMEN:—The period will soon arrive in which it will become my duty to resign to you the office I hold on the appointment of your Court, on account of my having been elected a member of the next General Assembly of this State. To hold both offices is incompatible with the Constitution of our State and contrary to my wishes. I will therefore for the purpose of giving the Court time to select my successor, propose to make this my resignation of the office of Clerk of your Court, to take effect on the 25th day of November, 1834.

In doing this, I beg of you to do me the justice to be assured that in presenting myself as a candidate at the late election, which has terminated in the necessity of my withdrawing my services from you, it is not without a strict regard to all the considerations which I conceive bind a dutiful citizen to his country. I have been influenced by no ambitious motives or self-aggrandizement; but my sole object has been to restore and sustain the dignity of our country.

Permit me here to remark that it is a source of great pleasure to me that during a period of about ten years which I have had the honor to serve this county in several important offices, I have been so fortunate as to discharge those duties to the satisfaction of my fellow-citizens generally.

Relying upon the guidance of that Being which controls the destinies of man, I

hope and trust that I may be permitted to retain that continuation of confidence which has been so recently manifested toward me until my latest breath.

With sentiments of great personal consideration,

I remain, yours sincerely,

W. Ross, C. C. C. C. P. C.

AD QUOD DAMNUM.

This was a process to secure a mill site. In those early times the milling of the country was of no little importance. Mills were of such great public necessity that they were permitted to be located upon any person's land, if the miller thought the site desirable. Sites along the streams were selected for water-power. A person looking for a mill-site would follow up and down the stream for the desired location, and when found he would go before the Commissioners' Court and secure a writ of *ad quod damnum*. This would enable the miller to have the adjoining land officially examined and the amount of damage for making the dam was secured.

The old records contained numerous applications for these writs. We quote one only as a specimen of others:

"On application of Wm. Ross, and previous notice having been given of his intention, by publication on the door of the court-house for four weeks preceding the sitting of the Court, it is ordered that a writ of *ad quod damnum* issue, directed to the Sheriff of the county, commanding him to summon twelve good and lawful men of his county to meet on the southeast quarter of section 18, in township 6 south, and range 5 west, to locate and set apart by metes and bounds so much of the said quarter section, not exceeding three acres, as they shall think necessary for the purpose of erecting a dam across the Sny Carte for a water grist and aw-mill."

FIRST COURT-HOUSE AT PITTSFIELD.

The county-seat having been re-located, a town laid out, lots sold, business houses and dwellings being erected, it became the duty of the Court to have a court-house built in the new town. Accordingly, Tuesday, June 4, 1833, the contract for building a court-house at Pittsfield was let to Israel N. Burtt, he agreeing to erect the structure for \$1,095. This he speedily did, and the old building still stands upon the street at the corner of the alley, facing and just north of the Public Square. It is a frame building, in a good state of preservation, and is occupied by Mr. Heck as a bakery and grocery.

PRESENT COURT-HOUSE.

Two years had scarcely rolled by ere the building of a new court-house was begun to be agitated. Some of the more aristocratic thought the county should have a finer court edifice, one more in keeping with the wealth and progress of the county. It is true the county had grown rapidly in population and wealth. Notice, therefore, was given by the Court that plans for a new building would be received. Upon the 5th day of February, 1836, the Court accepted the plans that were presented by Benjamin L. Osborne, and gave him a premium of \$20 for the plans.

The county not owning desirable ground, as it was thought, upon which to locate the contemplated structure, the Court appointed James Johnson, James D. Morrison and William Watson agents to procure by purchase or exchange a suitable piece of ground. This committee accordingly procured of Daniel B. Bush a part of lot 6, block 5, being the whole front of said lot upon the Public Square, running back 100 feet, for which they gave Mr. Bush a part of lot 8, block 5. This location was not satisfactory to all parties, and quite a bitter war arose as to where the court-house should stand. It was at last decided that it should be located upon the center of the Public Square.

At the September term, 1836, Wm. Ross, Uriah Brown and James Johnson were appointed agents upon the part of the county to contract for the erection of a court-house, "said building to be placed in the center of the Public Square, and not to cost over \$15,000." These gentlemen entered into contract with Benjamin T. Osborne, George D. Foot and Judson Clement for the erection of the court-house for the sum of \$15,000. Daniel D. White, Henry Caswell and Lyman Beeman were appointed a committee to superintend its erection.

The construction of the court-house was pushed rapidly on, and Dec. 8, 1838, it was delivered over to the Sheriff, though in an unfinished condition. It was used for court purposes in this way for a time before completion. By June, 1839, it was completed, and Foot, Clement and Osborne were paid the balance due them in county orders, upon which the county paid 12 per cent. interest.

This structure still stands and is in use to-day. It is located in the center of a small square, which is set with many large and beautiful trees. The main upper room is used for circuit court purposes. Besides this room there are two other smaller ones, one of which is occupied by the State's Attorney, the other a jury room. Upon the main floor there is a hall-way running through the building from north to south. Upon either side of this are offices for the county officials. Upon the west side are the County Judges, Sheriff's and School Superintendent's offices, and upon the opposite side are the offices of the County Treasurer and Surveyor.

This building when erected was among the finest and largest court-houses in the West, and for many years it stood foremost among the public buildings of Illinois, and was pointed to with pride, not only by the citizens of Pike county, but by those throughout Central Illinois. It stood as a monument of the enterprise of the pioneers of this section, and was one of the grandest evidences of the prosperity of the newly settled State. It stands to-day as solid as when first built. Every stone and brick is in its place, and every timber has stood the storms of nearly half a century unshaken. Around this old building cluster pleasant recollections of the long-ago. Within its storm-beaten walls have been heard pleas as rich in eloquence as were ever presented to judge or jury. Within those old walls, made sacred by time and the memories of

some of the grandest characters and most gifted men known in the history of Illinois, many a scene full of historic interest has occurred, which, could we accurately picture, would be read more as a romance than prosaic history. What numbers of trembling and downcast prisoners have stood before the learned tribunal within the old upper room, to plead "Guilty," or "Not Guilty!" Then the long, hotly-contested trial came; witnesses examined and cross-examined; the wrangle and wordy wars between the lawyers; the appeal to the jury and addresses, which for logic, eloquence, touching, sympathetic eloquence, have not been excelled in all the broad land. How many times have the twelve jurors, sworn to be impartial, filed into their little secret room, to consult and decide the fate of the prisoner at the bar! Then how often have the joyous words come forth, "Not Guilty!" But, again, how very many have stood before the Judge to hear in measured tones their sentence! Sometimes it was thought Justice was outraged; that the Judge, jury and Prosecuting Attorney had prostituted their high positions, violated their sworn duty, and made easy the escape for culprits; yet, taking it all in all, the goddess of justice has shed no more tears over insults to her holy and righteous charge here than she has at any other judgment-bar in the State. Law and justice have almost always been vindicated, and the offender punished.

Could these old walls speak and tell us of the eloquent and effective pleadings of Lincoln, Baker, Richardson, McDougal, Browning, Bushnell, Manning, Walker and others, or of the learned decisions of Douglas, Young, Thomas and Walker, that they have listened to, how eagerly we would seek them! We do not forget that at the present time justice is as swiftly vindicated as ever before; that the Pike county Bar is at its maximum in point of legal ability. It takes the mazes of time to add the luster of fame to the labors and character of most men. That which is of the past, or of the future, we are wont to believe possesses more merit than that which we have with us. Thus it is with the legal lights of to-day.

Just west of the court-house and within the Court Square stands the "fire-proof." This building contains the offices of the Circuit and County Clerks, and was erected in 1854. It was first ordered built upon the northwest corner of the Square, but that order was rescinded and it was decided to erect it "near the west gate of the Public Square, upon the south side of the walk, the south side ranging with the south side of the court-house, the west end 24 feet from the fence of the Public Square."

FENCE AROUND THE SQUARE.

Speaking of the fence around the Public Square calls to mind an order of the Court of June, 1845, giving the President and Trustees of Pittsfield permission to fence the Public Square and plant within the enclosure ornamental or shade trees. Heretofore, we presume, there was neither fence nor shrubbery in the vicinity of the court-house, save the hazel-brush that stood in its native

growth within the Square. Here, we are told that Wm. R. Peters often fed his cattle.

We find in the records of the Board of Supervisors that in April, 1854, that body appropriated \$200, on condition that the town of Pittsfield should appropriate a like amount, to build a fence around the Public Square, "ten feet inside of present fence, and put hitching posts where the fence stood."

FIRST JAIL AT PITTSFIELD.

Necessarily, as faithful historians, we are compelled to mar the pleasant progress of this chapter by reference to prison bars. It seems as the county advanced in wealth and population the evil principle kept pace with it; and as immaculate and good as the pioneer fathers undoubtedly were, even among them there were wicked and vicious characters. The old log jail at Atlas never was a very strong or secure one, and prisoners were continually escaping. When the county-seat was moved to Pittsfield, it was determined to build a good, substantial jail. Accordingly the contract for building a jail was let to M. E. Rattan, March 5, 1835, for a prison to cost \$3,889. The building was to be 28x36 in size, two stories high, and to be made of stone. It appears that considerable time was employed in its erection, for we find it was not received by the county until June, 1839, when Mr. Rattan was allowed \$300 for the extra work performed.

A NEW REGIME IN CHOOSING COMMISSIONERS.

Heretofore the terms of office of all three of the Commissioners had expired at the same time, being elected for two years; but in 1838 a new rule was adopted, in compliance with an act of the Legislature. Now they were to be elected for three years and one retire every year, thus leaving two experienced men in office. For the first terms, however, one of them should serve only one year, another two, and the third three years. On convening at the fall term of this year they drew lots to decide the term each should serve. Three pieces of paper, upon which were written "one year," "two years," "three years," respectively, were thrown together, and each Commissioner drew one. John W. Burch drew "one year," Alfred Grubb, "two years," and John Neeley "three years."

POOR FARM.

At the December term, 1843, the Court provided a farm for the poor of the county, and instead of "letting out" or "selling" the paupers as heretofore, they were obliged to go to that farm. The first pauper of whom we find mention on the records was Joseph Moore. He died in June, 1830. Green Street was the next one mentioned.

LAST MEETINGS.

The Commissioners' Court continued to manage the affairs of the county until 1849, when the new Constitution of the State went into effect, which abolished this time-honored Court. Before adjourning finally, however, it ordered a vote to be taken for or against township organization, and then adjourned till "court in course," but never re-assembled.



CHAPTER V.

GEOLOGY.*

A large proportion of the upland of Pike county was originally heavily timbered, but there are several small prairies in the central and northern portions. It is a well-watered county, and the valley of the Mississippi is from 8 to 12 miles wide, most of it lying on the Illinois side. More than one-fifth of the area of the county lies in this valley. The general level of the uplands may be estimated at from 200 to 300 feet above the great water courses, with no very well-defined water-shed. The soil on the timbered lands is generally a chocolate-colored clay loam, becoming lighter in color on the banks of the streams and in the vicinity of the river bluffs.

The geological structure of this county is somewhat peculiar, and the strata exposed within its limits comprise the upper part of the Niagara limestone, the whole series of Lower Carboniferous limestones except the Chester group, and a limited thickness of Coal Measures, with the usual surface deposits of Loess and Drift. The most northerly outcrop of Devonian beds is in Calhoun county. The Loess and Drift measure 40 to 100 feet in thickness in Pike county, the Coal Measures 20 to 60, St. Louis limestone one to 30, Keokuk group 100 to 125, Burlington limestone 150 to 200, Kinderhook 100 to 120, and the Niagara limestone one to 50.

The Niagara limestone is found only in the southwest part of the county, where its main outcrop is at the base of the bluffs between Rockport and the south line of the county and for a short distance up Six-Mile creek. It contains a few fossils at the outcrop near Pleasant Hill, among which are Trilobites and a few shells. At Mr. Wells' place, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 17, Pleasant Hill township, the buff-colored magnesia beds of this group are exposed about 10 feet in thickness, and the rock has been quarried for building-stone. On the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8 there is an exposure of about 22 feet of this limestone, the lower 10 feet being a gray, even-bedded limestone, and the upper 12 feet a buff-colored magnesian

*Abstracted from State Geological Report by Prof. A. H. Worthen.

rock, closely resembling the rock from the Grafton quarries. It is the prevailing rock at Pleasant Hill, where it forms a limestone bench about 30 feet high, above the road, at the base of the bluffs. Two miles north of Pleasant Hill, on a branch of Six-Mile creek, the upper part of this limestone is exposed in the bed of the creek.

KINDERHOOK GROUP.

One of the best exposures of this group in this county is just above Kinderhook: whence the name. It is at the point of the bluff, and comprises 20 feet of Loess, 15 of Burlington limestone, 6 of thin-bedded, fine-grained limestone, 36 of thin-bedded sandstone and sandy shales, and 40 feet of clay and sandy shales, partly hidden. Fossil shells are found in the sandstone. This group is also well exposed at Rockport and two miles below Atlas, and somewhat exposed at the base of the Illinois river bluffs. Almost everywhere in the county the Burlington limestone overlies the group, which determines the topographical features of the region also underlaid by the shales and gritstones of the group.

BURLINGTON LIMESTONE.

This limestone forms the bed rock over fully one-half the uplands. It is from 50 to 100 feet in thickness, and its best exposures are among the river bluffs. It is a rather coarse-grained, gray stone, interspersed with brown layers, and is largely composed of the fossilized remains of crinoids and mollusks. In the Mississippi bluff, near the north line of the county, 40 feet or more of the lower portion of this limestone is exposed, forming the upper escarpment of the bluff, and consisting of alternate beds of gray and brown limestone, usually in regular and tolerably thick beds. It has fossils, and has been extensively quarried on Big Blue creek for building purposes. On the eastern side of the county the most northerly outcrop of this limestone is near Griggsville Landing, where the cherty beds of the upper division of this rock are exposed at the base of the bluff. The outcrop here is about 50 feet thick. It appears about the same at Montezuma, and is seen exposed at points all along these bluffs. It is well exposed on Bay creek, forming the main portion of the bluffs along this stream from near Pittsfield to the southeast corner of the county. It is the most important of all the limestones exposed in this county, both as regards extent of exposure and its economical value. As a building stone it is not equal to the magnesian beds of the Niagara group, as found near Pleasant Hill, but is nevertheless very durable. It can be found over half the county.

KEOKUK GROUP.

This group lies just above the Burlington limestone, and outcrops over a large portion of the northern and northeastern parts of the county, where it is frequently found immediately beneath

the Coal Measures. The St. Louis group, which should properly intervene, was worn away before the coal epoch. It consists of light gray and bluish gray cherty limestones at the base, which closely resemble the upper beds of the Burlington limestone. Some of the limestone strata are as crinoidal in their structure as the Burlington, but they are usually more bluish gray in color. There is usually a series of cherty beds, 10 to 30 feet in thickness, separating the main limestones of the two groups, which may properly be regarded as transitional. The upper division consists of lime-clay shales and thin-bedded limestones, containing geodes lined with crystallized quartz, chalcedony, calcite, dolomite, crystals of zinc blende and iron pyrites. The pyrites is usually in minute crystals implanted on quartz.

This division may be seen a mile and a half southeast of Griggsville, and where it first appears beneath the Coal Measures the geodes are imbedded in a ferruginous sandstone, which perhaps represents the conglomerate usually lying at the base of the Coal Measures. This indicates that before or during the formation of this conglomerate the shales originally inclosing the geodes were swept away, and the geodes were then enclosed in sand which subsequently hardened. These geode-bearing limestones are exposed near Perry Springs, where the waters derive their mineral ingredients from these beds. At Chambersburg, the limestones of this group form the bed of McGee's creek. Other prominent exposures of these limestones are at Griggsville Landing, on Hadley's creek, near Huntley's coal-bank, etc. From this stratum much good building stone has been quarried.

ST. LOUIS GROUP.

On the banks of McGee's creek only are indications of the presence of this group. The beds exposed here consist of brown magnesian limestone and shales, 20 to 30 feet thick. A mile and a half northwest of Perry quarries have been opened in these beds, and about three miles north of Perry Springs they are again exposed, overlaid by shale, the whole being about 20 feet in thickness.

COAL MEASURES.

The coal formation occupies but a limited area in the central and northern portions of this county, underlying the whole of New Salem township, and a portion only of the four surrounding townships. The thickness does not probably exceed 60 feet. The following are the principal points where coal has been dug in Pike county:

Huntley's, N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, Hadley township; coal 16 to 24 inches thick, overlaid by about 6 inches of black shale.

Huntley's new bank, N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 10, Hadley township; bed 6 feet thick, with a parting of clay shale in the middle, about 2 inches in thickness. The coal in the upper part of this seam is rather soft, and contains considerable iron bisulphide. The lower division

affords a harder and better coal and rests upon a gray fire clay 2 feet or more in thickness.

Three miles east of Barry coal has been dug on a small branch south of the Philadelphia road; and a mile further south there is a blue clay shale 25 to 30 feet thick exposed along the creek which intersects the river bluffs near New Canton. It contains septaria and tuten-mergel, and closely resembles the shale over the coal at Huntley's mine.

From this point the western boundary of the Coal Measures trends southeastwardly to Houseworth's coal bank, two miles and a half northwest of Pittsfield, on N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 16, Pittsfield township. Coal about 18 inches thick, overlaid by about three feet of dark blue shale, passing upward into sandy shale 10 feet more.

Four miles west of Griggsville, coal is found on Mr. Dunham's place. It is 14 to 20 inches thick, overlaid by about two feet of fossiliferous black shale. This seam of coal outcrops on S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11, same township, and in the ravines between Griggsville and Philadelphia, via New Salem.

A half mile south of Griggsville coal has also been worked, the seam being 18 to 24 inches thick.

On Lazarus Ross' place, a mile and a half northwest of Perry Springs, some indications of coal may be seen in the bluffs of the middle fork of McGee's creek.

QUATERNARY SYSTEM.

A broad belt of alluvial bottom lands, 6 to 12 miles wide, skirts the whole western border of Pike county. The deposit consists of alternations of clay, sand and loam, in quite regular strata, but of variable thickness. The soil is exceedingly fertile, and where they are above high water, they constitute the most productive and valuable lands in the county. A large proportion of this land was originally prairie, but now there are many belts of heavy timber skirting the small streams intersecting these bottoms.

On the east side of the county there is very little bottom land from the south line of the county to the north line of Flint township, where it begins to widen, and thence to the north line of the county the Illinois bottoms are 2 to 5 miles wide; but they are too low and wet for cultivation. A portion of them are heavily timbered with cottonwood, sycamore, soft maple, elm, ash, hackberry, honey locust, linden, black walnut, water oak, hickory, etc.

LOESS.

The river bluffs on both sides of the county are capped with this formation, which ranges from 10 to 60 feet or more. It always overlies the Drift, where both are present, and hence is of more recent origin. It generally consists of buff or brown marly clays or sands, usually stratified, and often so coherent as to remain in vertical walls 20 or 30 feet high when cut through. From 75 to

80 per cent. of it is silica, 10 to 15 per cent. alumina and iron peroxide, 3 to 4 per cent. lime, and 1 to 2 per cent. magnesia. In the vicinity of Chambersburg the Loess is 60 to 70 feet thick. Everywhere it furnishes a light, porous sub-soil, which is admirably adapted to the growth of fruit trees, vines and small fruits. In some places it contains a variety of fossil shells which present the usual bleached and water-worn appearance of the dead shells of our ponds and bayous. It also affords a variety of chalky lumps and masses which assume many imitative forms, as of potatoes and the disks called "clay-stones" in New England. It also gives origin to the bald knobs so frequently met with along the river bluffs, and is often rounded into natural mounds which have been very generally used by the Indians as burial places. The bones of extinct animals are often found in the marly beds of this formation, along with land and fresh-water shells.

DRIFT.

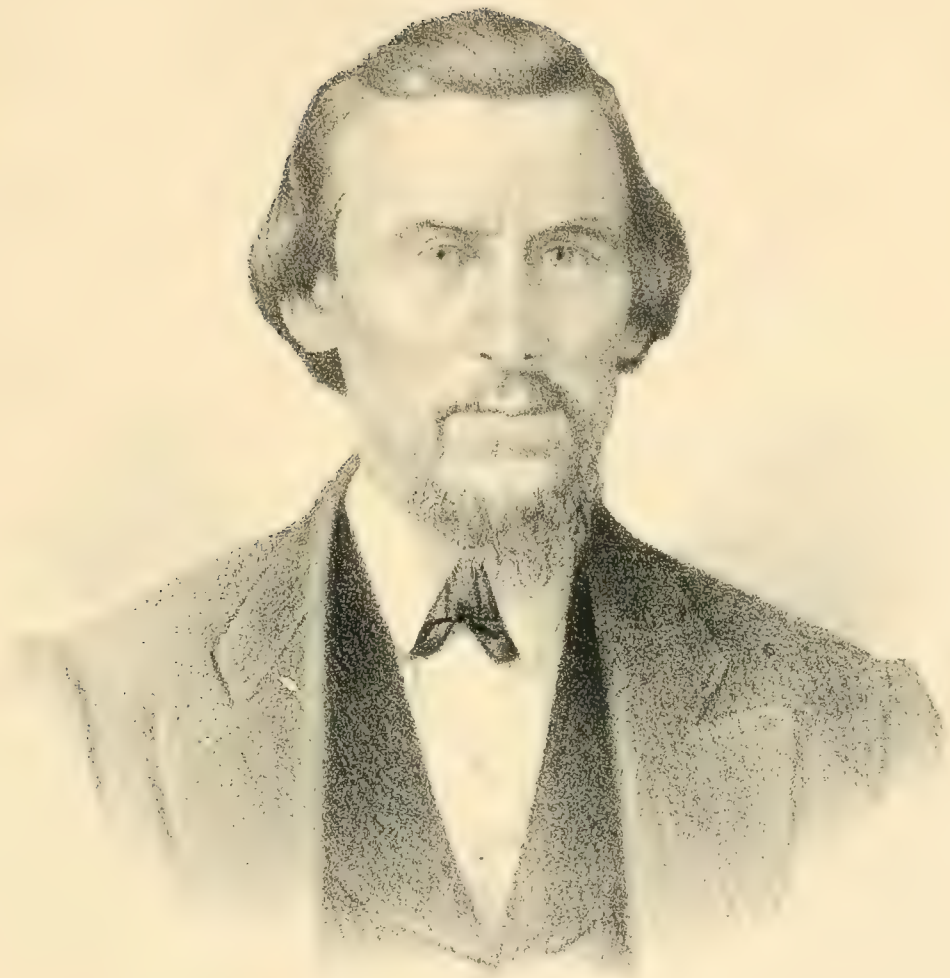
This deposit consists of variously colored clays containing gravel and boulders. It underlies the Loess, and hence is not visible along the bluffs. In the interior of the county it is often penetrated by well-diggers. It thins out toward the bluffs. At the base of the Drift near Barry there is a bed of clean, yellow flint gravel, partially cemented by iron oxide into a ferruginous conglomerate.

ECONOMICAL GEOLOGY.

Pike county has an abundance of building stone. The Niagara limestone near Pleasant Hill furnishes a buff magnesian rock, in very regular beds, fully equal in quality to that of Grafton and Joliet. Part of the stone in the public-school building at Pittsfield was brought from Joliet, while stone just as good and beautiful was outcropping within ten miles of that town. "A want of the knowledge of this fact," says Mr. Worthen, "has probably cost the citizens of Pike county far more than their proportion of the entire cost of the geological survey of Illinois."

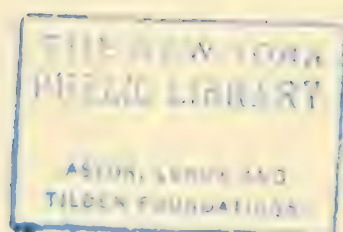
The Burlington limestone, which outcrops over a wide area in this county, will furnish an unlimited supply of excellent building stone. It is probably not less than 150 feet thick. The more flinty portions are the best material for macadamizing roads. Near Montezuma is a 10-foot bed of excellent dimension stone. Similar beds are exposed on Big Blue creek four miles southeast of Pittsfield, where they are 40 feet thick, containing masses two to four feet in thickness. On the west side of the county it forms an almost continuous outcrop, 10 to 40 feet thick, along the river bluffs; and on the east side of the county it also forms a continuous outcrop in the bluffs from Griggsville Landing south.

The lower portion of the Keokuk limestone is fully as useful as the preceding. Excellent quarries are worked two miles north of Griggsville on the south fork of McGee's creek. The stone is com-



Hutton Martin

DERRY TP



posed almost entirely of the joints and plates of crinoids, cemented together by a calcareous paste.

The St. Louis group, although limited in extent, furnishes some good building stone, mostly found in Perry township and vicinity, as already described.

The coal deposits in this county are all, except at Huntley's place, too thin for profitable working. Where surface "stripping," however, can be done, it pays to mine the thinner deposits. Huntley's is probably a local deposit, a "pocket," which will soon be exhausted.

No mineral ore, except a little iron, has been found in Pike county.

The Burlington and Keokuk groups furnish the best of material for quick-lime. The St. Louis group, which is generally preferred, is very limited.

Good hydraulic limestone for cement can be obtained from the Kinderhook group.

Fire clay, which usually underlies the coal, can be mined with the coal to advantage. The brown clays of the Drift and the Loess furnish superior material for brick.

For marble the bed of oolitic conglomerate of the Kinderhook group at Rockport furnishes a stone capable of a fine polish and makes a beautiful variegated marble; but the bed, so far as examined, is rather thin for profitable working. Some of the sub-crystalline beds of the Burlington limestone also receive a high polish and make a fine ornamental stone.

The Perry mineral springs, three in number, issue from the upper part of the Keokuk limestone which underlies the valley and outcrops along the bluffs. The principal ingredients of the water here are the bi-carbonates of lime and magnesia, the silicate of potash and soda and the carbonate of potash. For further account of these springs see history of Perry township in this volume.

There are a few small caves in Pike county, two near Barry, into one of which one can enter a distance of 550 feet and the other 400 feet. In early day panthers were known to inhabit these caves. In Pearl township, on land owned by Judge Atkinson, the railroad employees of the Chicago & Alton company were blasting rock in 1871 or 1872, when they discovered a small cave in which were found lime carbonate drippings in the form of stalagmites and stalactites. Many of these are of imitative forms and can be imagined to be petrified human beings or animals. An exaggerated account of this cave was published in the Pittsfield papers at the time, which led many people to believe something wonderful was found at the place.

CHAPTER VI.

ZOOLOGY.

QUADRUPEDS.

Of the species of native animals that once roamed the flowery prairies and wild forests of Pike county, but few of the smaller remain, and none of the larger. Of the latter we cannot even find a specimen preserved in taxidermy. The buffalo which grazed upon the verdant prairies has been driven westward. With or before it went the beaver, elk, badger, panther, black wolf and black bear. Some animals that were quite numerous have become very rare, such as the gray fox, the catamount, otter, lynx, and the beautiful Virginia deer.

There still remain many of the different species, mostly inhabiting the country adjacent to the Illinois and Mississippi rivers and a few of the other larger streams. These are, however, fast disappearing, and ere long will be known only in history, as are the deer, the beaver, and the bison. Among those still to be found here are the gray wolf, which is numerous in some parts, the opossum, raccoon, mink, muskrat, the common weasel, the small brown weasel, skunk, woodchuck, or Maryland marmot, prairie mole, common shrew mole, meadow and deer mouse, and the gray rabbit. Of squirrels there are the gray timber squirrel, the fox, chipmunk, the large gray prairie squirrel, the striped and the spotted prairie squirrel, and the beautiful flying squirrel. The dark-brown and the reddish bat are common. Other small animals have been found here which have strayed from other localities.

BIRDS.

Of the 5,000 existing species of birds many have sojourned in this county, some temporarily and others for a considerable time. Many migratory species come only at long intervals, and therefore but little is known of them.

There is not a more fascinating study than that afforded by our feathered friends. Their free movements through seemingly boundless space, the joyous songs of many, and the characteristic tones of all, their brilliant colors, their lively manners, and their wonderful

instincts, have from earliest ages made a strong impression on the minds of men, and in the infancy of intellect gave rise to many peculiar and mysterious associations. Hence the flight of birds was made the foundation of a peculiar art of divination. Religion borrowed many symbols from them, and poetry many of its ornaments. Birds avail themselves of their powers of wing to seek situations adapted for them in respect to temperature and supply of food. The arrival of summer birds is always a welcome sign of advancing spring, and is associated with all that is cheerful and delightful. Some birds come almost at the same date annually; others are more influenced by the character of the season, as mild or severe.

Pike county is highly favored, compared with any county north of it, as the Virginia red-bird and cedar-bird remain here during the winter, and the indigo-bird is here in its season. Parroquets also used to abound in this region.

The following list is as nearly correct as can be compiled from the available information upon the subject:

Perchers.—This order of birds is by far the most numerous, and includes nearly all those which are attractive either in plumage or in song. The ruby-throated humming-bird, with its exquisite plumage and almost ethereal existence, is at the head of the list. This is the humming-bird which is always the delight of the children, and is the only one found in Illinois. The chimney swallow, easily known from other swallows by its very long wings and forked tail, and which is a true swift, is quite numerous. Of the whippoorwill family there are two representatives,—the whippoorwill proper, whose note enlivens the forest at night, and the night-hawk. The belted kingfisher, so well known to the school-boy, is the only member of its family in this region. At the head of the fly-catchers is the king-bird, the crested fly-catcher and the wood pewee.

Sub-order of *Singers*—*Thrush family*.—Of this family are the robin, the wood thrush, Wilson's thrush, the blue-bird, the ruby-crowned and the golden-crested wren, tit-lark, the black and the white creeper, blue yellow-backed warbler, yellow-breasted chat, worm-eating warbler, blue-winged yellow-warbler, Tennessee warbler, and golden-crowned thrush. *Shrike family*.—This family is represented by the great northern shrike, red-eyed fly-catcher, white-eyed fly-catcher, the blue-headed and the yellow-throated fly-catcher. *Swallow family*.—This family of birds are very numerous in Pike county. Among them are the barn swallow, white-bellied swallow, bank swallow, cliff swallow, and purple martin. *Wax-wing family*.—The cedar-bird is the representative of the wax-wing in America. *Mocking-bird family*.—The genera of this family are the cat-bird, brown thrush, the house and winter wren. *Finch and Sparrow family*.—The snow bunting and Smith's bunting appear only in winter. The purple finch, the yellow-bird and the lark finch inhabit this county. Of the passerine genus of this

family are the Savannah sparrow, the field and the chipping sparrow, the black snow-bird, the tree sparrow, the song sparrow, the swamp and the fox-colored sparrow, the black-throated bunting, the rose-breasted gros-beak and the ground robin. *Titmouse family* is represented by the chickadee and the tufted titmouse. *Creeper family*.—There are two specimens of this family,—the white-bellied nut-hatch and the American creeper. *Skylark family*.—This melodious family is represented here by only the common skylark of the prairie. *Black-bird family*.—The rusty black-bird, the crow black-bird, the cow-bird, the red-winged black-bird, the meadow lark, the orchard and the Baltimore orioles of this family, are the most beautiful and brilliant of birds that inhabit this region. *Crow family*.—The blue-jay and the common crow comprise the species of this family.

Birds of Prey.—This order of birds comprises all those, with few exceptions, which pursue and capture birds and other animals for food. They are mostly of large size, the females are larger than the males, they live in pairs, and choose their mates for life. Most raptorial birds have disappeared. Among them are the golden eagle, which was always rare but now no longer seen here; the bald eagle, or properly the white-headed eagle, once quite common, now scarce. Some well-preserved specimens of this genus are in the county. This eagle enjoys the honor of standing as our national emblem. Benjamin Franklin lamented the selection of this bird as emblematical of the Union, for its great cowardice. It has the ability of ascending in circular sweeps without any apparent motion of the wings or the tail, and it often rises in this manner until it disappears from view; when at an immense height, and as if observing an object on the ground, it sometimes closes its wings and glides toward the earth with such velocity that the eye can scarcely follow it, causing a loud rustling sound like a violent gust of wind among the branches of the forest. The *Hawk family* has eight or nine species, some but seldom seen, others common. The turkey-buzzard has almost, if not quite, disappeared. Of the owl genera are several species, though all are but seldom seen because of their nocturnal habits. Among them are the barn owl, the screech owl, the long and the short eared owl, the barred owl, and the snowy owl, the latter being the rarest.

Climbers.—But few of this order remain in the county, the most common of which are the woodpeckers. Of the various kinds are the golden-winged, the pileated, the hairy, the downy, the yellow-bellied, red-bellied and the red-headed. At an early day the Carolina parrot, generally called the "parroquet," was often seen, but he has now entirely deserted this section. The yellow and black-billed cuckoos are occasionally seen.

Scratchers.—This order contains but few genera in this county. The wild turkey, the choicest of game, has almost entirely disappeared, and was the only one of its family that ever sojourned here. In an early day they were in abundance. *Grouse family*.—The

chiefest among this family is the prairie chicken, which, if not carefully protected, must ere long follow the wild turkey, never to return. The ruffed grouse, wrongfully called "pheasant," has of late made its appearance. It is quite fond of cultivated fields, and, if properly protected and encouraged until it becomes fairly settled, will make a fine addition to the game, and fill the place of the prairie chicken. *Partridge family*.—The fate of that excellent bird, the quail, is only a question of a short time. *The Dove family*.—The wild pigeons continue to make their semi-annual visits, but not in such vast numbers as years ago. Acres of forest were so often filled at night with these birds that the breaking of boughs and the flying of pigeons made a noise that could be heard for miles, and the shot of a sportsman's gun could not be heard at a distance of ten feet. Highly interesting is the description by Audubon of the enormous flights which he observed on the Ohio in the fall of 1813; they obscured the daylight and lasted three days without interruption. According to a very moderate estimate of his, each flight contained the stupendous number of one billion, one hundred and fifteen thousand million, one hundred and thirty-six thousand pigeons. These flights caused a general commotion among the entire rural population. Desirous of booty and anxious lest their crops should be spoiled, the farmers, arming themselves with rifles, clubs, poles, torches and iron pots filled with sulphur, proceed to the resting places of the birds. The work of slaughter being accomplished everybody sat down among mountains of dead pigeons, plucking and salting the birds which they selected, abandoning the rest to the foxes, wolves, raccoons, opossums and hogs, whole herds of which were driven to the battle-field. The plaintive notes of the Carolina dove, commonly known as the turtle-dove, are still heard.

Swimmers.—This order of birds, which formerly frequented this county in large numbers, have almost disappeared. They are migratory, and in their usual season would appear coming from the north or south, as winter passes into summer or summer into winter. *Diver family*.—The great northern diver, or loon, sometimes visits this section, but inhabits the frigid zone. *Gull family*.—Of this family are Wilson's tern and silvery gull. *Pelican family*.—The rough-billed pelican was the only genus of this family that ever stopped in Pike county, and it has now altogether ceased to make its visits here. *Cormorant family*.—The double-crested cormorant, or sea raven, has been seen here. *Duck family*.—This family of migratory birds visited the ponds and streams of this county in large numbers before it became so thickly settled, both on their northern and southern passage, but now mostly confine themselves to the Illinois and Mississippi, where large numbers are found. This family furnishes most game for sportsmen and for the table. There are the wood-duck, the big black-headed duck, the ring-necked duck, the red-head, the canvas-back, the dipper, the shell-drake or goosander, the fish-duck, the red-breasted, and the hooded

merganser, the mallard and the pintail, the green-winged and the blue-winged teal, the spoonbill and the gadwall, the baldpate, the American swan, the trumpeter swan and the white-fronted goose.

Waders.—Probably less is known of this order of birds than of any other, because of their shyness and solitary habits. They frequented the marshes, but cultivation has drained their favorite haunts. *Crane family*.—The whooping crane, always rare, is now never seen. The sand-hill cranes stop on their journeys north and south. *Heron family*.—The great blue heron or crane, least bittern, the green heron, night heron and the American bittern, compose those of this family visiting this region. *Ibis family*.—The glossy ibis has been seen here. *Plover family*.—The golden plover, the killdeer and the king plover comprise this family known here. *Phalarope family*.—The Wilson's and the red phalarope have frequented the swamps of this county. *Snipe family*.—Various birds of this family have been common in and around the swamps of this county. Among them were Wilson's snipe, grey or red-breasted snipe, the least and the semi-palmated sandpiper, the willet, the tell-tale, the yellow-leg, the solitary sandpiper, the spotted sandpiper, the field plover, long-billed curfew, the common rail, the clapper rail or mud hen, and the coot.

Reptiles.—All of the species of this class that ever inhabited this region are still to be found here except the poisonous snakes. The rattlesnake, of the genus *Crotalus*, is of a yellowish-brown color, and has a series of horny joints at the end of the tail, which make a rattling sound. These were the most venomous of all snakes found here, and were numerous in the early settlement. There are two kinds, the bandy, or striped, and the prairie rattlesnake, the latter being still occasionally found. The copperhead was always rare. Among the harmless snakes are the water-snake, the garter-snake, the bull-snake, the milk-snake, the black-snake, and the blue racer.

Many reptiles found here are erroneously called lizards, but are salamanders and other like innocent creatures. Lizards are never found in this county. Among the tortoises or turtles are found the map turtle, the snapping and the soft-shelled turtle. Of the batrachian, or naked reptiles, there are a few, and, though loathsome to sight and touch, are harmless. The toad, the bull-frog, the leopard-frog, the tree-toad, with some tailed batrachia, comprise the most of this order. The Illinois river bull-frog is as large as a man's head, often much larger, and his deep bellowing can be heard for a mile or more.

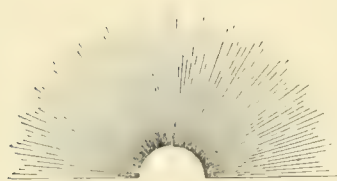
FISHES.

Although fishes are the lowest class of vertebrates, their varied forms and colors, which often rival those of precious stones and burnished gold, the wonderful power and velocity of some, the wholesome food furnished by many, and the exciting sport of their capture, combine to render fishes subjects of great interest to the

casual observer, as well as to the amateur and professional naturalist. The number of known species of fishes is about ten thousand. The waters of this county are quite prolific of the finny tribe. The commerce in fish has become quite extensive along the Illinois and Mississippi. *Sickle-backed family*.—This family furnishes the game fish, and are never caught larger than four pounds in weight. The various genera found here are the black bass, goggle-eye, the croppy, or big black sun-fish, and the two common sun-fish. *Pike family*.—There are but two species of this family,—the pickerel, weighing from five to twenty-five pounds, and the gar pike. *Sucker family*.—Of this tribe are the buffalo, red-horse, white-sucker, two species of black-suckers, mullet ranick. Fish of this family are found in all the streams of the county. They abound wherever there is water. *Cat-fish family*.—Of this voracious family the channel cat-fish, the mud cat-fish and two species of the small cat-fish inhabit the waters of this county, and are caught ranging in weight from one to thirty pounds.

The shovel-fish is yet abundant, and its flesh, as well as its general appearance, resembles that of the cat-fish.

Besides these varieties there are the chub, silver-sides, and fresh-water herring, and large numbers of other species denominated minnows, which are found in the smallest spring branches, as well as the larger streams.



CHAPTER VII.

BOTANY.

Persons coming to the West for the first time in their lives are deeply impressed with the high and rolling character of our prairies, which they had before always imagined low and level; and this feature of the prairie, combined in early days with its beautiful, dreamy covering of flowering plants and grassy verdure in spring and summer, inspired one to sing:

A billowy ocean with green carpet spread,
Which seems almost too neat for man to tread!
With glittering stars of amaryllis white,
With violets blue and roses red and bright,
With golden cinquefoil, star-grass, buttercups,
With dazzling cardinal flowers and painted-cups,
And lone but cheerful meadow larks to sing,
This grassy sea appeared in smiling spring.
In summer came the stately compass-plant,
As if to guide the wandering immigrant.
Then asters, golden-rods and wild sunflowers
O'erspread the vales in labyrinthine bowers.
Thus nature, clad in vesture gold and green,
Brought autumn in and closed the floral scene.

Also the beautiful, clean-cut hills of our forests present a tasteful view scarcely ever witnessed in the East. But at the present day both our prairie and our timber are under either cultivation or pasturage, and blue grass, white clover and a large number of introduced weeds from the East have taken the place of the original flora. Industrially this cultivation is a gain, but poetically it is a loss. Only in the most retired situations can many interesting plants be found which used to be abundant. Several species of prairie clover, false wild indigo, rosin-weed, mountain mint, loosestrife, etc., have almost disappeared with the original prairie, while a few of the modest strawberry, star-grass and blue-eyed grass remain with us as sweet reminiscences of the past.

Nearly all the plants growing spontaneously in cultivated or waste grounds are "introduced;" that is, they have been brought here by white settlers,—unintentionally, of course, with reference to most of the weeds. In the timbered sections no particular weed is on the increase in the present decade, but in the prairie section, the garden parsnip, common thistle, rich weed (in artificial

groves), toad flax, wild lettuce, and oxybaphus (a four-o'clock plant) are increasing rapidly; and along the railroads several sand plants are making good headway, as sand-bur, polanisia, ox-eye daisy, etc.

Before settlement by the whites the prairie was mostly covered by two or three kinds of grass. Several other kinds grew in patches here and there, notably the Indian grass and blue joint, which grew very tall. In wet places grew "slough" grass and many sedges, and along the chauneled sloughs abounded several species of golden-rod, aster and wild sunflower, which in the latter part of summer and in autumn formed waving yellow stripes across the prairie, and were peculiarly charming. They seemed to have a sedative effect upon the feelings.

About 2,300 species of plants are found within the United States, 1,600 of which can be found in Illinois, and about 950 in Pike county. We now give a list of all the common plants growing spontaneously in Pike county, and some of the most interesting rare ones, excepting mosses, mushrooms, etc.; and we name all the trees and shrubs, rare as well as common. We give the English names, following Gray's Manual, fifth edition, mainly, in respect to names, and altogether with respect to the order in which the families range. By the way, we make a few corrections of popular errors as to names. Some names, even in the books, are applied to two or more different plants, as sycamore, button snake-root, black snakeroot, goose-grass, hair-grass, loosestrife, etc. Also, every plant has several names,—communities differing widely in this regard. We endeavor to select the most common name as we can judge from Gray's Botany.

Crowfoots.—Common virgin's bower, a vine, and Pitcher's virgin's bower, a half vine, are occasionally found: the leather-flower, a cultivated vine bearing large, blue flowers, is of the same genus. The Pennsylvanian, Virginian and wood anemones occur here and there. Liver-leaf ("liver-wort") is common on forest hillsides. Rue anemone, and the early, the purplish and the tall meadow-rues are common in the woods. The true buttercups of the East are not found here, but the most common flower corresponding to them is the creeping crowfoot. The small-flowered, the hooked, the bristly and the early crowfoots also occur. Isopyrum grows in moist, shady places. Marsh marigold is common in early spring, growing in mud supplied with fresh water: in the East they are called "cowslips" and sometimes used for greens. Water plantain spearwort, growing in mud, and yellow water crowfoot, growing in water and with the submersed leaves finely divided, are seen occasionally. Wild columbine, so easily recognized by its resemblance to the cultivated species, abounds in the margins of the woods; so also two species of wild larkspur. Yellow puccoon is very scarce. White baneberry is occasionally seen in the deep woods.

Custard-Apple Family.—The papaw is common along the Illinois river. It fruits better in Calhoun county than Pike, being of a more modern growth here. This is a fragile bush, with large

leaves, bearing fruit about the size and appearance of short, thick, green cucumbers, which have a pulp like the banana. To "learn" to like them one must merely taste of them at times far apart.

Moonseed Family.—Canadian moonseed is abundant in the woods. It is a smooth, twining vine like the morning-glory, with a beautiful, round, yellow root, which has a tonic-bitter taste, and is sometimes called sarsaparilla. The true wild sarsaparilla belongs to the Ginseng family.

Barberry Family.—May-apple is abundant and blue cohosh somewhat rare.

Water Lilies.—The pond, or white water lily, is abundant in large, open ponds in the river bottoms, and the yellow water, or frog lily, growing in shallow, stagnant water, is scarce, as is also the yellow nelumbo, a similar plant.

Poppy Family.—The well-known blood-root is the only representative of this family growing wild in this country.

Fumitory Family.—The celebrated Dutchman's breeches is the only member of this family in our woods. Bleeding heart is of the same genus.

Mustard Family.—Marsh cress is common; lake cress, growing in water, is sometimes seen; and horse-radish flourishes beyond the bounds of cultivation. Pepper-root, an early-flowering plant, is common in the dense forest. Two varieties of spring cress are frequent. Two species of the delicate little rock cress are also frequent. Hedge mustard is the most common mustard-like weed that grows on cultivated and waste grounds. Tansy mustard is rare. Black mustard, the type of this family, flourishes on cultivated and waste grounds. White mustard is very rare at the present day. Shepherd's purse is abundant early in the season,—a weed everywhere: its seed-pod is triangular, somewhat inflated, and in shape resembles a shepherd's purse of the olden time. Wild peppergrass is common in late summer: seed-pods, wafer-form. Whitlow grass grows in sandy ground. To the Mustard family belong the radish, turnip and cabbage of our gardens.

Caper Family.—Polania, a fetid pod-bearing plant, is common on sandy ground, and is extending along the railroads where sand and gravel are deposited.

Violets.—Common blue violet is abundant, the other kinds more rare, namely, hand-leaf, arrow-leaved, larkspur, bird-foot, downy yellow, etc. Heart's-ease belongs to this order.

Rock-Rose Family.—Frost-weed grows in sandy soil, and pin-weed on dry ground.

St. John's-worts.—Two or three rare species are found in this county.

Pink Family.—Starry campion, sleepy catchfly, corn cockle, sandwort, long-leaved stitchwort and forked chickweed are found here and there. Common chickweed and three species of mouse-ear chickweed and bouncing bet are more common. Carpet weed

is common on the sand; it grows in the form of a bunchy lamp-mat.

Purslane Family.—Akin to the beautiful portulaca is our universal purslane, often called "pursley." Spring beauty belongs to this family. It is one of our earliest spring flowers, and may be distinguished by the plant's having but two leaves, long and narrow and somewhat fleshy. The flower is a light rose color, with deeper veins.

Mallows Family.—Common, or low mallows and velvet-leaf, or Indian mallows are very abundant. The latter is a tall, pestiferous weed about our fields, with seed-vessels resembling poppy-bolls. Sida and bladder ketmia, or flower of an hour, are common. To this order belong the hollyhock and okra, in cultivation.

Linden Family.—Bass-wood, known as lin among Southern people, is the only member of this family growing here.

Geranium Family.—Wild crane's-bill is common in early spring, having a solitary, rose-colored flower on the summit. Carolina crane's-bill is rather rare. Spotted and pale touch-me-nots are common in moist, shaded places, growing in dense patches. The balsamine of cultivation is of the same genus. Yellow wood-sorrel is everywhere, and here and there the violet wood-sorrel prevails to some extent. This is erroneously called "sheep-sorrel." Sheep, or field sorrel grows on sandy or gravelly ground, has lance-shaped and pointed leaves, obscure flowers, and seeds like pie-plant or yellow-dock, while wood-sorrel grows mostly in clay soil, has three leaflets like clover, showy flowers, and seeds in a pod. The two sorrels belong to different orders, but have a similar taste.

Rue Family.—The northern prickly ash, a common shrub in our woods but growing scarcer, and the still rarer hop-tree, are the only members of this family in Pike county. Garden rue is of the same order, or family.

Cashew Family.—In America this would seem to be rather the sumac family. The smooth sumac is common everywhere, fragrant sumac abundant in sandy ground, and poison ivy is common along fences—some places abundant. The latter is a coarse, woody vine with innumerable rootlets, and has three leaflets to each leaf, with these leaflets sometimes partly divided. When the plant is young it can be distinguished from box-elder by the latter having a white "bloom" on the stem; and at all times it can be distinguished from Virginia creeper (American ivy, an innocent plant) by the latter having five leaflets to each leaf, and the whole leaf in shape like that of buckeye.

Vine Family, that is, the grape-vine family.—Virginia creeper, just described, is as abundant as any weed. The winter, or frost grape is common, but the summer grape, a delicious fruit, is very scarce, if indeed it can be found at all in this county. It used to be abundant, but the vines have been destroyed by reckless grape gatherers.

Buckthorn Family.—The noted red-root, or New Jersey tea, a

shrub in the margin of prairies and to some extent in all other situations, is the only representative of this family here, and it is becoming rarer by the encroachments of cultivation and pasturage. The leaves make very good tea.

Staff-tree Family.—The climbing bittersweet and waahoo are all there are of this family in our limits. The former is a smooth, woody vine, common in the woods, climbing by simply twining, and bearing orange-colored berries in clusters, often called wax-work and used in ornamentation. This vine is often called simply bittersweet, but the true medical bittersweet is a very different plant, scarcely a vine at all, and not growing wild in this county. The waahoo, or burning-bush, is a real bush of about the size and proportions of a plum-tree; its twigs have four white lines, and its crimson fruit in autumn after the leaves have fallen are very showy. The flowers are dark purple.

Soapberry Order includes the Maple, Bladdernut and Soapberry (proper) families. Of the maples the most common are the sugar and the white. The latter is one of the soft maples, the red maple of other sections of the United States being the other. The red does not grow in this county. Box-elder is sometimes called ash-leaved maple, and belongs to this family. The American bladdernut is a tree-like shrub about 10 feet high, producing large three-lobed, inflated seed pods. The Ohio buck-eye is common in the river bottoms.

Milkworts.—Seneca snakeroot and two other species of milkwort are found in this region.

Pulse Family.—This large family is characterized by having seeds in pods like beans and peas, which are members of the family. The first in the list, according to the books, are the clovers,—red and white. Two other species of this genus occur, indeed, but are too rare to enumerate here. Then the white sweet clover, more recently escaped from cultivation; then two species of prairie clover, almost extinct. Goat's rue, false indigo (*Amorpha*) and lead plant abound on dry, sandy loam in river bottoms. The common locust was introduced here, but this is too far north for it to be hardy enough to withstand our winds and the borer. A honey-locust occurs here and there. One milk vetch is frequent. Six species of tick trefoil abound. These are those plants in the woods bearing "pods" of triangular, flat burs. Two species of bush clover are found here. One vetch (tare) and one marsh vetchling, ground-nut, kidney bean, false indigo (*Baptisia*) and wild senna are found here and there. Hog peanut, called wild pea or bean by some, abounds everywhere in the woods. Red-bud is an ugly little tree except in the spring before the leaves appear, when the whole top is of a beautiful purplish-red from the blossoms. Partridge pea is abundant "in spots," grows like a weed in low places, 20 inches to 2 feet high, has leaves like a locust, and bears a very large yellow flower. The sensitive plant may be found within the bounds of this county,

but if so, it is very scarce. Kentucky coffee-tree is rare. It is famous for its beautiful compound leaves and glossy beans.

Rose Family.—Most of our fruits come from this family, as the apple, peach, plum, cherry, strawberry, etc. The wild plum (yellow or red) is becoming very scarce. The wild black cherry is abundant; the choke-cherry is a shrub found occasionally. Nine-bark, common meadow-sweet and goat's-beard are species of spiraea frequently found. Agrimony is a coarse herb occasionally found, having leaves resembling those of the strawberry and bearing a kind of drooping bur; plant about two feet high. One species of avens is very common; three other species are found. Common cinquefoil, or five-finger, resembles the strawberry very closely, and abounds in dry soil. Norwegian cinquefoil has similar leaves, but the plant is coarse and grows three feet high; not common. Another species is also found. One species of wild strawberry abounds in retired situations; it was common over the original prairie. The blackberry and the raspberry prevail here as elsewhere, but their sylvan territory is narrowed to close limits by the encroachments of man. Of the roses proper the dwarf wild rose is the most common, but its territory is also very limited now-a-days. The early wild rose occurs. Three species of red haw (hawthorn) occur, and two varieties of one species. The black, or pear, thorn is the most common, with two varieties, then the scarlet-fruited thorn, and lastly the cockspur thorn. The crab-apple is well known.

Saxifrages.—Two or three species of gooseberry are common; swamp saxifrage and a species of alum-root are sometimes met with.

Orpine Family.—Ditch stonecrop is common during wet seasons.

Evening Primrose Family.—Common evening primrose, chanter's nightshade, and one species of willow-herb, are common; seed-box, water-purslane, sun-drops and two other species of false loosestrife occur occasionally.

Loosestrife Family.—One species not infrequent.

Gourd Family.—The wild balsam-apple is a vigorous, herbaceous vine, bearing bur-like fruit, about cultivated grounds, and the one-seeded star cucumber flourishes in the shaded river bottoms.

Parsley Family.—This family is characterized by having their seed-bearing tops like those of parsnips. Most of the poisonous plants growing in this country belong to this family. Two species of black snakeroot prevail in this county. Parsnip itself is becoming a common weed in open but protected places; and there may be found here and there the cow parsnip, cowbane, meadow parsnip, spotted cowbane, rattlesnake master, two species of water parsnip, honewort, chervil, two species of sweet cicely, poison hemlock. Of the whole family the most poisonous are the spotted cowbane and poison hemlock.

Ginseng Family.—Ginseng, on account of its popular medical qualities, has been pretty well thinned out. The true wild sar-

saparilla (a plant of the appearance of a large ginseng) is sometimes found, and spikenard is common in the forest ravines.

Dogwoods.—The most common dogwood is the white-berried, or panicled cornel; next the rough-leaved, the alternate-leaved, the flowering, the silky, and lastly the red-osier.

Honeysuckle Family.—Common elder is becoming too abundant. Yellow honeysuckle is common. Horse gentian, or feverwort, is a forest weed bearing 5 to 10 yellow berries in a circle around the stem at every place where the two opposite leaves are attached. The true black haw is scarce, but sheep-berry, which is generally called black haw, is common.

Madder Family.—Two species of the small bed-straw are abundant, and the sweet-scented is common, while occasionally may be found cleavers, or goose-grass. Wild liquorice occurs rarely. These herbs are all of a flax-like appearance, having several beautiful little leaves in a whorl at each joint. Button bush is common in wet ground.

Composites.—This order is by far the largest of all. Its flowers are compound, that is, there are several, sometimes many, small flowers crowded close together in a head, as sunflower, lettuce, dandelion, aster, chrysanthemum, May-weed, etc. Their time of flowering is generally late in the season.

Iron-weed is common on flat ground: its summit in August is a beautiful royal purple. Four species of button snakeroot (one called also blazing star) are abundant on protected original prairie, and occur nowhere else. Five species of thoroughwort grow here, that called boneset being abundant. The species called trumpet, or Joe-Pye weed, is a tall, interesting weed, with 3 to 6 leaves in each whorl, that is, at each joint. Kuhnian is not rare; it resembles boneset. Mist-flower grows in our limits. Of the asters there are about 30 species growing within this county, about half of them very common. The flowers have a starry appearance: hence the name. The most remarkable of them is the New England aster, a large purple flower along the roadsides in September. Five species of fleabane, similar to the asters in appearance, are common, namely, horse-weed, which is abundant on waste and cultivated grounds, Robin's plantain, common fleabane, and two daisy fleabanes, one of them called also sweet scabious. About 18 species of golden-rod can be found in this county, only half of them common, however. The most abundant is the *Solidago Canadensis*. From these much honey is made by bees in September. Four species of rosin-weed used to prevail on the original prairie, but their territory is very limited at the present day. The most noted of them has divided leaves, and is also called compass plant, or polar plant, the leaves having once been thought to point north and south. They do indeed stand with their faces somewhat parallel, but they are just as apt to have their edges toward other points of the compass. One species of rosin-weed has undivided leaves, large and rough, and is called prairie dock. This and the compass

plant flourish on flat prairie soil which is not pastured. The species called cup-plant grows along the banks of channeled sloughs. The leaves join together at the base so as to form a cup. It is a very large weed. Parthenium, a similar plant, is not rare. Ragweed is the most common weed we have along the roadsides: called also hogweed, Roman wormwood, etc. Great ragweed is the largest weed that grows in this country. Common along fences. Cockle-bur is on the increase. We have a State law "providing" for their destruction. Ox-eye, Lepachys and six species of cone-flower are almost common. Six species of wild sunflower flourish along fences in unfrequented situations. They are tall weeds, but not troublesome. One kind has tuberous roots and is really an artichoke. Three species of tickseed occur in this county. The true Spanish needle does not grow here, but three species of its genus abound here, especially during wet seasons, namely, common and swamp beggar-ticks and the larger bur-marigold. The smaller bur-marigold is found in shallow running water. Fetid marigold is abundant in dry situations along the wagon roads. When struck, even lightly, it yields a rank aromatic odor: called also false dog-fennel. Sneezeweed, which looks somewhat like a Spanish needle, is abundant during wet seasons and exceedingly scarce at other times. Mayweed, or dog-fennel, every one is familiar with. So with yarrow. The ox-eye daisy, or white-weed, a vexatious weed in the East, is just beginning to creep in along the railroads. Biennial wormwood is a common but harmless weed in waste places. Common and plantain-leaved everlasting are common. Fire-weed abundant. Golden rag-wort here and there in the spring. The famous Canada thistle is seldom seen: the common thistle abounds more and more. Two other species are common, growing very tall. Burdock is a Composite. Dandelion belongs in this connection. Wild lettuce and false or blue lettuce are common milky weeds, growing very tall. Two species of sow-thistle, comparatively harmless, are modestly on the increase.

Lobelias.—The celebrated medical lobelia, or Indian tobacco, flourishes along our garden fences. The great lobelia, or blue cardinal flower, is abundant in moist ground. The cardinal flower is the most showy, dazzling-red flower we have growing wild: found in wet ground and on the banks of sloughs. A small and slender species of lobelia is common in protected situations.

Campanula, or Bellflower Family.—The tall bellflower is common. Venus's looking-glass is found here and there. "Bluebells" do not belong here: they are the smooth lungwort, belonging to the Borage family.

Ebony Family.—Persimmon, or date plum; rather scarce, but more abundant farther south.

Plantain Family.—The common plantain of our door-yards. Four other species of this family may occur in this county, but they are exceedingly rare.

Primrose Family.—Two species of loosestrife (*Lysimachia*) occur.

Figwort Family.—Mullein, toad-flax ("butter-and-eggs"), fig-wort, beard-tongue, two species of *Gerardia*, two species of louse-wort and cow-wheat, are common, while monkey-flower, hedge hyssop, false pimpernel, purslane and corn speedwell are sometimes seen. Toad flax has persistent roots like witch-grass and threatens to become a pest. The snap-dragon of our gardens is a fig-wort.

Vervains.—Verbenas belong to this order. The most abundant plant belonging to this family, and growing wild, is the hoary vervain; next are the bracted (prostrate), the white, or nettle-leaved, and the blue. They all prefer dry, waste grounds, and are much inclined to hybridize. Fog-fruit is abundant in sandy ground along the rivers.

Mint family.—Common are wood sage, or American germander, wild mint, bugle-weed, American pennyroyal, and hedge nettle, two species. Motherwort, catnip, heal-all, and wild mint are abundant. Here and there are water horehound, mountain mint, horse-mint, *blephilia* (two species), giant hyssop (two species), false dragon-head, or lion's-heart, mad-dog skullcap and one other species of skullcap. Ground ivy, or gill-over-the-ground, is abundant about dwellings. What is generally called "horse-mint" in the West is "wild bergamot" according to the books, while wild mint is often taken for peppermint. True peppermint, spearmint, and horehound are scarce within our limits. South of the Illinois river horehound takes the place of catnip along the fences and roadsides. *Salvia*, sage and Mexican sage are cultivated plants belonging to this order.

Borage Family.—Hairy and hoary puccoon, smooth lungwort, stick-seed, beggar's lice and common hound's-tongue are common; all other species rare. Comfrey belongs to this family. Smooth lungwort is often called "blue-bells." It is common in early spring about door-yards and along fences near dwellings. Common hound's-tongue flourishes along the roads; flowers a dull purple, appearing in early summer. Beggar's-lice is a species of hound's-tongue.

Water-leaf Family.—*Ellisia* appears in cool, shady places, and resembles small tomatoes in leaf and fruit. •

Polemoniums, or Phloxes.—Greek valerian, paniculate, hairy and divaricate phlox are frequent. The true wild sweet-William is very rare.

Convolvulus, or Morning-glory Family.—The most common plant of this order growing spontaneously beyond the bounds of cultivation is hedge bindweed, or Rutland beauty. Eight species of dodder ("love-vine") may be found, all rare except one. It appears like orange-colored thread growing on the tops of weeds.

Nightshade Family.—To this family belong Irish potatoes, tomatoes, egg-plant, bitter-sweet, tobacco and Jerusalem cherry. The most common weeds of this family are jimson-weed, horse-nettle





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("bull nettles"), common or black nightshade and two species of ground-cherry. The white-flowered jimson-weed (*Datura Stramonium*) is called common stramonium or thornapple by Dr. Gray, while the purple-flowered he calls purple thornapple.

Gentians.—One beautiful species of American centaury, American Columbo and several species of gentian are found within our limits, but all of them are scarce. "Horse gentian" belongs to the Honeysuckle family.

Dogbanes.—Spreading dogbane in the borders of thickets and Indian hemp (*Amsonia*) on the river banks are common.

Milkweeds.—Common milkweed, or silkweed, is common; has large, boat-shaped pods of glistening cotton. Swamp milkweed is also common. Butterfly weed, or pleurisy-root, whorled milkweed and two species of green milkweed occur not rarely.

Olive Family.—It would seem more natural to us Westerners to call this the Ash family, as we have no members of this order about us except the five species of ash,—white, black, blue, red and green, the white being the most common. Some of these kinds are difficult for the beginner to distinguish.

Birthworts.—Wild ginger is common in deep, wooded ravines. The leaf is kidney-shaped, plant but few inches high, and the root tastes like ginger.

Four-o'clock Family.—*Oxybaphus* is rapidly increasing along the railroads, and in low, sandy places.

Pokeweeds.—The common poke with its purple-juiced clusters of berries is well known.

Goosefoots.—Lamb's-quarters, or pigweed, a common weed in our gardens, is the type of this order. Beet and spinach belong here. Next in abundance to lamb's-quarters are oak-leaved goosefoot, maple-leaved goosefoot, Jerusalem oak and Mexican tea. Wormseed is a fetid plant belonging to the genus goosefoot. Orache is becoming abundant in the towns and cities.

Amaranths.—The cultivated coxcomb, globe amaranth and prince's feather (red, chaffy spikes) illustrate the characters of this family. Pigweed is one of the most common weeds in cultivated ground. The pigweed of the last paragraph should be called goosefoot only, or lamb's-quarters. White pigweed, generally known in the West as "tumble-weed," is abundant in some fields. *Amarantus blitoides* has recently become very abundant in our towns. At a little distance it resembles common purslane. *Acnida* and *Froelichia* are common in sandy soil near the rivers.

Buckwheat Family or Knotweeds.—Goose-grass is the most ubiquitous member of this order, forming a carpet in every doorway. A taller variety with wider leaves also abounds under the shade trees about the premises. Two species of smart-weed, mild water-pepper, water *Persicaria* and two other species of knotweed are all common. Out of 14 species of what appears to be smart-weed, only two are biting to the taste. Arrow-leaved tear-thumb, black bindweed and climbing false buckwheat are common vines.

Pie-plant, "yellow dock" and sheep-sorrel represent another division of the knotweed family. The most common member of this division in Pike county is curled, or "yellow" dock; then follow sheep-sorrel (abounding in sandy soil), pale, water, swamp and bitter docks.

Laurel Family.—Sassafras is common along the bluffs and bottoms of the rivers. Spice bush is also found in Pike county.

Sandal-wood Family.—Bastard toad-flax rather scarce.

Spurges.—Spotted spurge, an herb growing more prostrate than all others, on cultivated ground; milky; no visible flowers. Three other species of spurge are almost common. Three-seeded Mercury, known in former years to inhabit only the dark forest, has followed to our city residences where it can find a similar situation. Croton is common near the rivers; an insignificant little herb.

Nettle Order.—Of the Elm family are the white and the slippery elm and the hackberry,—the first mentioned abundant, the other two scarce. Of the Bread-fruit and Fig family is the red mulberry, which is scarce. Of the Nettle family proper are the true nettle (rare), wood nettle (common), richweed, pellitory, hemp and hop. Richweed, or clearweed, like the Mercury of the last paragraph, has followed man to his artificial groves and is very abundant on flat ground under heavy shade-trees, in some places. It is remarkable that botanists have placed in this order the Osage orange tree of our hedges, the bread-fruit tree of the far-off Pacific isles, the fig and the banyan, and the poison upas of the East Indies.

Plane-Tree Family.—"Sycamore," or button-wood, or American plane. The true sycamore of Europe is a different tree.

Walnut Family.—Black and white walnut (butternut) are well known. Three species of shell-bark and two of smooth-bark, besides pecan in the river bottoms, are common in this country. The list comprises the shag-bark, the western shell-bark, the mockernut or white-heart, the pig-nut or broom, bitter-nut or swamp hickories, and the pecan. The latter used to be abundant in the river bottoms, but the larger trees having been cut out for both the timber and the fruit, most of the pecan growth now is too young to produce much fruit.

Oak Family.—This family comprises not only the oaks but also the chestnut, beech, hazel-nut and iron-wood. Some of the oaks hybridize so much that it is difficult to keep track of the species and varieties. White oak, of course, takes the lead here as elsewhere, but the black jack is about as abundant. The latter is usually the "second growth," and is as good as hickory for firewood. Bur-oak, scarlet oak and black oak (yellow-barked, or quercitron) are common. Laurel or shingle oak, yellow chestnut oak and red oak are occasionally met with. Laurel oak is so called on account of the shape of its leaves, and is also called shingle oak, on account of its being so good in pioneer times for clapboards. Two species of iron-wood flourish here. They belong to different

genera, one having seeds in clusters of involucre resembling hops: hence it is called hop hornbeam. The other iron-wood or hornbeam is also called blue or water beech.

Birch Family.—The red, or river birch is sometimes found along the rivers and creeks.

Willows.—The most common willow, as well as the largest, is the black; then the prairie, glaucous, heart-leaved, shining and long-leaved. The black and the shining willows have tough twigs which are very brittle at the base. Several other species of willow occur, but are rare. The quaking asp, or American aspen, the cotton-wood, balm-of-Gilead, Lombardy poplar and silver-leaf, or white poplar, are well known.

Arum Family.—Indian turnip (Jack-in-the pulpit) abundant: skunk cabbage common in wet places supplied by spring-water; sweet flag and green dragon very rare.

Duckweeds.—One species common on the surface of ponds. It does not take root in the earth.

Cat-tails.—Common cat-tail (a kind of flag) and a species of bur reed occur in wet places.

Pondweeds.—Several species grow throughout this country. They grow in or under water.

Water-Plantain Family.—Arrowhead (two species, with several variations) is abundant. Has large, arrow-shaped leaves and white flowers in threes, and grows along the sloughs. Water plantain is sometimes found: grows in same situation as last.

Amaryllis Family.—The star-grass is common. It is a modest little grass-like plant, putting forth its conspicuous, yellow, 3-petal-ed flowers in June.

Iris Family.—The larger blue flag is becoming rare. The blue-eyed grass looks like the star-grass just mentioned, except that the flowers are white or pale blue.

Yam Family.—Wild yam-root is a green vine sometimes seen in the woods.

Smilax Family.—Common green-brier, *Smilax hispida* and carrion flower are all not very rare.

Lily Family.—Purple trillium, or three-leaved nightshade, is abundant: flowers in May. One other species of trillium sometimes occurs. Bellwort is an early flower in the woods. Smaller Solomon's seal and false spikenard are common. Wild orange-red lily is common in the margins of prairies which are not pastured and have never been broken. White dog's-tooth violet and great Solomon's seal are reported here. It is another early-flowering plant of a similar appearance to the last and in similar situations. Squill (eastern quamash, or wild hyacinth) is said also to be found in this county. Wild garlic, having tops like our garden top-onions, and wild leek are common in low places not pastured.

Rush Family.—The bog-rush is a very common, yellowish, grass-like herb along roads and paths, especially those leading

through the forest ; but it is also found to some extent in all other situations.

Pickereel-weed Family.—Water star-grass, growing under running water in the forest brooks, is common.

Spiderworts.—Common spiderwort is common.

Sedges.—There are three or four dozen species of sedge growing within the limits of any one county, but they are all unimportant plants. They have a grass-like appearance, but can readily be distinguished from the grasses by their having triangular stems and bur-like tops (seed clusters), while the grasses have round or roundish stems. What is generally called lake grass along the rivers is a true sedge, and its English name is great bulrush. It is by far the largest of the sedges. The river club-rush is next in size.

Grasses.—Blue grass takes the lead for prevalence and utility. Next, two species of fox-tail. Besides these the most common grasses are white grass, rice cut grass, Indian rice or water oats, timothy, rush grass (two species), bent grass, wood reed-grass, dropseed (two genera); reed bent-grass, blue joint grass, porcupine grass, fresh-water cord-grass, Koeleria, Eatonia (two species), melic grass, fowl meadow grass and its congener, Glyceria fluitans, low spear-grass, red top, Eragrostis (three species), fescue (two species), chess, Bromus ciliatus, reed (a tall, broom-corn-like grass growing in dense fields in the swamps of the river bottom), hordeum pratense (a kind of wild barley), two species of lyme-grass or wild rye, bottle-brush grass, reed canary grass, Paspalum, wire grass, eight species of panic-grass, among them two kinds of tickle-grass and one old-witch grass, crab-grass and barn-yard grass, sand-bur (in sand) and two species of beard-grass. About two dozen other kinds of grass can be found in the county, but they are all very rare.

Horse-tails.—Scouring rush and common horse-tail (especially along railroads) are common : two other species scarce.

Ferns.—Maiden-hair, brake, a spleenwort, a shield fern, a bladder-fern and the sensitive fern are common in the order here named, while one species of flowering fern and two or three other ferns may be found,

CHAPTER VIII.

ARCHAEOLOGY.

Perhaps no district of country in the West contains more traces of that pre-historic people known to us only as the "Mound-Builders" than the district between the Illinois and the Mississippi rivers. There is scarcely a township of land in this section which does not contain more or less of these traces, and in some of them are works which in extent and character will compare with any in the West.

The mounds in this county are evidently of three classes : sacred mounds, which were used for the sacrificial fires; burial mounds, which were erected over the last remains of important personages; and mounds which were used for domestic habitations. These were probably residences similar to those of some tribes of our present Indians. First, poles or logs set up in a circle, then covered with brush or grass, and the whole with earth to a considerable extent. The sacrificial mounds always contained burnt earth, burnt bones, and frequently, too, the charred bones of human beings. In the burial mounds only the bones of a few persons are found, probably of some chief and his immediate family, and usually near them are utensils of the kitchen, arrows, pottery, and such articles as were most prized in life by the departed.

In some localities immense shell-heaps exist, while it is not uncommon to find in the mounds shells from the sea, notably the conch-shell and sea-periwinkles, the latter very common. Implements of both hardened copper and copper in a soft state are often found, and a metal resembling iron in texture and color, but hard enough to cut glass and which resists the action of almost all the acids.

That these mounds were not erected by the same race as our present Indians is at once apparent from the bones of the latter being of a reddish hue, while those of the Mound-Builders are of a different shade and much larger.

It is our opinion that the Mound-Builders were a pastoral people, who had made considerable progress in civilization. In the winter, doubtless, they drove their flocks and herds to the bluffs and rich, sheltered bottoms where they could obtain shelter, and

in the summer they drove them to the prairies for pasturage. Doubtless, like the Chinese of to-day, they esteemed their native hills sacred and sought to be buried there, no matter where the iron hand of Death overtook them; and their friends, respecting this desire, were in the habit of bringing the bones of each family or tribe to these sacred burial places, after they had been stripped of their flesh, for permanent burial.

Perhaps some future archæologist will delve among these ruins and find a key to the mystery of the Builders, of whom we to-day know next to nothing; and unless some means are taken by the Government or societies organized for the purpose, and these measures at no distant day, they will have become so far obliterated by the plow and by unskilled diggers that the slight clues they contain will be buried in oblivion greater than now enshrouds the history of their builders.

A few years ago some of the prominent gentlemen of Pike county interested themselves in organizing an "Archæological Society," but of late the interest seems to have abated very perceptibly, and the Society so enthusiastically organized can now scarcely be said to be in existence.

The gentlemen proposing to organize an "Antiquarian Society" met at the court-house in Pittsfield, May 24, 1873, when Dr. T. Worthington was called to the chair and R. H. Criswell appointed secretary. They organized the "Pike County Antiquarian Society," and the permanent officers elected at this meeting were, President—Wm. A. Grimshaw; Vice Presidents—Wm. McAdams, Esq., Dr. E. S. Hull, of Madison county, Capt. W. H. Reed, of Calhoun county, Dr. T. Worthington, of Pike, Dr. A. Mittower, of Pike, Richard Perry, of Pike, H. J. Harris, of Pike, C. L. Obst, of Pittsfield, Archæologist Artist; Dr. Thos. Aiton, Secretary; Wm. R. Archer, Treasurer.

W. B. Grimes, Dr. Mittower and C. L. Obst were appointed a committee to solicit contributions to the cabinet of the Society, and invite the exhibition of such relics as owners are unwilling to part with, the object being to obtain possession of evidences and traces of the people of antiquity, their implements and usages as far as practicable.

A letter was read before the Society from Mr. McAdams, of Waterville, Jersey county, May 18, 1873, as follows:

"I see in the papers a call for a meeting in Pittsfield on the 24th inst., to organize a society with a view of further investigation and more perfect knowledge of relics and ancient remains near the Illinois and Mississippi rivers. I have for the last 15 years, during my leisure hours, been making some investigations of the mounds and tumuli of Jersey and Calhoun counties. There is not perhaps in all the West a section richer or more interesting in its great numbers of relics of an almost unknown race of people who once inhabited this country. No thorough investigation has been made. Already many of them have been destroyed by the cultivation of

new fields. Before many years the majority of them will be obliterated, or so defaced that the original plan of construction will be lost. There should be a society like the one you propose to organize, not only for the purpose of investigation but also for the purpose of making some record of their work. Comparatively little is known of the mounds of Jersey and Calhoun, although I have visited many of them and collected quite a number of interesting relics.

Yours truly,

“WM. McADAMS.”

The second week in June, 1873, the Society made an excursion to the southern part of the county and spent several days among the numerous mounds in that locality, where they found many relics of the aborigines, among which were arrow heads, fish-spears, stone knives and hatchets, earthen vessels of various kinds, copper kettles, stone pipes, shell and copper beads, silver ear-rings, silver buckles, etc. Nearly all these articles were found imbedded in the mounds with human bones, pieces of pottery, etc., generally at a depth of about three feet below the surface. In some cases stone vaults containing bones and other relics were discovered a few feet beneath the surface. The members of the Society who went on that excursion say they had a most enjoyable trip and consider themselves well repaid for their trouble.

In the summer of 1873, Col. D. B. Bush presented to the Society for its museum Indian trappings of great value. Thos. James, of Martinsburg, presented a large lot of beautiful beads and amulets from the Big Mound of Sacramento valley, Cal.; also, moss, peat, cinnabar and Chinese corn, etc.—all from California. Col. S. S. Thomas presented a rare and beautiful specimen of *coquina* and concrete shells from St. Augustine, Florida. In September of the same year, Col. A. C. Matthews contributed to the museum one beaked saw-fish (*Pristis*) from Matagorda Island, Texas; autograph letter of Henry Clay, dated Oct. 5, 1829, Ashland, Ky.; pass of Lieut. Gen. S. B. Buckner, C. S. A.; one copy of army correspondence; also coin and fossils. Geo. H. French presented a stone mortar from Pilot Bluff, Illinois river; E. N. French, specimens of columnar limestone; Hon. J. M. Bush presented one copy of the *Massachusetts Centennial*, published at Boston, Sept. 5, 1789, about four months after the inauguration of President Washington; Hon. W. A. Grimshaw presented books as follows: American volume, Ancient Armecca; Lines of Humboldt; two volumes of Smithsonian Institute Reports, 1865-'66; two volumes of History of Wisconsin; stone and flint implements, bone needle and specimens of pottery. Patrick Halpin presented specimens of American and Italian marble.

In December, Mr. R. Perry contributed specimens of silicious and ferruginous conglomerate; Dr. A. McFarland, a very nice human skeleton, five bottles containing in alcohol specimens of ophidian, all indigenous to Pike county, and also one containing

tænia; Thos. Williams, seven beautiful flint implements; and N. W. Kibler, a very large tooth of a pachyderm.

Feb. 21, 1874, Geo. Bell, Thos. Bloomer, Hiram Horton and G. S. Pennington found remains of five human skeletons in the Mississippi bluffs on the farm of Mrs. L. B. Lyon at the mouth of Dutch creek hollow. One skull measured 26 inches from the top of the cranium around under the lower jaw. Indeed, many more skeletons are in these bluffs. Several wagon-loads of rock had been thrown over these remains. The heads appeared to be laid toward a common center of about three feet space. One skull contained a rock which had doubtless been thrown there when the remains were buried. The bones were very brittle and difficult to secure in their integrity from among the roots. There are seven of these mounds in Mr. Horton's field, in a semi-circle, all containing human remains. Also a species of pottery has been found there.

In the southeast part of Pearl township about a mile from the Illinois river two copper vessels were once found, one smaller than the other, under some flat stones which had been plowed up, and a little lower down stone coffins were found in a field where they had been plowing; but these "remains" were probably left there by early French explorers.

Mr. C. L. Obst, photographer in Pittsfield, who is a fine archæologist and the virtual founder of the "Pike County Antiquarian Society," has a splendid collection; namely, 100 varieties of flint implements, four varieties of stone hatchets, four of wedges, varieties of stone disks of various materials, as iron ore, sandstone, granite and greenstone, four varieties of plummets, mostly iron ore, two of hammers, pestles, round stone for clubs, eight kinds of pipes, iron ore and greenstone chisels, plow-hares and hoes, a large variety of pottery, drills and mortars, bone of the pre-historic bison, sinkers, weights, etc., etc. Mr. Obst has also a good collection of geological specimens.

The museum of the Society is in the Public Library room over the postoffice in Pittsfield, but the association is not active at present and their collection of relics seems neglected.

CHAPTER IX.

IMPORTANT LABORS OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

COUNTY COURT.

In 1847 a State election was held for members of the Constitutional Convention, which Convention prepared and submitted to the people a new Constitution, which was adopted by a large majority. By this Constitution, in place of the Commissioners' Court a County Court was organized in each county. This Court consisted of a County Judge, and, if the Legislature saw proper to so order it, two Associate Justices. This the Legislature favorably acted upon. The last meeting of the County Commissioners' Court was held November, 1849. After the transaction of such business as properly came before them, they adjourned until court in course, but never re-assembled.

On the first Monday of December of the same year the first regular term of the County Court was held. The duties of the Court in a legislative capacity were precisely the same as those of the County Commissioners' Court. In addition to the legislative power the members of this Court were permitted to exercise judicial authority, having all the rights and privileges of Justices of the Peace, together with all probate business. This Court consisted of a County Judge and two Associate Justices. The Judge and Associate Justices acted together for the transaction of all county business, but none other. The Justices had an equal vote with the Judge, and received the same salary while holding Court, which was \$2 per day. Two of the three constituted a quorum.

The County Judge who served under this regime was James Ward. The Associate Justices were Joshua Woosley and William P. Harpole.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

The Constitution of 1847 provided for township organization in those counties desiring it. (Hons. Wm. R. Archer and Wm. A. Grimshaw, both of this county, were members of the Convention framing this Constitution.) The question of organizing according to this provision soon began, of course, to agitate the

people of Pike county, and the controversy grew bitter,—the bitterest indeed that this more than usually peaceful community ever indulged in. Immigrants from the East were familiar with the workings of township legislation and management, and desired to perpetuate their home institution in the West; but the other citizens of the county were afraid that the introduction of the measure would necessitate an increase of office holders, useless expenses and many unforeseen vexations. The Judges in office were all opposed to the innovation,—so much so indeed that they continued to hold Court even after the great victory of the innovators in carrying the county by 1,563 votes against 317, and the election of new members. For a short time the county had two legislatures at once. The vote was taken at the general election of November 6, 1849, at which election Peter V. Shankland was elected County Clerk on this hotly contested issue, and Stephen R. Gray Sheriff. Both these gentlemen were Democrats, in favor of township organization. Indeed, as a matter of curiosity, but of no political significance, we may state that the fight on both sides was nearly all done by the Democrats, the Whigs taking but little part.

An election was held in November, 1849, to vote "for" or "against" township organization, which resulted in favor of the measure. This was met with bitter opposition however, and an appeal was taken to the Circuit Court by Samuel L. Crane. The law was decided to be constitutional, and the election a fair one.

The Board of Supervisors of Pike county first assembled April 8, 1850, this being one of the first counties in the State to organize under the township mode.

There were present at this meeting the following members: Montgomery Blair, Barry; Hazen Pressy, Washington; Archibald Brooks, Chambersburg; David Preble, Salem; Wilson Adams, Hardin; Wm. Ross, Newburg; Thos. Hull, Kinderhook; A. W. Bemis, Martinsburg; R. C. Robertson, Milton; James M. Seeley, Atlas, and John McTucker, Hadley. Supervisor Blair was elected temporary Chairman and Col. Ross chosen Chairman. The Board then adjourned to re-assemble April 23, 1850. There were present at this the second meeting the following gentlemen: Wm. Ross; Archibald Brooks; Darius Dexter, Perry; Amos Hill, Griggsville; David Preble; John McTucker; Montgomery Blair; Jesse Seniff, Detroit; Thomas Hull; A. W. Bemis; J. M. Seeley; J. T. Hyde, Pittsfield; R. C. Robertson; Wilson Adams; Hazen Pressy; and James Talbot, Pleasant Vale.

The County Court, when in session in 1849, appointed a committee to divide the county into townships. This committee made their report to the Board of Supervisors, which is as follows:

"We, the undersigned, Commissioners appointed by the honorable the County Court at the December term, 1849, to divide Pike county into towns or townships pursuant to the declared wish of the citizens of said county, decided by a majority of votes given for and against township organization at an election held on Tuesday

after the first Monday in November, 1849, under and by authority of an act to provide for township and county organization, and may organize whenever a majority of votes of said county at any general election shall so determine, respectfully report that, after mature deliberation and hearing the views and consulting the wishes of the people through delegations appointed by the different precincts, they have unanimously agreed upon the following division boundaries and names, and report the same as organized :

“ JOHN LYSTER,

“ S. R. GRAY,

“ JOHN K. CLEVELAND.

“ Commencing at the northeastern corner of the county and making fractional townships 3 s., 1 and 2 w., a town by the name of Chambersburg; Congressional township 3 s., 3 w., Perry; 3 s., 4 w., Fairmount; 4 s., 7 w., and fractional of 4 s. and 8 w., Kinderhook; 4 s., 6 w., Barry; 4 s., 5 w., Hadley; 4 s., 4 w., New Salem; 4 s., 3 w., Griggsville; fractional township 4 s., 2 w., Flint; fractional township 5 s., 2 w., Detroit; Congressional township 5 s., 2 w., Newburg; 5 s., 4 w., Pittsfield; 5 s., 5 w., Washington; 5 s., 6 w., and the fractional townships 5 s., 7 w., and 5 s., 8 w., and 6 s., 7 w., Pleasant Vale; 6 s., 5 w., 6 s., 6 w., 7 s., 5 w. and 7 s., 8 w., Atlas; 6 s., 4 w., Martinsburg; 6 s., 3 w., Hardin; 6 s., 2 w., Milton; fractional township 7 s., 2 w., Pearl; 7 s., 3 w., Spring Creek; and 7 s., 4 w., Pleasant Hill.”

Subsequently the Board of Supervisors were notified by the State Auditor that the names of Washington and Milton must be changed, owing to other townships in the State bearing those names. On motion of Supervisor Robertson the name of Milton was changed to Montezuma; and on motion of Supervisor Pressly that of Washington to Derry.

In 1876 the fractional part of township 4 s., 8 w., and heretofore a part of Kinderhook township was organized into a separate township and named Levee. In 1879 that part of Atlas township in town 7 s., 5 w., was organized into a separate township and named Ross.

JAIL.

At the April meeting, 1863, the Board of Supervisors resolved to build a new jail, the cost of which should not exceed \$15,000. Supervisors Gray, Dimmitt, Smitherman, Roberts, Dennis, Adams and Shields were appointed a committee to carry out the decisions of the Board, and they authorized a sub-committee to visit jails of other counties and procure plans and specifications for consideration and adoption by the above committee; and also with full power to appoint, if they see proper, a sub-committee as acting superintendents of the erection of said building; and also the said committee was given power to dispose of the old part of the present jail, together with the lot, and to purchase a more suitable lot whereon to erect the new building.

At a meeting held Tuesday, Sept. 16, 1863, Supervisor Dennis offered a resolution to increase the appropriation for the building of the jail and Sheriff's residence from \$15,000 to \$25,000. Supervisor Hollis moved that the appropriation be \$20,000. His motion was lost, and Mr. Dennis' was adopted.

The jail building, of which we give a cut in this volume, was completed in due time, and now stands an honor to the county.

SUPERVISORS.

Below we give a full list of all the Supervisors from the time the county was organized under the township law till the present time, by years, together with the name of the chairman and the township each member is from:

1850.

William Ross, Newburg, *Chairman.*

Archibald Brooks, Chambersburg.	J. F. Hyde, Pittsfield.
Darius Dexter, Perry.	R. C. Robertson, Milton (Montezuma).
Amos Hill, Griggsville.	Wilson Adams, Hardin.
David Preble, New Salem.	Hazen Pressy, Washington, Derry.
John McTucker, Hadley.	James Talbot, Pleasant Vale.
Montgomery Blair, Barry.	William Turnbull, Flint.
Jesse Seniff, Detroit.	William Morrison, Fairmount.
Thomas Hull, Kinderhook.	Thomas Barton, Pleasant Hill.
A. W. Bemis, Martinsburg.	J. P. Stark, Spring Creek.
J. M. Seeley, Atlas.	

1851.

William Ross, Newburg, *Chairman.*

Amos Hill, Griggsville.	Darius Dexter, Perry.
Thomas Odiorne, Atlas.	D. H. Gilmer, Pittsfield.
Hazen Pressy, Derry.	R. C. Robertson, Montezuma.
William Morrison, Fairmount.	William Adams, Hardin.
William Turnbull, Flint.	Harvey W. McClintock, Martinsburg.
Thomas Barton, Pleasant Hill.	David Preble, New Salem.
William Grammar, Hadley.	J. P. Stark, Spring Creek.
John Lyster, Detroit.	Thomas Hull, Kinderhook.
Worden Willis, Pleasant Vale.	Constantine Smith, Pearl.
Montgomery Blair, Barry.	Peter Karges, Chambersburg.

1852.

H. R. Ramsay, Atlas, *Chairman.*

James Brown, Chambersburg.	William Turnbull, Flint.
Darius Dexter, Perry.	H. W. McClintock, Martinsburg.
David Preble, New Salem.	E. C. Thurman, Pleasant Hill.
John E. Ayres, Fairmount.	William Grammar, Hadley.
M. B. Churchill, Kinderhook.	B. F. Brownell, Barry.
S. K. Taylor, Derry.	S. Grigsby, Pleasant Vale.
D. H. Gilmer, Pittsfield.	Richard Robertson, Montezuma.
M. J. Noyes.	A. Main, Hardin.
Amos Hill, Griggsville.	John P. Stark, Spring Creek.
John Lyster, Detroit.	

1853.

William Turnbull, *Chairman*.

James Brown, Chambersburg.
 William Dustin, Atlas.
 Daniel Fisher, New Salem.
 Thomas Hull, Kinderhook.
 Harlow Huntley, Hadley.
 Tyre Jennings, Barry.
 B. L. Matthews Perry.
 H. T. Mudd, Pittsfield.
 Constantine Smith, Pearl.

William E. Smith, Spring Creek.
 Cornelius Sullivan, Martinsburg.
 Jonathan Frye, Detroit.
 Dennis Leary, Montezuma.
 William Kinman, Griggsville.
 Samuel G. Sitton, Hardin.
 William C. Crawford, Fairmount.
 L. H. Stone, Pleasant Hill.
 F. A. Landrum, Derry.

1854.

J. S. Roberts, Martinsburg, *Chairman*.

James Brown, Chambersburg.
 Calvin Greenleaf, Flint.
 Jonathan Frye, Detroit.
 Dennis Leary, Montezuma.
 Constantine Smith, Pearl.
 B. L. Matthews, Perry.
 James Winn, Griggsville.
 B. F. Westlake, Newburg.
 John Heavener, Hardin.
 Wm. E. Smith, Spring Creek.

Daniel Fisher, New Salem.
 Henry T. Mudd, Pittsfield.
 L. H. Stone, Pleasant Hill.
 Wm. Grammar, Hadley.
 Jethro Petty, Derry.
 Wm. Dustin, Atlas.
 Tyre Jennings, Barry.
 Charles T. Brewster, Pleasant Vale.
 S. B. Gaines, Kinderhook.
 Wm. C. Crawford, Fairmount.

1855.

B. F. Westlake, Newburg, *Chairman*.

John Loer, Chambersburg.
 Wm. Thackwray, Flint.
 D. Leary, Montezuma.
 Constantine Smith, Pearl.
 B. L. Matthews, Perry.
 James Winn, Griggsville.
 Wilson Adams, Hardin.
 Wm. C. Smith, Spring Creek.
 Wm. C. Crawford, Fairmount.
 Daniel Fisher, New Salem.
 H. T. Mudd, Pittsfield.

John S. Roberts, Martinsburg.
 John Ray, Pleasant Hill.
 Joseph P. Smith, Hadley.
 J. S. Vertrees, Perry.
 Simon K. Taylor, Derry.
 Tyre Jennings, Barry.
 Thos. Odiorne, Atlas.
 Charles T. Brewster, Pleasant Vale.
 S. B. Gaines, Kinderhook.
 R. C. Allen, Detroit.
 Nicholas Hobbes, Fairmount.

1856.

J. S. Roberts, Martinsburg, *Chairman*.

John Loer, Chambersburg.
 Jonathan Frye, Detroit.
 Wm. Wheeler, Pearl.
 O. M. Hatch, Griggsville.
 Joseph G. Colvin, Hardin.
 Wm. H. Love, Fairmount.
 Daniel D. Hicks, Pittsfield.
 Alex. Hemphill, Pleasant Hill.
 Josiah Long, Atlas.
 Daniel Pyle, Flint.

Edwin Wooley, Montezuma.
 John L. Gaine, Perry.
 B. F. Westlake, Newburg.
 Wm. E. Smith, Spring Creek.
 Wm. F. Hooper, New Salem.
 Richard Hayes, Hadley.
 James Wallace, Pleasant Vale.
 A. Landrum, Derry.
 John P. Grubb, Barry.

1857.

John W. Allen, Detroit, *Chairman*.

B. B. Metz, Chambersburg.
 Joseph G. Pyle, Flint.
 Spencer Hudson, Montezuma.
 Constantine Smith, Pearl.

Wm. F. Hooker, New Salem.
 Daniel D. Hicks, Pittsfield.
 Joshua Butler, Martinsburg.
 Alex. Hemphill, Pleasant Hill.

Thos. Reynolds, Perry.
 Alfred Gordon, Griggsville.
 B. F. Westlake, Newburg.
 J. G. Colvin, Hardin.
 John H. Brewer, Fairmount.
 Wm. E. Smith, Spring Creek.

Richard Hayes, Hadley.
 John L. Underwood, Derry.
 Jesse Long, Atlas.
 J. R. Williams, Barry.
 James Wallace, Pleasant Vale.
 M. B. Churchill, Kinderhook.

1858.

Wm. Turnbull, Flint, *Chairman*.

Harvey Dunn, Chambersburg.
 Jonathan Frye, Detroit.
 E. N. French, Montezuma.
 Hiram Hess, Pearl.
 Thos. Reynolds, Perry.
 James Winn, Griggsville.
 B. F. Westlake, Newburg.
 Adam Puterbaugh, Hardin.
 Wm. E. Smith, Spring Creek.
 John H. Brewer, Fairmount.

Thos. Gray, New Salem.
 Austin Barber, Pittsfield.
 Joshua Butler, Martinsburg.
 John G. Sitton, Pleasant Hill.
 Wm. Grammar, Hadley.
 John L. Underwood, Derry.
 Sherman Brown, Atlas.
 James B. Williams, Barry.
 James Wallace, Pleasant Vale.
 A. T. Love, Kinderhook.

1859.

John S. Roberts, Martinsburg, *Chairman*.

Wilson S. Dennis, Chambersburg.
 James L. Thompson, Flint.
 Jonathan Frye, Detroit.
 Isaac S. Brown, Montezuma.
 Constantine Smith, Pearl.
 B. L. Matthews, Perry.
 James Winn, Griggsville.
 Benj. F. Westlake, Newburg.
 Wilson Adams, Hardin.
 Wm. E. Smith, Spring Creek.

John Vail Fairmount.
 James C. Conkright, New Salem.
 Isaac W. Jones, Pittsfield.
 Thos. Barney, Pleasant Hill.
 Wm. Grammar, Hadley.
 Simon K. Taylor, Derry.
 Sherman Brown, Atlas.
 Richard St. John, Barry.
 James Wallace, Pleasant Vale.
 John G. Wheelock, Kinderhook.

1860.

John S. Roberts, Martinsburg, *Chairman*.

James H. Dennis, Chambersburg.
 Jas. L. Thompson, Flint.
 John W. Allen, Detroit.
 E. C. Clemmons, Montezuma.
 Hiram Hess, Pearl.
 James Johns, Perry.
 T. H. Dimmitt, Griggsville.
 B. F. Westlake, Newburg.
 J. C. Colvin, Hardin.
 Wm. E. Smith, Spring Creek.

John Vail, Fairmount.
 Jas. C. Conkright, New Salem.
 David A. Stanton, Pittsfield.
 Alex. Parker, Pleasant Hill.
 Wm. Grammar, Hadley.
 James B. Landrum, Derry.
 Sherman Brown, Atlas.
 Lewis D. White, Barry.
 Harrison Brown, Pleasant Hill.
 John G. Wheelock, Kinderhook.

1861.

John S. Roberts, Martinsburg, *Chairman*.

J. H. Dennis, Chambersburg.
 Geo. H. Sanford, Flint.
 John W. Allen, Detroit.
 Wm. B. Grimes, Montezuma.
 Andrew N. Hess, Pearl.
 Geo. W. Baldwin, Perry.
 Thos. H. Dimmitt, Griggsville.
 B. F. Westlake, Newburg.
 Jos. G. Colvin, Hardin.
 Wm. E. Smith, Spring Creek.

John Vail, Fairmount.
 A. J. McWilliams, New Salem.
 D. A. Stanton, Pittsfield.
 A. J. Lovell, Pleasant Hill.
 Wm. Grammar, Hadley.
 Isaac Pryor, Perry.
 J. G. Adams, Atlas.
 John McTucker, Barry.
 Perry H. Davis, Pleasant Vale.
 John Aron, Kinderhook.

1862.

John S. Roberts, Martinsburg, *Chairman*.

James H. Dennis, Chambersburg.	Wm. Morrison, Fairmount.
Geo. H. Sanford, Flint.	A. J. McWilliams, New Salem.
Jonathan Frye, Detroit.	D. A. Stanton, Pittsfield.
Geo. Underwood, Montezuma.	L. H. Stone, Pleasant Hill.
Andrew N. Hess, Pearl.	Wm. Grammar, Hadley.
James W. Brown, Perry.	J. B. Landrum, Derry.
T. H. Dimmitt, Griggsville.	J. G. Adams, Atlas.
B. F. Westlake, Newburg.	Henry Wallace, Barry.
J. G. Colvin, Hardin.	P. H. Davis, Pleasant Vale.
Wm. E. Smith, Spring Creek.	John Aron, Kinderhook.

1863.

John S. Roberts, Martinsburg, *Chairman*.

James H. Dennis, Chambersburg.	Wm. Morrison, Fairmount.
Wm. Thackwray, Flint.	A. J. McWilliams, New Salem.
L. J. Smitherman, Detroit.	S. R. Gray, Pittsfield.
J. O. Bolin, Montezuma.	A. Hemphill, Pleasant Hill.
A. N. Hess, Pearl.	Wm. Grammar, Hadley.
Augustus Akin, Perry.	Thos. Harris, Derry.
T. H. Dimmitt, Griggsville.	J. G. Adams, Atlas.
Strother Grigsby, Newburg.	Wm. P. Shields, Barry.
B. F. Westlake, Newburg.	J. R. Thomas, Pleasant Vale.
J. G. Colvin, Hardin.	John Aron, Kinderhook.
D. Hollis, Spring Creek.	

1864.

James H. Dennis, Chambersburg, *Chairman*.

Wm. Thackwray, Flint.	John Preble, New Salem.
L. J. Smitherman, Detroit.	N. A. Wells, Pittsfield.
E. N. French, Montezuma.	J. S. Roberts, Martinsburg.
A. N. Hess, Pearl.	Alex. Hemphill, Pleasant Hill.
Harvey Dunn, Jr., Perry.	Wm. Grammar, Hadley.
Thos. H. Dimmitt, Griggsville.	Thos. S. Harris, Derry.
Nathan Kelley, Newburg.	J. G. Adams, Atlas.
B. C. Lindsay, Hardin.	Wm. P. Shields, Barry.
David Hollis, Spring Creek.	James Wallace, Pleasant Vale.
John Vail, Fairmount.	John G. Wheelock, Kinderhook.

1865.

P. H. Davis, Pleasant Vale, *Chairman*.

Jas. H. Dennis, Chambersburg.	John Vail, Fairmount.
Wm. Turnbull, Flint.	Asahel Hinman, New Salem.
L. J. Smitherman, Detroit.	J. M. Bush, Pittsfield.
Robert E. Gilliland, Montezuma.	David Roberts, Martinsburg.
A. N. Hess, Pearl.	Alex. Hemphill, Pleasant Hill.
John E. Morton, Perry.	Wm. Grammar, Hadley.
T. H. Dimmitt, Griggsville.	Albert Landrum, Derry.
Wm. J. Ross, Jr., Newburg.	Wm. Dustin, Atlas.
Samuel Heavener, Hardin.	Wm. P. Shields, Barry.
David Hollis, Spring Creek.	John G. Wheelock, Kinderhook.

1866.

James H. Dennis, Chambersburg, *Chairman*.

William Turnbull, Flint.	James M. Ferry, Pittsfield.
L. J. Smitherman, Detroit.	R. A. McClintock, Martinsburg.
George Marks, Montezuma.	A. F. Hemphill, Pleasant Hill.

Joshua Hanks, Pearl.
 John E. Morton, Perry.
 T. H. Dimmitt, Griggsville.
 Strother Grigsby, Newburg.
 David Hollis, Spring Creek.
 John Vail, Fairmount.
 John Preble, New Salem.

William Grammar, Hadley.
 Albert Landrum, Derry.
 J. G. Adams, Atlas.
 William M. P. Shields, Barry.
 James Wallace, Pleasant Vale.
 R. M. Murray, Kinderhook.

1867.

James H. Dennis, Chambersburg, *Chairman*.

James L. Thompson, Flint.
 L. J. Smitherman, Detroit.
 John O. Bolin, Montezuma.
 Joshua Hanks, Pearl.
 John A. Morton, Perry.
 Thomas H. Dimmitt, Griggsville.
 Strother Grigsby, Newburg.
 Jos. G. Colvin, Hardin.
 David Hollis, Spring Creek.
 John Vail, Fairmount.

John Preble, New Salem.
 George W. Jones, Pittsfield.
 William M. McClintock, Martinsburg.
 A. F. Hemphill, Pleasant Hill.
 William Grammar, Hadley.
 Albert Landrum, Derry.
 J. G. Adams, Atlas.
 M. Blair, Barry.
 Perry H. Davis, Pleasant Vale.
 Thomas McIntire, Kinderhook.

1868.

James H. Dennis, Chambersburg, *Chairman*.

William Anderson, Flint.
 John W. Allen, Detroit.
 James A. Brown, Montezuma.
 Joshua Hanks, Pearl.
 Harvey Thornbury, Perry.
 T. H. Dimmitt, Griggsville.
 Strother Grigsby, Newburg.
 John C. Dinsmore, Hardin.
 F. J. Halford, Spring Creek.
 John Vail, Fairmount.

John Preble, New Salem.
 George W. Jones, Pittsfield.
 John Melton, Martinsburg.
 William Grammar, Hadley.
 Albert Landrum, Derry.
 Montgomery Blair, Barry.
 P. H. Davis, Pleasant Vale.
 A. J. Lovell, Pleasant Hill.
 J. G. Adams, Atlas.
 R. M. Murray, Kinderhook.

1869.

George W. Jones, Pittsfield, *Chairman*.

James H. Dennis, Chambersburg.
 William Anderson, Flint.
 John Lyster, Detroit.
 James A. Brown, Montezuma.
 David Hess, Pearl.
 B. L. Matthews, Perry.
 Noah Divilbiss, Perry.
 T. H. Dimmitt, Griggsville.
 B. F. Westlake, Newburg.
 B. C. Lindsay, Hardin.
 Frank J. Halford, Spring Creek.

T. M. Coss, Fairmount.
 John Preble, New Salem.
 Joseph Turnbaugh, Martinsburg.
 J. B. Harl, Pleasant Hill.
 William Grammar, Hadley.
 Maberry Evans, Derry.
 A. Simpkins, Atlas.
 Montgomery Blair, Barry.
 P. H. Davis, Pleasant Hill.
 John Aron, Kinderhook.

1870.

George W. Jones, Pittsfield, *Chairman*.

Lewis Ham, Chambersburg.
 William Anderson, Flint.
 Samuel Hayden, Detroit.
 James A. Brown, Montezuma.
 George W. Roberts, Pearl.
 B. L. Matthews, Perry.
 T. H. Dimmitt, Griggsville.
 Thompson J. Pulliam, Newburg.
 Alvin Petty, Hardin.
 F. J. Halford, Spring Creek.

Taylor M. Coss, Fairmount.
 John Preble, New Salem.
 John Brittain, Martinsburg.
 A. J. Lovell, Pleasant Hill.
 J. W. Burke, Derry.
 William Dustin, Atlas.
 M. Blair, Barry.
 P. H. Davis, Pleasant Vale.
 John Clutch, Kinderhook.





J. A. Strubinger

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1871.

George W. Jones, Pittsfield, *Chairman*.

Lewis Ham, Chambersburg.
 William Anderson, Flint.
 B. W. Flynn, Detroit.
 James A. Brown, Montezuma.
 George W. Roberts, Pearl.
 Thomas Reynolds, Perry.
 James McWilliams, Griggsville.
 T. G. Pulliam, Newburg.
 Francis Frye, Hardin.
 T. J. Halford, Spring Creek.

William Morrison, Fairmount.
 John Preble, New Salem.
 Hardin Goodin, Martinsburg.
 A. J. Lovell, Pleasant Hill.
 William Grammar, Hadley.
 William Dustin, Atlas.
 James W. Burke, Derry.
 Calvin Davis, Barry.
 M. D. Massie, Pleasant Vale.
 John Clutch, Kinderhook.

1872.

George W. Jones, Pittsfield, *Chairman*.

Lewis Ham, Chambersburg.
 B. W. Flynn, Detroit.
 William T. Dugdell, Montezuma.
 G. W. Roberts, Pearl.
 Thomas Reynolds, Perry.
 James McWilliams, Griggsville.
 Strother Grigsby, Newburg.
 Francis Frye, Hardin.
 David Hollis, Spring Creek.
 William Corey, Fairmount.

John Preble, New Salem.
 William Fowler, Martinsburg.
 A. J. Lovell, Pleasant Hill.
 William Grammar, Hadley.
 J. W. Burke, Derry.
 William Dustin, Atlas.
 Calvin Davis, Barry.
 M. D. Massie, Pleasant Vale.
 John Clutch, Kinderhook.

1873.

Lewis Ham, Pittsfield, *Chairman*.

David Pyle, Flint.
 B. W. Flynn, Detroit.
 Milton Grimes, Montezuma.
 George W. Roberts, Pearl.
 Thomas Reynolds, Perry.
 James McWilliams, Griggsville.
 P. H. Cooper, Newburg.
 Wright Hicks, Hardin.
 F. J. Halford, Spring Creek.
 William Corey, Fairmount.

Addison Cadwell, New Salem.
 Lewis Dutton, Pittsfield.
 William Fowler, Martinsburg.
 A. J. Lovell, Pleasant Hill.
 William Grammar, Hadley.
 Thomas H. Coley, Derry.
 Josiah Long, Atlas.
 John P. Grubb, Barry.
 John Horn, Pleasant Vale.
 John Clutch, Kinderhook.

1874.

James H. Dennis, Chambersburg, *Chairman*.

William Turnbull, Flint.
 William Douglas, Detroit.
 A. J. Worcester, Montezuma.
 Andrew N. Hess, Pearl.
 Thomas Reynolds, Perry.
 James McWilliams, Griggsville.
 Nathan Kelley, Newburg.
 Wright Hicks, Hardin.
 C. C. Melton, Spring Creek.
 William Corey, Fairmount.

Addison Cadwell, New Salem.
 Lewis Dutton, Pittsfield.
 Francis Fowler, Martinsburg.
 A. J. Lovell, Pleasant Hill.
 William Grammar, Hadley.
 Maberry Evans, Derry.
 J. G. Adams, Atlas.
 Calvin Davis, Barry.
 John B. Horn, Pleasant Vale.
 John Clutch, Kinderhook.

1875.

William B. Grimes, Pittsfield, *Chairman*.

J. L. Metz, Chambersburg.
 Austin Wade, Flint.
 Henry Moler, Detroit.
 A. J. Worcester, Montezuma.

Addison Cadwell, New Salem.
 Thomas Aiton, Martinsburg.
 A. J. Lovell, Pleasant Hill.
 William Grammar, Hadley.

D. W. Miller, Pearl.
 Thomas Reynolds, Perry.
 James McWilliams, Griggsville.
 J. H. Farrington, Hardin.
 C. C. Melton, Spring Creek.
 R. B. McLaughlin, Fairmount.

Maberry Evans, Derry.
 J. G. Adams, Atlas.
 Alex. White, Barry.
 M. D. Massie, Pleasant Vale.
 William Ross, Newburg.
 R. M. Murray, Kinderhook.

1876.

A. J. Worcester, Montezuma, *Chairman*.

J. L. Metz, Chambersburg.
 Joseph Wilson, Flint.
 Henry Moler, Detroit.
 G. W. Roberts, Pearl.
 Z. Wade, Perry.
 George Pratt, Griggsville.
 C. P. Chapman, Newburg.
 R. R. Pollock, Spring Creek.
 R. B. McLaughlin, Fairmount.
 Addison Cadwell, New Salem.
 Wm. B. Grimes, Pittsfield.

Thomas Aiton, Martinsburg.
 A. J. Lovell, Pleasant Hill.
 William Grammar, Hadley.
 Maberry Evans, Derry.
 Samuel Taylor, Atlas.
 W. F. White, Barry.
 R. M. Murray, Kinderhook.
 John W. Brammell, Pleasant Vale.
 J. H. Farrington, Hardin.
 F. A. Douglas, Levee.

1877.

J. W. Burke, Derry, *Chairman*.

George Ham, Chambersburg.
 Joseph Wilson, Flint.
 David Stoner, Detroit.
 Charles E. Bolin, Montezuma.
 A. N. Hess, Pearl.
 Z. Wade, Perry.
 George Pratt, Griggsville.
 C. P. Chapman, Newburg.
 Wright Hicks, Hardin.
 W. R. Wilson, Spring Creek.
 R. B. McLaughlin, Fairmount.

Addison Cadwell, New Salem.
 Lewis Dutton, Pittsfield.
 William Fowler, Martinsburg.
 John S. Lockwood, Pleasant Vale.
 William Grammar, Hadley.
 Samuel Taylor, Atlas.
 W. F. White, Barry.
 F. L. Zernberg, Pleasant Hill.
 R. M. Murray, Kinderhook.
 Marcus Hardy, Levee.

1878.

Calvin Davis, Barry, *Chairman*.

George Ham, Chambersburg.
 Joseph Wilson, Flint.
 W. T. Smith, Detroit.
 C. E. Bolin, Montezuma.
 G. W. Roberts, Pearl.
 J. W. Grimes, Perry.
 George Pratt, Griggsville.
 C. P. Chapman, Newburg.
 J. H. Griffin, Hardin.
 M. W. Bogart, Spring Creek.
 Dele Elder, Fairmount.

John Preble, New Salem.
 Lewis Dutton, Pittsfield.
 P. H. Sullivan, Martinsburg.
 A. L. Galloway, Pleasant Hill.
 H. L. Hadsell, Hadley.
 T. H. Coley, Derry.
 Samuel Taylor, Atlas.
 J. S. Lockwood, Pleasant Vale.
 Samuel Clark, Kinderhook.
 Marcus Hardy, Levee.

1879.

J. C. Newton, Chambersburg.
 David Pyle, Flint.
 B. W. Flynn, Detroit.
 N. D. McEvans, Montezuma.
 G. W. Roberts, Pearl.
 Z. Wade, Perry.
 George Pratt, Griggsville.
 C. P. Chapman, Newburg.
 George Main, Hardin.
 C. C. Melton, Spring Creek.
 Dele Elder, Fairmount.

Abel Dunham, New Salem.
 H. S. Lloyd, Pittsfield.
 P. H. Sullivan, Martinsburg.
 A. L. Galloway, Pleasant Hill.
 Orrin Campbell, Hadley.
 T. H. Coley, Derry.
 C. B. Dustin, Atlas.
 E. A. Crandall, Perry.
 M. D. Massie, Pleasant Vale.
 John Clutch, Kinderhook.
 Marcus Hardy, Levee.

CHAPTER X.

BLACK HAWK WAR.

In November, 1830, 50 or 60 of the Sac and Fox tribes of Indians came down on a hunting excursion and camped on Bay creek. These tribes at that time were living on Rock river in the northern part of the State, and wished once more to visit the scenes of their former hunting-ground. Some little trouble occurred between these Indians and the whites on account of the disappearance of hogs in the neighborhood. The settlers turned out and caught some of the red men, tied them up and administered to them severe flagellations with withes, and they immediately left the country, never, with one or two exceptions, to return in a body to Pike county. This episode comes as near to anything of a warlike nature, especially a hostile collision with the Indians, as any that we have any record of occurring in Pike county.

In the fall of 1831 Black Hawk and his tribes appeared on Rock river, where they committed several petty depredations. The settlers of Rock River and vicinity petitioned Gov. Reynolds for aid, stating that "Last fall the Black Hawk band of Indians almost destroyed all of our crops, and made several attacks on the owners when they attempted to prevent their depredations, and wounded one man by actually stabbing him in several places. This spring they acted in a more outrageous and menacing manner." This petition represented that there were 600 or 700 Indians among them: it was signed by 35 or 40 persons. Another petition sets forth that "The Indians pasture their horses in our wheat-fields, shoot our cows and cattle and threaten to burn our houses over our heads if we do not leave." Other statements place the Indians at not more than 300.

According to these petitions, Gov. Reynolds in May, 1831, called for 700 mounted men. Beardstown was the designated place of rendezvous, and such were the sympathy and courage of the settlers that the number offering themselves was nearly three times the number called out. They left Rushville for Rock Island June 15, 1831; and on the 30th of the same month, in a council held for the purpose, Black Hawk and 27 chiefs and warriors on one part, and Gen. Edmund P. Gaines, of the U. S. army, and John Reynolds, Gov-

ernor of Illinois, on the other part, signed a treaty of peace and friendship. This capitulation bound the Indians to go and remain west of the Mississippi river.

In April, 1832, in direct violation of the treaty above referred to, Black Hawk, with some 500 followers, appeared again upon the scene of action, and fear and excitement spread through the length and breadth of the State. To again drive them from the State, Gov. Reynolds called on the Militia April 16, 1832.

TROOPS RAISED IN PIKE COUNTY.

No sooner had volunteers been called for than every county and settlement throughout this portion of the State promptly responded. Nowhere, however, was such alacrity shown in answering the call as in Pike county. The hearts of the sturdy pioneers were easily touched by the stories of depredations by the Indians. These stories were doubtless greatly exaggerated, yet the frontiersmen who knew the subtlety and treachery of the red men well knew they could not be trusted; and almost any crime was expected of them.

Col. Wm. Ross, then Captain of the Pike County Militia Company, received word from the Governor on Friday, the 20th, and he immediately issued the following :

["COMPANY ORDERS.—The volunteer company of Pike county will meet at Atlas, on Monday, the 23d inst., ready to take up their march by sun-rise, except such part of the company as are living on the east side of said county, which part will meet the company at the house of William Henman, about four miles this side of Phillip's Ferry, on the same day, all with a good horse, and rifle, powder-horn, half pound of powder, and one hundred balls, with three days' provisions. The commanding officer of said company flatters himself that every man will be prompt to his duty.

[Signed,]

"W. Ross, Capt. 1st Rifles, Pike Co.

"April, 1832."

The Captain then called upon Benj. Barney at his blacksmith shop and told him of the nature of the order he had received, and for him to forthwith mount a horse and start out to notify the settlers to assemble immediately. Mr. Barney was engaged at his forge at the time, making a plow; but he straightway laid down hammer and tongs, untied his leathern apron, left his fire to smolder and die, and started immediately upon his mission. He first went to a man at the mouth of Blue creek; from thence he made a circuit of the county, appealing to all to assemble at Atlas without delay. He tells us that almost all of them left their work and started immediately.

The men having assembled at Atlas, the martial band began to discourse lively music to stir the patriotism of the militia-men to a high pitch so that they would enlist for the service. The music did not seem to "enthuse" them with as great a desire to enlist as their leaders had anticipated. Something more potent must be had; so two buckets of whisky were summoned to their

aid; the men were formed in two lines facing each other, and wide enough apart to admit of two men walking up and down the line between them. Capt. Ross and Lieut. Seeley started down the line, each with a bucket of liquor; two boys followed with water, and then came the music. It was understood that those who would fall in after the music would enlist for service. By the time the third round was made 100 men were in line, which was even more than the quota of this county under that call. Wm. Ross was elected Captain and Benj. Barney, 1st Lieutenant. The company adjourned to meet at Griggsville on the following day at 10 o'clock A. M. The men went to their homes in various parts of the county to notify their families of their enlistment and to make slight preparations for their journey. We are told that with four or five exceptions, and those lived along the Illinois river, every man was at Griggsville by sunrise on the day appointed.

The company then started for Beardstown, the place of rendezvous for the troops in this part of the State. The Illinois river was very high and much difficulty was experienced in crossing it. The ferry would carry but six horses at a time; and while waiting for transportation the horses stood in mud up to their knees. It was a gloomy time and they had no liquor with which to cheer up the new volunteers. Capt. Ross was among the first to cross over, while Lieut. Barney remained with the men upon the western bank. Great dissatisfaction was being manifested by the men under Lieut. Barney, who were waiting in the mud and water to cross the river, all of whom did not get over until 11 o'clock that night. Lieut. Barney sent word to Capt. Ross to forward him a jug of whisky. This was done; a fire was built, striking it by the flint locks of their guns; the whisky was distributed, and once more the troops were in good spirits and ready for any hardship.

The Pike county troops arrived at Beardstown the next day, being the first company to reach that point. The Governor and some of the leading officers were already there. It was found that the Pike county company was too large; it accordingly was divided and formed into two companies. Lieut. Barney was chosen Captain of one of these, and Joseph Petty, Captain of the other. James Ross was elected 1st Lieutenant of Capt. Petty's company, and a Mr. Allen, of Capt. Barney's company. Capt. Ross was chosen Colonel and aid of the commanding General. It was he who appointed Abraham Lincoln, our martyr President, to the Captaincy of one of the Sangamon county companies in this war.

The troops marched from Beardstown to Rock Island, where they were mustered into the United States service by Gen. Zachary Taylor. At Fort Armstrong, which was at that point, there were then only about 50 United States troops. The Pike county volunteers, with others, then marched up toward Dixon on Rock river, the course the Indians had taken. They followed them for some days, but did not overtake them or encounter them in any engagement. During the entire campaign the Pike county troops did

not meet the foe in battle array; not a leaden ball was shot at any of these men during the 50 days they were out. During this time they ran short of provisions, and sent to Chicago, but in that present great city, where millions of hogs are slaughtered annually and the greatest grain market in the world exists, they could not get a barrel of pork or of flour. The Pike county volunteers then went to Ottawa and shared with some troops at that point. They obtained rations enough there to last them about three days, when they marched on down the river to the rapids, where there was a boat filled with United States provisions. There they drew rations for their homeward march. Capt. Barney drew seven days' rations for his men, but Capt. Petty thought they would get home in three or four days, so only drew four days' rations, much to the regret of the hungry stomachs of his men, as it took them longer to get home than he had anticipated. The privates of this call received \$8 a month, and were paid off that fall by United States agents, who came to Atlas.

THE STAMPEDE.

While in the northern part of the State four regiments of troops camped together, among whom were the men from this county. They formed a hollow square, upon the inside of which were the officers' tents. The horses, about 1,000 in number, were guarded in a corral outside of the square. In the dead hour of night, when not a light remained burning, and the slow tread of the faithful sentinel was the only sound that broke the silence, the horses became frightened and stampeded. In the wildest rage they dashed forward, whither they knew not; they headed toward the camp of slumbering soldiers, and in all the mad fury of frightened brutes they dashed forward over cannon, tents and men, wounding several of the latter quite severely. The troops heard their coming and supposed each wild steed was ridden by a wilder and less humane red-skin; the treacherous and subtle foe was momentarily expected and the frightened men thought they were now coming down upon them. They had all heard of the night attack upon the rangers at the famous battle of Tippecanoe, and feared a repetition of that night's bloody work. Capt. Barney, with quickness of thought and military skill, in a loud voice gave orders for his men to form at the rear of their tents. He hallooed lustily, and when he went up and down the line feeling his way he found every man in his place. The commanding officers hearing the Captain's orders and knowing there would be safety with his company if anywhere, ran to him. Fortunately the horses were riderless, which was soon discovered, and then the frightened men began joking. Col. De Witt joked Capt. Barney considerably about his hallooing so loud, when Gen. Taylor spoke up and said he was glad the Captain was so prompt to give orders for his men to form, as it showed a soldierly disposition; besides, it let him know where he might go for safety.

A third company subsequently went from Pike county under

Capt. Hale and Lieut. David Seeley : about 50 men composed this company of mounted riflemen. They enlisted for three months and participated in the famous battle of Bad-Ax.

The people of this county were not disturbed by the Indians at this time, but so timid were they that they were easily frightened. The following incident is related by Samuel Clark, of Kinderhook township. In 1832, during the Black Hawk war, a man while passing a neighbor's house heard the cries of a child who was in the house. He supposed the Indians were within committing their foul deeds, and accordingly raised the alarm that the Indians were there murdering all the members of the family, and everybody who came that way. This created the greatest consternation in the settlement, for the people had heard of the bloody deeds committed upon the settlers in the northern part of the State. The settlers fled for safety. Some went to the fort, others ran hither and thither they knew not where. One very large fleshy woman mounted a horse and rode in the direction of the fort at full speed. She came to a ditch about ten feet wide and as many feet deep; the horse halted, but she urged him to jump, which he did at great peril, but fortunately landed safely on the opposite side. After the people had become quite exhausted with running they learned that no Indians were near, but that the yells came from the child because his father was chastising it.



CHAPTER XI.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

INTRODUCTORY.

Since the two Indians, Shonwennekek and Pemesan, were indicted for murder, there have been 41 other indictments for this grave crime returned by the grand juries of Pike county, many of which included more than one individual. This represents a long and bloody calendar, a stain that every good citizen would have blotted out were it possible. It has been made by the blood of many victims, dyed in crimson never to be erased, and we only record what has occurred. Who can picture the agony of heart, the remorse, the anguish of mind, to say nothing of the physical pains caused by these bloody deeds? Both the victim and his friends, as well as the perpetrator of the crime, have suffered untold misery.

Often has the deadly weapon been brought into use on the slightest pretext. A moment after he had taken the life of his victim and he had realized that his hands were stained with the life-blood of a fellow man, the perpetrator of the deed would have given everything he possessed or ever hoped for, and in some cases life itself, could he but recall the deed; but alas! it is done, never to be undone. The feeling has not been thus in every instance where the bloody victim fell at the feet of the man-slayer, but frequently so. Sometimes the joy was great when he who sent the deadly messenger saw its work well done.

Among this long catalogue of criminals only one has ever suffered the extreme penalty of the law, and most of them have had light punishment. We begin with the first person indicted for murder, and give every indictment during the county's existence. There are a multitude of cases of murder or manslaughter of which we make no mention, as no indictments were made for want of sufficient evidence.

Pemesan and Shonwennekek.
(Two Indians.)

These Indians were indicted Oct. 2, 1821, at the very first term of Court held in Pike county, for the murder of a Frenchman. The

evidence showing, however, that the shooting of the deceased was more an act of carelessness than of premeditated murder, the next morning the jury returned a verdict for manslaughter on the part of Pemesan, or "Traveler," and that Shonwennekek, or "Spice-bush," was not guilty. The Court had assigned Daniel P. Cook and Polemon H. Winchester as counsel for the Indians, and John Shaw and Jean Baptist Patelle were the sworn interpreters. No attorney for the people appears on record, but of course there must have been such an officer present. It appears that these Indians were out hunting one day, and when the Frenchman suddenly appeared in view in the distance they took him to be a deer or some other animal, and Pemesan immediately fired and killed him. No sooner was this done than they discovered their mistake, and Shonwennekek proposed that they run away; but Pemesan argued that as it was an accident the whites would do them no harm. Thereupon they immediately surrendered themselves to a magistrate. Pemesan's punishment was a fine of 25 cents and imprisonment for 24 hours. He accordingly paid the fine and served out his sentence in a rail pen which was guarded for the occasion.

Charles Collins, James Whitley, Alfred Miller and James Stockton.

These parties were indicted for murder May, 2, 1843, but after their case was continued from term to term with hopes of arresting them, they were never found.

Winship Moreton

was indicted Sept. 10, 1841, but the following April his case was stricken from the docket.

John Bartholomew, et al.

were indicted April 5, 1848, for the murder of John Crewson, or Cruson, near the Mississippi river a few days preceding (March 29), while the latter was hauling a log for the rafting. He was shot beside his team. The others indicted with Bartholomew were Benj. Chouls and John Stipp. The two latter took a change of venue to Adams county, where a *nolle prosequi* was entered April 2, 1849. Bartholomew's case was continued from term to term until Sept. 12, 1853, when it was stricken from the docket.

John McGuyre

was indicted Sept. 5, 1849, for the murder of Wm. Bennett near Phillip's Ferry, Sept. 1, preceding. That day McGuyre went to the house of Mr. Pease where Mr. Bennett was and urged him to go gunning, but which, by the solicitation of Mr. Pease, he declined doing. McGuyre left and returned about sun-down, when Pease and Bennett were eating their supper, who invited him to partake; he

refused, saying, "G—d d—n you! I am tired waiting for you and am going to shoot you now." He immediately fired a load of buck-shot, which struck Bennett in the face, killing him. McGuyre commenced reloading his gun with the declared intention of killing Pease, but the latter made his escape and raised the alarm. McGuyre ran away but was arrested on the 6th and taken before the Circuit Court then in session, and at first pleaded guilty; but after the consequence of such a plea was explained to him, he pleaded not guilty, and for want of time his case was continued to the next term of Court. McGuyre broke jail twice: the first time he was caught at McGee's creek, in crossing which he came very near being drowned, and the second time he got out through the wall, a stone having been removed by the aid of friends outside. This was effected without awaking a family which was asleep directly above. He has never been re-taken, and his case was finally stricken from the docket with leave to reinstate.

George Kesterson

was indicted for murder March 29, 1851, but for some reason was never brought to trial.

Philip Wilcox

was indicted Oct. 11, 1851, and he also was never tried.

Preston F. Groves

was indicted March 23, 1853, for the murder of Robert Carr, about 5 miles east of Pittsfield. Both these parties were married men and frequented a house of ill repute. Groves was tried and acquitted March 28, 1853.

Jonathan W. Hutchinson.

§ This man was indicted Nov. 27, 1854, for killing Francis P. Wells in Brown county. A change of venue had been taken from that county, his case was tried at Pittsfield, and after the jury was out several days it brought in a verdict of not guilty, Sept. 18, 1855.

Hugh W. Wren

was indicted Sept. 14, 1855, for manslaughter; about a fortnight afterward his bail was forfeited by his escape and his case was never brought to trial.

James Daniels

was accused of killing Newton Soules in Calhoun county in a saloon. Soules had burned his hair previously. Daniels was indicted in the Pike county Court Sept. 12, 1856; but Aug. 5, 1859, his case was discontinued.

Stephen Cole et. al.

were, according to the record, indicted for murder March 9, 1857. In this suit it seems that no parties were ever brought to trial.

Robert Ellis.

This criminal was indicted April 14, 1860, for the murder of Benj. F. Wade, Dec. 23 preceding, a little west of Detroit. Wade broke Ellis' whisky bottle and a quarrel ensued which resulted in the fatal affray in the yard of Francis Phillips. Ellis stabbed Wade with a large pocket-knife. Ellis pleaded not guilty but was convicted of manslaughter Nov. 24, 1860, and sentenced to one year in the penitentiary.

Edwin C. Hendrick.

This party was indicted Aug. 10, 1860, for poisoning to death Emeline Amanda Hendrick. He pleaded not guilty, was tried, and, after the jury had two days' consultation, he was acquitted.

James Likes, Simon Likes, Lyman Likes, Philip Neal, Christopher Neal and Wm. Bothwick.

The indictment in this case, Nov. 23, 1860, was for the murder of Samuel Macumber, an innocent man about 65 years of age, living in Barry township, and who was killed Oct. 23, 1860. The parties set upon their victim in cold blood and killed him with clubs and stones. Macumber was a Baptist minister, who had married the mother of the Neals, and it was alleged that he maltreated her in some way. After trial all the indicted parties were acquitted Dec. 8, 1860, except Christopher Neal, who was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced for life, and James Likes was acquitted the next term of Court.

Thomas Johnson, Fielding Johnson, John Hopkins, Andrew J. Winsor, Mary Pearson, Julia Bell, Angeline Bell and Hampton Winsor.

These parties were indicted during the spring term of Court in 1863, for the murder of Andrew J. Pearson, in Flint township. The victim, a farmer, was found murdered by hanging, and robbed. November 18, 1862, Pearson started from his house in search of some of his stock. Night came on and he did not return. Suspicion was aroused, inquiries and search were made, and finally his body was found in a ravine, a half mile from home, covered up with leaves, brush, etc.: two hundred dollars in money had been taken from his person. The robbers also went to his house, and, finding no one at home, they entered it and took about seventy dollars more, which they found in a bureau. They then took a good horse and decamped. Of the above parties, some were directly accused by the

indictment, some impleaded with them, and severances were obtained. Some of them were desperadoes from Missouri; some of the parties took a change of venue to Brown county. The result of the whole prosecution was, that Thomas Johnson and John Hopkins were convicted of manslaughter April 27, 1863, and sentenced for life; Fielding Johnson was convicted of the same and sentenced for 20 years, and the rest were discharged.

During the trial the guilty criminals pleaded guilty of manslaughter, confessing as follows: They lived in Missouri, were rebels in Porter's army, which subsequently disbanded. They worked several days for a neighbor of Pearson's named Dimmitt, and spent several evenings at Mr. Pearson's house. This man and his wife, Mary (impleaded above), frequently quarreled. The night previous to the murder they had an unusually wicked altercation, after which Mrs. P. went into a fit. After coming out she told the accused that if they would kill Pearson she would give them a horse. The girls, Julia and Angeline Bell, her daughters by a former husband, also expressed the wish that they should kill him. The next morning they invited Pearson out for a walk and told him they were going to hang him. He said he did not blame them. Two of them held him up while the other adjusted the rope. He did not resist nor struggle. After he was dead they took sixty dollars from his pocket, carried it to the house and reported what they had done. All were rejoiced and gave the prisoners ten dollars apiece. Mrs. Pearson gave them a horse, asking them not to betray her, and they started for Missouri. The daughters asked for and received a lock of their hair for mementoes, and a parting kiss.

The young men were not over twenty years of age, did not look like criminals, and were said to be respectfully connected.

John W. Parks and Henry C. Price.

These parties were indicted Apr. 18, 1864, for the murder of Peter C. Staats, an old settler of Hadley township, on the road between New Salem and Maysville. Staats was twice shot in the back, one ball coming out at the breast. The accused took a change of venue to Adams county and were finally acquitted.

George Crow, alias Roselle,

was indicted April 19, 1864, for the murder of a Mr. Gard. May 21, following, he broke jail, and the shooting necessary to his capture June 11, in Greene county, resulted in his death the next day in jail.

Austin and Abraham Stevens

were, according to the records, indicted April 19, 1864, for murder, but it appears that there was never any trial of the case.

Wm. W. Moore and J. S. Wilson

were indicted the same day for being accessory after the fact of the murder. They moved their case to Brown county, and from the evidence elicited it appears that young Moore, only sixteen years of age, had killed John Ziff, living near Pittsfield. Mr. Moore's father and Ziff had a dispute about some wood which Moore had been cutting on land which Ziff claimed and which Moore had rented. Ziff struck Moore with an ax, knocking him down and then stamping upon him. The lad seeing his father in this condition, ran up and struck Ziff a blow upon the top of his head with the edge of an ax, thus literally cleaving his head clear to his shoulders.

Samuel Evans and Matthew Gilmer, Gilmore, or Gilman

These men were indicted Nov. 29, 1864, for killing Cornelius Myers, Evans being a resident of Montezuma. They broke jail, and after several months Evans was recaptured in Tennessee. He took a change of venue to Brown county, where he was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced for twelve years in the State prison. There he became insane, and after his release he stole a horse, was arrested, and while in jail his insanity became so marked that he was finally sent to the asylum at Jacksonville.

Chas. Brummell or Brumble, etc.

This rascal, whose name was spelled half a dozen different ways, was indicted March 15, 1866, for the murder of Edward Garrison, of New Canton. The fatal deed was perpetrated by stabbing the victim with a pocket-knife. Sept. 19, 1867, he was convicted of the charge and sentenced to State prison for three years.

Name not Given.

Although not strictly within the purview of this chapter, we may mention here, as the parties were both residents of Griggsville, this county, that Dr. J. H. Caldwell, of that place, went to Texas in May or June, 1868, employing a young man to accompany him, who, on the 24th of June, murdered and robbed the doctor, but was summarily lynched by the infuriated people when the deed occurred.

McWright Murray

was indicted for murder in 1869, but the case was ultimately stricken from the docket.

Joseph Daul and Anthony Scheiner.

These criminals were indicted April 20, 1869, for committing murder in Brown county, as the result of an affray connected with the burning of show tents at Mount Sterling. A change of venue

was taken to Pike county, and after a two days' trial the chaps were sentenced to 15 years' hard labor.

Capt. Wm. H. Stout.

This man was indicted April 6, 1871, charged with the murder of a Mr. Kimball, at Cockle-bur slough, the preceding year. By change of venue his case was taken to the Brown county Court.

Samuel Douglas

was the homicide who beat to death James Sapp, June 12, 1871, near Pleasant Hill. At the first beating he left Mr. Sapp lying prostrate, and induced a Mr. McKenna to accompany him to the place, who tried to lift him up, when Douglas gave the poor victim several additional blows, from which he died a few days afterward. Douglas and McKenna were both arrested, but the latter was dismissed for want of evidence against him. Douglas was held for manslaughter, the indictment being made Oct. 12, 1871. He was convicted and sentenced Nov. 29, 1871, for six and a half years in the penitentiary.

John Shannahan.

Sept. 16, 1871, in Pleasant Vale township, Wm. Hall claimed that Shannahan had said something mean about him, and proceeded to assault him with a club. The latter warded off the blow, snatched the club from Hall, who then started to run away; Shannahan, however, soon overtook him, struck him on the head with the club, knocking him over into a gully senseless, and Shannahan tumbling down with him. Hall's ankle was broken in the fall, and he died soon afterward. Shannahan was arrested and committed to jail, where he suffered from a feeble constitution and a diseased leg, which had to be amputated. He was indicted by the grand jury, Oct. 12, 1871, but he died before the trial took place.

Bartholomew Barnes.

The only execution ever taking place in Pike county was that of Bartholomew Barnes, Dec. 29, 1871, in the Pittsfield jail-yard, for the murder of John Gresham in Calhoun county. The suit was first instituted in that county, and a change of venue being taken to this county, the case was called at the session of the Pike county Circuit Court Nov. 27, 1871; and after a thorough trial the traverse jury returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, and that he should suffer death by hanging. The particulars of the murder are well condensed in Judge Higbee's sentence given Dec. 6, as below. The court-house was crowded to overflowing with ladies and gentlemen to hear the sentence of death pronounced upon the young convict. At 10½ A. M. he was brought in to receive his sentence. Death-like stillness reigned within the room.

as the Judge, in a solemn and impressive manner, addressed him, broken only by the prisoner, who, standing with brazen effrontery, gave vent occasionally to protests of innocence. The Judge said:

“In discharging the unpleasant duty required of me by the law, it seems proper that I should place on the files of this Court a brief statement of the facts and proofs which render it the duty of the Court to pronounce a judgment which is to deprive a human being of his life.

“By the record in this case it appears that you were indicted at the May term of the Calhoun Circuit Court, 1871, for the murder of John Gresham, and the case was brought here on a change of venue for trial; that there is no prejudice in this county which would injuriously affect your rights is sufficiently manifest by the fact that the crime for which you have been tried was committed in another county; and of the twelve jurors selected for your trial every one has stated under oath that he never heard of the case until called into the jury box.

“From the evidence it appears that somewhere about the first of February last, for some cause (which is not apparent) you became very much enraged against the deceased in the town of Pleasant Hill and threatened to whip him. When told by the town constable that that would not be permitted and that he would arrest you if you did not keep quiet, you said that you would see the deceased at some other time and tear his heart out. On the 27th day of February the deceased, his son (15 years of age) and yourself, were in Clarksville, Mo., and crossed the river on your return in the afternoon in the same boat, the deceased and his son within a wagon; and after the boat landed, as they were leaving the river for home, you asked the privilege of riding with them, to which the boy objected, his father being quite drunk at the time. You then said to them that if they would let you ride you would be quiet and peaceable; whereupon the deceased consented, and you got into the wagon and seated yourself on a board beside the deceased, the boy standing up in front driving. You had gone but a short distance when some words passed, but no blows or attempts to strike ensued, and you jumped out, saying, ‘You d——d old son of a bitch!’ At the time you jumped out the board on which the deceased was sitting tipped up and he fell out on the other side on his back near the wagon and near to a fence. You ran back to the wagon and to where the deceased lay, and turning your back to the fence, you seized the rails with which to steady yourself, and with the deceased still lying on his back immediately in front of you, with the heel of your boot you stamped his face, head and breast until you killed him. The evidence shows that in this brutal manner, and when the deceased was lying on his back perfectly helpless, in the presence of his son and another witness who was near by, you stamped from eight to ten times, breaking his nose, cheek-bone and jaw, and crushing out one eye, and forced the heel of your boot through his skull into his brain

more than an inch in depth, and so crushed and disfigured his face that it could not be recognized by Dr. Thomas, who had lived a near neighbor to deceased for 20 years.

“While engaged in this work of death, Mr. Oyler, who was a short distance off and saw it all, hallooed and started to run to you. On seeing him you jumped over the fence and started to run. You were pursued and captured in a few minutes, and blood was found all over the heel of your boot, with hair and whiskers still adhering to it. Soon afterward you declared that you had not seen deceased on that day.

“In answer to all this proof you produced a single witness, your brother, who testified that in the fall of 1869 deceased made some threats against you, which, so far as the evidence shows, he never attempted to execute. Beyond this you offer no explanation or justification of this dreadful crime.

“Upon this proof the jury have found you guilty of murder, and their verdict declares that you shall suffer death by hanging. You have been well defended by able attorneys, fairly tried, and, as it seems to me, properly convicted; and it only remains now for the Court to pronounce the judgment of the law, which is, to deprive you of your life. Unpleasant as this duty is, I am not at liberty to shrink from it. You have deprived John Gresham of his life by a foul and brutal murder, and the law demands your life as the penalty. As the time which can be extended to you to prepare to meet this dreadful punishment is limited by law, let me admonish you not to spend it in vain efforts to arrest your doom, but rather devote every moment of the time allotted you to prepare for the final trial wherein injustice is never done and where all must answer for every act of his life. It is the order of this Court, Bartholomew Barnes, that you be taken from here to the county jail of this county and there confined until Friday, the twenty-ninth day of December, 1871, and that between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3. P. M. of said day, in said jail, and in the presence of the witnesses required by law, hanged by the neck until you are dead.”

We take the following account of the execution from the *Old Flag* of Jan. 4. 1872:

“The dreadful day having arrived, a large crowd gathered around the jail, which increased constantly as the hour of execution approached. There was no disturbance, however, the anxiety of suspense seeming to pervade the throng and keep them quiet, and waiting almost with suspended breath until the tragedy was over. The execution was delayed until afternoon in order to give the prisoner all the time possible. About half past one, or later, in company with the physicians, the jury and others, we were admitted to the Sheriff's room and waited the last preparations for the final scene. The leave-taking of the brother and sister and relatives of the prisoner we did not witness. At about a quarter past two the great iron door leading from the Sheriff's room into the hall of the jail was unbarred, and those in waiting entered the hall and took



PIKE COUNTY JAIL



places in front of the scaffold and waited with uncovered heads the appearance of the prisoner. We need hardly tell our readers there was stillness in that company and that all sound was hushed except the long-drawn breathings of men who knew they stood in the chamber of Death, that a living mortal man was soon to be his victim, and that a fellow being was within a few moments of eternity and judgment. There was the scaffold, rather a rough-looking structure, and of larger dimensions than we had expected to see; above it, from a pulley fastened to a beam, hung a rope apparently about half an inch in thickness, with knot and noose on the end of it.

"As we stood there contemplating the scene, and held our watch to note the time, some few remarks were made in a whisper and several times a reporter asked us, 'What time is it now?' Seventeen minutes past two, eighteen minutes, nineteen minutes, each elapsing minute increasing the anxiety of suspense and expectation; twenty minutes, and the Sheriff and prisoner, accompanied with deputies and ministers, appeared on the corridor and descended one flight of steps and ascended the other which led to the scaffold. The prisoner was pale from long confinement, but we could not say that he flinched or quailed at the sight of the gallows or when standing on the platform. When his eyes first caught sight of scaffold and rope there was an expression of surprise which was momentary, and that was all. He was well dressed in a black suit with a fine shirt, white stockings and slippers, and looked like a gentleman. He was told to be seated on a seat of boards that had been prepared, which he did, Revs. Priestly and Johnsey, Methodist preachers, sitting on each side of him. They sat only for a moment when deputy Landrum told him to stand up, which he did. They both stood close to the grated window when the death warrant was read to him by Mr. Landrum distinctly, but with evident emotion, and was heard by the prisoner attentively, but without any manifestations whatever. When the reading was over and Mr. Landrum had folded the paper, 'Let us pray' was announced, and a prayer was pronounced by Rev. Mr. Johnsey, which to our ear was somewhat peculiar if not poetical, the prisoner all the while uttering fervid ejaculations, such as, 'O Lord, have mercy on my soul!' On rising from his knees after the prayer he deliberately stepped forward, and taking the rope in his right hand, passed the noose into his left and seemed to take a careful look at it. He was then told, if he had any thing to say, to say it now. He hesitated a moment as if not fully comprehending what was meant; but upon being told a second time, he said, 'Well, I say that I believe all my sins have been pardoned; and I thank the jailor for his kindness to me, and I hope that no one will ever again be hung.' He was then told to take farewell of all; and having shaken hands with the ministers, Sheriff and attendants, he asked leave to pray once himself, and was told to do so, when, kneeling down with his face toward the window in the west, he said, as we understood, 'O Lord,

I pray thee to forgive my sins, to save my soul and take me to heaven,' repeating the petitions, as we thought, twice or more. He then arose and stepped forward on the trap, and the rope was put over his head and adjusted about his neck, and the black cap drawn over his face, his hands and feet having been previously tied, he all the while praying, 'O Lord, save my soul.'

"This was the most solemn and anxious moment of the execution, both to the doomed man and to the spectators. There stood a man on the immediate confines of two worlds, just ready to step into eternity and know the grand secret; only one moment more to live in this life.

"The cap was drawn over his face at twenty-five minutes past two; the elapsing seconds now seemed as long as minutes; the Sheriff and an attendant were the last to come down from the steps. The fatal lever which should spring the trap was at the bottom, concealed by a piece of carpet. 'What time is it now?' said the reporter to us. Twenty-five minutes and fifteen seconds past two, and quick as a flash the man who was standing on the scaffold and still saying, 'O Lord, save my soul,' dropped till his head hung more than six inches below. There was no noise more than the sudden tightening of the cord with a heavy weight would occasion. A trap door swung into a niche prepared to receive it and remained there. The rope had been perfectly tested and did not stretch the least. The fall was more than six feet. His neck had been instantly broken and all pain was over. The victim did not struggle at all. At the end of the first minute there was a slight motion of the feet and limbs, swaying slightly, which was continued until after the end of the second minute, and evidently caused by muscular contraction. At the end of three and a half minutes there was one violent and last contraction of muscle; shoulders heaved and the whole body was lifted up, and then relapsed and hung motionless; at the end of twenty minutes the doctors pronounced Barnes dead, and at the end of twenty-five minutes the body was cut down and laid out, while a further examination was made by the doctors, who pronounced his neck broken and his life to be extinct; at the end of thirty minutes from the time of the drop and within about five minutes of 3 o'clock he was placed in a coffin and at once carried out and delivered to his relatives to be taken to Pleasant Hill for burial."

The preparations for the hanging had been very complete, and there was not a single mistake or slightest failure in any particular; and Sheriff McFarland deserves praise for the manner in which he bore himself and performed his melancholy duties.

Barnes made a "confession" in which he insisted to the last that he did not mean to kill Gresham, and claimed that he was drunk and did not know what he was about. The warrant was printed in a very large plain hand by the pen of doctor J. J. Topliff, who was Circuit Clerk at the time.

John Barnes,

cousin of the preceding, was indicted Nov. 29, 1871, for the murder of McLaughlin, in Detroit, on the sixteenth of that month. The name of the murdered man was ascertained only by its being marked on his arm with India ink. Both the men had been in a saloon drinking and had had a quarrel about a red ball. McLaughlin shook his fist in Barnes' face and told him not to open his face again about it. He turned around, and when his eyes were averted Barnes jumped to his feet having a knife in his hand which he swung with great force, the blade striking McLaughlin's face and neck, severing the jugular vein and windpipe and completely cutting his throat. Barnes then made a back stroke which missed McLaughlin, who then staggered into a back room and fell dead. Barnes was immediately arrested and committed to the Pittsfield, jail where, sometime after his indictment, he gradually wasted away with pulmonary consumption and died.

Jack Connor, alias Wm. C. Walton, and Chas. Berry,

were indicted in the Pike Circuit Court Oct. 18, 1872, for manslaughter. April 11, 1873, Connor was acquitted and Berry was convicted and sentenced for one year.

Peter B. Ford.

On the night of May 3, 1872, George DeHaven, of Barry, was killed on a shebang boat just above Florence, by Peter B. Ford. Two disreputable women and two or three low-lived men were on board. "Tack," Henry Schaffner and DeHaven came on the boat, which was owned by the Fords. After drinking awhile Tack hauled open his coat and declared he was the best man on board, and attacked Elisha N. Ford. At the same time DeHaven sprang at Peter Ford with brass knuckles on one hand and a cocked revolver in the other, pointed at Peter's breast. Peter knocked the revolver aside and shot DeHaven, who died in about 20 minutes. Elisha and the two women were arrested, but after examination were discharged. Peter was also arrested, and indicted Oct. 21, 1872, for murder, was convicted, and "sent up" for 18 years. A motion for a new trial was made, but denied, and the sentence was executed.

James Ray and L. J. Hall.

At Pleasant Hill, June 22, 1872, L. J. Hall, a grocer, had a controversy with a Mr. McGinn, when a young man named James Ray interfered, knocking McGinn down with a beer glass and beating him and stamping upon him, Hall meanwhile keeping off all who would interfere. When the beating ceased McGinn was found dead. Hall then gave Ray some money, telling him to make his escape, which it seems he did most effectually. Hall was arrested, and examined, but acquitted of being an accessory. McGinn left a wife and eight children.

Matthew Harris and Thomas Stapleton.

At a place called the cut-off, on the Sny Levee, in the spring of 1873 were two large squads of men at work. The one working higher up the river received \$2.00 per day to each man and those below received \$1.75. After those above had completed their work, their employers told them they could go and work with those below if they were willing to work at the same rates. They all went to work, but after awhile became dissatisfied with the wages, threatened to strike, and made a good deal of disturbance. Their employers discharged several of the ring-leaders who still continued to make trouble. When payday arrived the strikers drank a great deal, came to the place of work and were determined, as they said, to clean out Harris, the time-keeper, and Stapleton, the "walking-boss." As the two latter were coming from the store after dinner, the mob of strikers fell upon them and Harris and Stapleton both fired at the first man, Pat Vaughan, killing him and slightly injuring another man. This proceeding deterred the rioters from any further aggressions. Stapleton and Harris were arrested, but to keep them safe from the rioters they were lodged in the jail at Pittsfield. They were indicted April 12 following, tried, convicted of murder, and July 1 both were sentenced to State prison for one year.

Andrew Hamilton.

Near Nebo, Feb. 5, 1875, a number of young people assembled at the house of Mrs. McKee, for the purpose of taking part in a dance. Among those present were Andrew Hamilton and Clifton U. Daniels, both young men and sons of well-known farmers in the vicinity. During the dance a quarrel arose between Hamilton and Daniels, when the former drew a revolver and shot Daniels in the neck at its juncture with the chest. The wounded man staggered against the wall and fell dead almost instantly. Hamilton immediately fled, and, so far as appears from the records, has never been captured.

John A. Thomas

was indicted Oct. 14, 1876, for murder, but three days afterward was acquitted.

John H. Mallory.

A man named Davis got to peeping around Mallory's house at night to see some girls, and Mallory, discovering the fact, ran out with a gun and shot Davis as he dodged behind a cedar bush, and killed him. This occurred at Barry. Mallory was indicted October 14, 1876, for manslaughter. The case dragged along in the Courts until April 6, 1878, when the accused was acquitted.

George Haskins.

About four miles northwest of Kinderhook a quarrel took place, March 4, 1877, between two young men, Geo. Haskins and a Mr. Simpkins, originating in a controversy about a dog biting a sister of Simpkins. A tussle ensued during which Simpkins was stabbed with a knife, and from the effects of the wound he shortly afterward died. Haskins was arrested, and April 10, 1877, he was indicted for murder; but the trial resulted in his conviction for manslaughter, and Oct. 19, following, he was sentenced to two years, imprisonment at hard labor. He was only nineteen years of age and Simpkins seventeen.

Henry A. Fowler.

This ruffian and a Mr. Hamilton were attending a dance near Nebo in the spring of 1878, where they drank and quarreled until Fowler cut Hamilton across the arm with a knife, and the latter bled to death. Fowler was arrested and April 6, 1878, was indicted for murder. Before his trial he escaped from jail, but voluntarily returned and delivered himself up. The trial resulted in his conviction and sentence to confinement in the State prison for two years.

Thomas McDonald.

James A. Brown was murdered near his own door in Montezuma March 11, 1878, shortly before daylight. Jan. 25 preceding he had been waylaid, drugged and robbed by two men in a small wood near his home, and lay exposed all night in a stupid condition until found the next morning, and was restored to consciousness with much difficulty. Thomas McDonald was afterward arrested and identified as one of those two men: the other culprit remained at large. Mr. Brown and his friends had feared that an effort would be made to prevent him (Brown) from appearing at a certain trial, and the tragedy just mentioned showed how well grounded their fears had been. For several nights preceding the murder noises had been heard in the vicinity of the residence of Brown, and he went armed. About 4 o'clock that morning (Monday) he stepped from his house to an out-house a few yards distant, taking his rifle with him. On his return a few minutes later, and when within two or three paces of the door, he was shot, the ball entering the back of the head and coming out toward the front. Hearing the report the family rushed out to find the victim lying where he fell, and in a few moments he ceased to live. Excitement became so intense that the Sheriff had to obtain assistance from the State Government to aid in keeping the peace. The excitement was greatly intensified by a report that the Sheriff intended to remove the prisoner from the Pike county jail to another county. McDonald was tried and found innocent. A full account of his case is given in the history of Pittsfield.

Colonel Williams.

A number of people gathered at the house of Monte Gant about ten miles south of Pittsfield, on Christmas eve, to have a dance, and were enjoying themselves in the usual way, when some of the boys asked Andrew Main (commonly denominated "Coon Main") to call off a set. Main refusing, they said they could get along well enough without him. He thought this a good time as any to whip some of the boys, and, the quarrel continuing for some time, he commenced striking them. Main struck Williams, knocking him down. Williams then commenced stabbing at Main with his pocket knife. Main got hold of a long iron poker and commenced striking at Williams. About this time the landlord interfered and turned them from the house, when the latter and his brother Colonel immediately left and were followed by Main and two or three others. Then Colonel Williams shot Main with a revolver, and he and his brother immediately ran away, no effort being made at the time to arrest them. The wounded man then retired to the house, lay down on a bed, saying that Colonel Williams had shot him, and died about five hours afterward. Williams has been arrested, and is now in the Pittsfield jail awaiting trial.

Boyles,

a lad seventeen years of age, is also in jail for helping his brother to escape who had killed a companion with a pocket knife.

CHAPTER XII.

PIONEER LIFE.

LOG CABINS.

We shall, in this chapter, give as clear and exact a description of pioneer life in this county as we can find language to picture it in, commencing with the time the sturdy settlers first arrived with their scanty stores. They had migrated from older States, where the prospects for even a competency were very poor, many of them coming from Kentucky, for, it is supposed, they found that a good State to emigrate from. Their entire stock of furniture, implements and family necessities were easily stored in one wagon, and sometimes a cart was their only vehicle.

As the first thing after they arrived and found a suitable location, they would set about the building of a log cabin, a description of which may be interesting to the younger readers, and especially their descendants, who may never see a structure of the kind. Trees of uniform size were selected and cut into pieces of the desired length, each end being saddled and notched so as to bring the logs as near together as possible. The cracks were "chinked and daubed" to prevent the wind from whistling through. This had to be renewed every fall before cold weather set in. The usual height was one story of about seven or eight feet. The gables were made of logs gradually shortened up to the top. The roof was made by laying small logs or stout poles reaching from gable to gable, suitable distances apart, on which were laid the clapboards after the manner of shingling, showing two feet or more to the weather. The clapboards were fastened by laying across them heavy poles, called "weight poles," reaching from one gable to the other, being kept apart and in their place by laying pieces of timber between them called "runs," or "knees." A wide chimney place was cut out of one end of the cabin, the chimney standing entirely outside, and built of rived sticks, laid up cob-house fashion and filled with clay, or built of stone, often using two or three cords of stone in building one chimney. For a window, a piece about two feet long was cut out of one of the wall logs, and the hole closed, sometimes with glass, but oftener with greased paper pasted over it. A door-

way was also cut through one of the walls, and the door was made of spliced clapboards and hung with wooden hinges. This was opened by pulling a leather latch-string which raised a wooden latch inside the door. For security at night this latch-string was pulled in, but for friends and neighbors, and even strangers, the "latch-string was always hanging out," as a welcome. In the interior, upon one side, was the huge fire-place, large enough to contain a back-log as big as the strongest man could carry, and holding enough wood to supply an ordinary stove a week; on either side were poles and kettles, and over all a mantel on which was placed the tallow dip. In one corner stood the larger bed for the old folks, under this the trundle-bed for the children; in another corner stood the old-fashioned, large spinning-wheel, with a smaller one by its side; in another the pine table, around which the family gathered to partake of their plain food; over the door hung the ever-trustful rifle and powder-horn; while around the room were scattered a few splint-bottomed chairs and three-legged stools; in one corner was a rude cupboard holding the table ware, which consisted of a few cups and saucers and blue-edged plates, standing singly on their edges against the back, to make the display of table furniture more conspicuous.

These simple cabins were inhabited by a kind and true-hearted people. They were strangers to mock modesty, and the traveler, seeking lodgings for the night or desirous of spending a few days in the community, if willing to accept the rude offering, was always welcome, although how they were disposed of at night the reader may not easily imagine; for, as described, a single room was made to serve the purpose of kitchen, dining-room, sitting-room, bedroom, and parlor, and many families consisted of six or eight members.

SELECTION OF HOMES.

For a great many years but few thought it advisable to attempt farming on the prairie. To many of them the cultivation of the prairies was an untried experiment, and it was the prevailing opinion that the timber would soon become very scarce,—a fear soon proven to be without foundation. Another obstacle that was in the way for a great many years, was that no plows suitable for breaking the prairie land could be had. The sod was very much tougher then than it was in after years when the stock had pastured the prairies and killed out the grass to some extent. It would be astonishing to the younger residents to see the immense crops of prairie grass that grew upon the fields which are to-day in such a high state of cultivation. It grew in places six to twelve feet high. It was these immense crops of grass that furnished the fuel for the terrible fires that swept over the prairies during the fall. Then, again, there was so much of the prairie land that was considered too wet to be ever suitable for cultivation. Many of the older settlers now living well remember when farms that are now in the

highest state of cultivation were a vast swamp. There was another drawback in the settlement of the prairies, and that was the great labor and cost of fencing. But the principal reason for locating in the timber was that many of their cabins were poor, half-finished affairs, and protection from the driving storms was absolutely required. The timber also sheltered stock until such times as sheds and out-buildings could be erected. That the time should soon come when intelligent, enterprising farmers would see that their interest lay in improving prairie farms, and cease clearing fields, when there were boundless acres presenting no obstacle to the most perfect cultivation, argues nothing in the policy of sheltering for a time in the woods. In regard to the pioneers settling along the timber, we often hear remarks made as though the selection of such locations implied a lack of judgment. Those who are disposed to treat it in that manner are asked to consider carefully the above facts, when they will conclude such selection argued in their favor.

Clearing of timber land was attended with much hard labor. The underbrush was grubbed up, piled into heaps and burned. The large trees were in many cases left standing, and deadened by girdling. This was done by cutting through the bark into the wood, generally through the "sap," all around the trunk.

MILLING.

Not the least of the hardships of the pioneers was the procuring of bread. The first settlers must be supplied at least one year from other sources than their own lands. But the first crops, however abundant, gave only partial relief, there being no mills to grind the grain. Hence the necessity of grinding by hand power, and many families were poorly provided with means for doing this. Another way was to grate the corn. A grater was made from a piece of tin, sometimes taken from an old, worn-out tin bucket or other vessel. It was thickly perforated, bent into a semi-circular form, and nailed, rough side upward, on a board. The corn was taken in the ear, and grated before it got dry and hard. Corn, however, was eaten in various ways.

Soon after the country became more generally settled, enterprising men were ready to embark in the milling business. Sites along the streams were selected for water-power. A person looking for a mill-site would follow up and down the stream for a desired location, and when found he would go before the County Commissioners and secure a writ of *ad quod damnum*. This would enable the miller to have the adjoining land officially examined, and the amount of damage by making a dam was named. Mills being such a great public necessity, they were permitted to be located upon any person's land where the miller thought the site desirable.

THE HOMINY BLOCK.—Before giving the particulars of the anecdote about to be related it would be well to describe the hominy block, for there are thousands in this county, doubtless, especially of the rising generation, who have never so much as heard of the

hominny block. It consisted of a hole bored or burned in the end of a log or stump, basin form, in which the corn was placed and then pounded with an iron wedge, block of wood or a rolling pin. Sometimes the pounding apparatus consisted of a long, heavy block of wood attached to a spring-pole above, which lessened the labor of preparing a meal. The one we have in question consisted of a burned-out place in the top of a stump, a heavy block or pole attached to a transverse spring-pole, but was run by water power instead of the common way. This hominy block was made and owned by Amasa Shinn, who resided in or near Kinderhook township. Mr. Shinn would fill the block with corn at night, set it in motion, and by morning it would be pulverized and ready to be made into bread for breakfast. There came a time, however, when Mr. Shinn and family preferred to fast, for at least one meal. Squirrels were quite numerous in those days—far more than they are at present—and one evening after Mr. Shinn had set his mill in motion as usual, a squirrel hopped upon the edge of the block and began wistfully to scrutinize the corn below. Finally he concluded to have some; and while the hammer was up, jumped into the block and began helping himself, when the huge pounder alighted upon him. During the remainder of the night the pounder kept regularly descending into the block, thoroughly mashing and mixing the squirrel and the corn. When Mr. Shinn came down the next morning for his meal he found a conglomerate of squirrel and meal.

Many interesting and ludicrous incidents are related in reference to going to mill, waiting for grists, etc., many of which are greatly overdrawn. Harrison Henry, now deceased, often related an incident that, although untrue, was commendable for its witticism and application to the mills of pioneer days. He would tell the story of himself in the following language: "I went to Mr. Everitt's mill (an overshot water-mill) one day, and remained until night for my turn. When my turn came Mr. Everitt filled the hopper with corn, and taking me with him to the house, retired for the night, leaving the mill to do the work alone. During the night I was awakened by the barking of Mr. Everitt's dog. This annoyed me not a little, but I finally fell asleep again. In the early morning when I awoke, I heard the almost steady barking of the dog, and went down to the mill to learn what it was barking at. On arriving there I found that the dog had eaten all the meal and was barking for more! He would wait until a little meal would come down, when he would ravenously lick it up, and then look up the spout and bark for more!" Mr. Henry would continue: "I don't tell this incident to injure the mill, for it was a very good and faithful mill; it grinds away faithfully on one grain until it finishes it, and then jumps right on to another."

NATIVE ANIMALS.

The wild animals infesting this county at the time of its settle-

ment were the deer, wolf, bear, wild-cat, fox, otter, raccoon, wood-chuck or ground-dog, skunk, mink, weasel, muskrat, opossum, rabbit and squirrel; and the principal feathered game were the quail, prairie-chicken, and wild turkey. Several of these animals furnished meat for the early settlers; but their principal meat did not consist long of game. Pork and poultry were soon raised in abundance. The wolf was the most troublesome animal, it being the common enemy of the sheep. It was quite difficult to protect the sheep from their ravages. Sometimes pigs and calves were also victims of the wolf. Their howlings in the night would often keep families awake, and set all the dogs in the neighborhood to barking. Their yells were often terrific. Says one settler: "Suppose six boys, having six dogs tied, whipped them all at the same time, and you would hear such music as two wolves would make." To effect the destruction of these animals the county authorities offered a bounty for their scalps; and, besides, big hunts were inaugurated for their destruction, and "wolf hunts" are prominent among the memories of the early settlers. Such events were generally turned into a holiday, and everybody that could ride a nag or stand the tramp on foot joined in the deadly pursuit. A large circuit was generally made by the hunters, who then closed on every side, driving the hungry wolves into the center of the corral, where they were despatched. The return home with the carcasses was the signal for a general turnout, and these "pleasure parties" are still referred to by old citizens as among the pleasantest memories of early life in Pike county. Many a hungry wolf has been run down on the prairies where now is located a town or a fine farm residence. This rare old pastime, like much of the early hunting and fishing the pioneers indulged in here, departed at the appearance of the locomotive.

BEE-HUNTING.

During the early settlement of this part of the State, one of the prevailing customs of the pioneers was "bee-hunting." Often a small company would travel many miles into a wild, unsettled country, in search of the sweet, flavored honey of the wild bee. Large trees containing many gallons, and often a barrel, were frequently found by bee-hunters. The little, busy bees would be carefully watched as they flew heavily laden with the richest extract of the flowers that were purely native and unknown to the present generation. They always took a "bee-line" for their homes. This was a correct guide to the sturdy hunter, who had studied with care the ways of the bee and by their knowledge took advantage of the little insect. Once on the trail, good bee-hunters were almost certain to capture the rich prize. After the bee-tree was discovered it was no trouble to get possession of the honey. The tree was felled, and the hunters would rush for their booty ere it was lost by running out upon the ground.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.

The pioneer was more freely and heartily social with his friends, and cold toward his enemies, than we seem to be at the present day; and he showed what race he belonged to by his efforts to establish religious, philanthropic and educational institutions. The young folks, we have no doubt, found many ways of robbing old Time of loneliness. It would be unfair to suppose them, especially the ladies, destitute of fashionable aspirations, but the means for gaudy display were very much circumscribed in those days. The male attire consisted chiefly of buckskin, or homespun cloth,—we might add home-woven, the loom being far more common in or near their rude huts than the piano or organ. They were not, however, destitute of musical taste, and many of their vocal performances would compare favorably with our present choirs. We may safely say they sang with the spirit. Most of the ladies, also, wore homespun, which they manufactured from wool, flax, cotton, and the bark or lint of the nettle, colored with such ingredients as nature provided, without the aid of art. A few even adopted buckskin. How many yards of the latter article were required for a fashionable dress in those times, or in what particular style it was cut and trimmed, we are not informed, and must leave the ladies to draw their own conclusions. These dresses certainly were durable, and shielded the wearer in out-door exercises incident to the planting, attending and gathering of crops, in which pursuit the ladies in all new countries assist.

Another of the prevailing fashions was of that of carrying fire-arms, made necessary by the presence of roving bands of Indians, most of whom were ostensibly friendly, but like Indians in all times, treacherous and unreliable. These tribes were principally Pottawatomies. There were also in the northern part of the State several tribes of hostile Indians, ready at any time to make a murderous, thieving raid upon the white settlers; and an Indian war at any time was an accepted probability; and these old settlers to-day have vivid recollections of the Black Hawk and other Indian wars. And, while target practice was much indulged in as an amusement, it was also necessary for a proper self-defense, the settlers finding it necessary at times to carry their guns with them when they went to hoe their corn. In some instances their guns were stacked in the field and the laborers worked for a certain distance around them, and then moved the guns to a certain position and again proceeded with their work.

These were only a few of the hardships incident to pioneer life, which was largely made up of privations, inconveniences and dangers. They had few labor-saving machines and no reliable markets. Even communication by letter with their distant friends and relatives was rendered difficult for want of proper mail facilities, and sometimes for the want of money to pay the postage on the letters sent to them,—the postage then being twenty-five cents for a single

letter, many of which remained in the office for weeks on account of the inability of the persons addressed to pay the postage.

MARKETS.

The earliest settlers of the county went to St. Louis with what little produce they had to sell, and the merchants bought all their goods in that city. Soon, however, Louisiana became a market, and produce was wagoned to that city and from there sent south on the river. There was at that time no sale for corn, or comparatively none, and wheat would bring but a small price; so that really there was no impetus given to the raising of grain of any sort, except for home consumption, until the advent of the railroad. At that time improvement began. The great resources of the county which had scarcely supplied more than home demand were then turned to supply the wants of thousands. That occasion, the advent of railroads, was the commencement of agricultural development. It was the commencement of the manufacturing institutions the county can now boast of; it was the building of her thriving cities and towns; indeed it was the beginning of progress.

One of the earliest steam-boats in the Illinois river trade was the steamer "Exchange," which plied between St. Louis and Peoria. She was familiarly known as "the Shingle Weaver," so called from the fact of her carrying upon her hurricane deck a machine for cutting shingles, which was operated by the machinery of the boat, cutting whenever the boat was in motion. Shingle timber would be obtained at the wood-yards along the river, and market found for the manufactured goods at St. Louis. This boat was an especial favorite with the people of this county, many of whom would, when desiring to take a trip by the river, wait for her coming, and most of the early stocks of goods for the eastern part of the county were shipped on her; she also carried most of the county's "bees-wax" and other products to their market.

"When the first settlers came to the wilderness" says an old settler, "they all supposed that their hard struggle would be principally over after the first year; but alas! we looked for 'easier times next year' for about ten years, and learned to bear hardships, privation and hard living as good soldiers do. As the facilities for making money were not great, we lived pretty well satisfied in an atmosphere of good; social, friendly feeling, and thought ourselves as good as those we left behind when we emigrated West."

CHILLS AND FEVER.

One of the greatest obstacles to the early settlement and prosperity of this county was the "chills and fever," or "ague," or "Illinois shakes," as it was variously styled. This disease was a terror to new comers. In the fall of the year everybody was afflicted with it. It was no respecter of persons; everybody shook with it, and it was in every person's system. They all looked pale and yellow as

though they were frostbitten. It was not contagious, but was a kind of miasma floating around in the atmosphere and absorbed into the system. It continued to be absorbed from day to day, and week to week, until the whole body corporate became charged with it as with electricity, and then the shock came; and the shock was a regular shake, with a fixed beginning and an ending, coming on each day, or each alternate day, with a regularity that was surprising. After the shake came the fever, and this "last estate was worse than the first." It was a burning, hot fever and lasted for hours. When you had the chill you couldn't get warm, and when you had the fever you couldn't get cool. It was exceedingly awkward in this respect; indeed it was. Nor would it stop for any sort of contingency. Not even a wedding in the family would stop it. It was imperative and tyrannical. When the appointed time came around everything else had to be stopped to attend to its demands. It didn't even have any Sunday or holidays. After the fever went down you still didn't feel much better. You felt as though you had gone through some sort of collision and came out not killed but badly demoralized. You felt weak, as though you had run too far after something, and then didn't catch it. You felt languid, stupid and sore, and was down in the mouth and heel and partially raveled out, so to speak. Your back was out of fix and your appetite was in a worse condition than your back. Your head ached and your eyes had more white in them than usual, and altogether you felt poor, disconsolate and sad. You didn't think much of yourself, and didn't believe other people did either, and you didn't care. You didn't think much of suicide, but at the same time you almost made up your mind that under certain circumstances it was justifiable. You imagined that even the dogs looked at you with a kind of self-complacency. You thought the sun had a kind of sickly shine about it. About this time you came to the conclusion that you would not accept the whole State of Illinois as a gift, and if you had the strength and means, you picked up Hannah and the baby and your traps, and went back "yander" to Injianny, Ohio, or old Kaintuck.

“And to-day the swallows flitting
Round my cabin see me sitting
Moodily within the sunshine,
Just inside my silent door,
Waiting for the ‘ager,’ seeming
Like a man forever dreaming;
And the sunlight on me streaming
Throws no shadow on the floor;
For I am too thin and fallow
To make shadows on the floor—
Nary shadow any more!”

The above is no picture of the imagination. It is simply recounting what occurred in hundreds of instances. Whole families would sometimes be sick at one time, and not one member scarcely

able to wait upon another. One widow lady on the Illinois river informs us that she lost nine children from this dreaded disease!

COOKING.

To witness the various processes of cooking in those days would alike surprise and amuse those who have grown up since cooking stoves and ranges came into use. Kettles were hung over the large fire, suspended on trammels which were held by strong poles. The long-handled frying-pan was used for cooking meat. It was held on the fire by hand; or, to save time, the handle was laid across the back of a chair. This pan was also used for baking short-cake. A better article was a cast-iron spider, which was set upon coals on the hearth. But the best thing for baking bread was the flat-bottomed bake-kettle, of greater depth, with closely fitting cast-iron cover, and commonly known as the "Dutch oven." With coals over and under it bread and biscuit would quickly and nicely bake. Turkeys and spare-ribs were sometimes roasted before the fire, suspended by a string, a dish being placed underneath to catch the drippings.

IMPLEMENTS.

The agricultural implements used by the first farmers here would in this age of improvement be great curiosities. The plow used was called the bar-share plow. The iron point consisted of a bar of iron about two feet long, and a broad share of iron welded to it. At the extreme point was a coulter that passed through a beam six or seven feet long, to which were attached handles of corresponding length. The mold-board was a wooden one split out of winding timber, or hewed into a winding shape in order to turn the soil over. Sown seed was brushed in by dragging over the ground a sapling with a bushy top. In harvesting the change is most striking. Instead of the reapers and mowers of to-day, the sickle and cradle were used. The grain was threshed with a flail, or trodden out by horses or oxen.

WOMEN'S WORK.

The men were not called upon to endure alone all the hardships and labor of frontier life. The women also had their physical labor to perform, and much of it was quite arduous. Spinning was one of the common household duties. This exercise is one which few of the present generation of girls have ever enjoyed. The wheel used for spinning flax was called the "little wheel," to distinguish it from the "big wheel," used for spinning yarn. These stringed instruments furnished the principal music of the family, and were operated by our mothers and grandmothers with great skill, attained without pecuniary expense and with far less practice than is necessary for the girls of our period to acquire a skillful use of their costly and elegant instruments.

The loom was not less necessary than the wheel. Not every house, however, in which spinning was done had a loom; but there were always some in each settlement who, besides doing their own weaving, did some for others. Settlers, having succeeded in spite of the wolves in raising sheep, commenced the manufacture of woolen cloth; wool was carded and made into rolls by hand-cards, and the rolls were spun on the "big wheel." We occasionally find now, in the houses of the old settlers, one of these big wheels, sometimes used for spinning and twisting stocking yarn. They are turned with the hand, and with such velocity that it will run itself while the nimble worker, by her backward step, draws out and twists her thread nearly the whole length of the cabin. A common article woven on the loom was linsey, also called linsey-woolsey, the chain being linen and the filling woolen. This cloth was used for dresses for the girls and mothers. Nearly all the clothes worn by the men were also home-made. Rarely was a farmer or his son seen in a coat made of any other. If, occasionally, a young man appeared in a suit of "boughten" clothes, he was suspected of having gotten it for a particular occasion, which occurs in the life of nearly every man.

Not until the settlers had supplied themselves with the more useful articles of clothing and with edibles of various kinds, did wheat bread become a common article of food. It is true they had it earlier, but this was only served on extra occasions, as when visitors came, or on Sundays; and with this luxury they would have a little "store coffee." "The little brown jug" found a place in almost every home, and was often brought into use. No caller was permitted to leave the house without an invitation to partake of its contents.

PLEASURES OF PIONEER LIFE.

The history of pioneer life generally presents the dark side of the picture; but the toils and privations of the early settlers were not a series of unmitigated sufferings. No; for while the fathers and mothers toiled hard, they were not averse to a little relaxation, and had their seasons of fun and enjoyment. They contrived to do something to break the monotony of their daily life and furnish them a good, hearty laugh. Among the more general forms of amusement were the "quilting-bee," "corn-husking," "apple-paring," "log-rolling" and "house-raising." Our young readers will doubtless be interested in a description of these forms of amusement, when labor was made to afford fun and enjoyment to all participating. The "quilting-bee," as its name implies, was when the industrious qualities of the busy, little insect that "improves each shining hour" were exemplified in the manufacture of quilts for the household. In the afternoon ladies for miles around gathered at an appointed place, and while their tongues would not cease to play, their hands were as busily engaged in making the quilt; and desire was always manifested to get it out as quickly as possible.

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Nathan W. Jones

GRIGGSVILLE

for then the fun would begin. In the evening the gentlemen came, and the hours would then pass swiftly by in playing games or dancing. "Corn-huskings" were when both sexes united in the work. They usually assembled in a large barn, which was arranged for the occasion; and when each gentleman had selected a lady partner the husking began. When a lady found a red ear she was entitled to a kiss from every gentleman present; when a gentleman found one he was allowed to kiss every lady present. After the corn was all husked a good supper was served; then the "old folks" would leave, and the remainder of the evening was spent in the dance and in having a general good time. The recreation afforded to the young people on the annual recurrence of these festive occasions was as highly enjoyed, and quite as innocent, as the amusements of the present boasted age of refinement and culture.

FURNITURE OF THE PIONEER CABINS.

The furniture of the cabin was as primitive as the occupants. In one corner—perhaps in two or three corners—were the bedsteads. These were your genuine "cottage bedsteads," made by boring one hole, say four feet from one corner of the cabin, into a "house-log," another hole, say six feet from the same corner, on another side; opposite these holes was set an upright post, usually a section from the body of a peeled sapling; in this post two holes would be bored at any desired height, and at right angles with each other; poles were inserted in these holes, making in this manner a square frame; over this frame was laid a covering of clapboards, or, as some denominated them, "shakes," and on top of this platform the bed was spread. The chairs were not exactly chairs, but three-legged stools or puncheon benches. The cupboard was literally a cupboard, being a puncheon supported by pins driven into holes in the house logs at some convenient corner. The boxes which had held the family dry goods while *en route* to the new country generally furnished the table, and a trough or troughs the meat and soap barrels. Hollow logs sawed into sections and provided with a puncheon bottom furnished a receptacle for meal, potatoes, beans, wheat, "and sich like truck"—to use the pioneer vernacular. The table was bounteously supplied with "samp," "lye hominy," "corn pone," honey, venison, pork, stewed pumpkin, wild turkey, prairie chicken and other game. Wheat bread, tea, coffee, and fruit—except wild fruit—were luxuries not to be indulged in except on special occasions, as a wedding or gala day. "Samp" was quite a frequent dish. It was made by burning a hole into some convenient stump in the shape of a mortar; this hole was filled with corn and pounded by a large pestle hung like the old-fashioned well-sweep pendent from a long pole, which was nearly balanced on an upright fork. This pole had a weight attached to one end and the pestle to the other; the weight would lift the pestle, while manual force was expected to bring it down. When the "samp" was pounded sufficiently, it was washed and boiled like rice.

The traveler always found a welcome at the pioneer's cabin. It was never full; although there might already be a guest for every puncheon, there was still "room for one more," and a wider circle would be made for the new-comer at the log fire. If the stranger was in search of land, he was doubly welcome, and his host would volunteer to show him all the "first-rate claims in this neck of woods," going with him for days, showing the corners and advantages of every "Congress tract" within a dozen miles from his own cabin.

To his neighbors the pioneer was equally liberal. If a deer was killed, the choicest bits were sent to his nearest neighbor, a half-dozen miles away, perhaps. When a "shoat" was butchered, the same custom prevailed. If a new-comer came in too late for "cropping," the neighbors would supply his table with just the same luxuries they themselves enjoyed, and in as liberal quantity, until a crop could be raised. When a new-comer had located his claim, the neighbors for miles around would assemble at the site of the new-comer's proposed cabin and aid him in "gittin" it up. One party with axes would fell and hew the logs; another with teams would haul the logs to the ground; another party would "raise the cabin"; while several of the old men would "rive the clapboards" for the roof. By night the cabin would be up and ready for occupying, and by the next day the new-comer was in all respects as well situated as his neighbors.

Saturday was a regular holiday, in which work was ignored and everybody went to town or to some place of general resort. When all were together in town, sport began. Of course whisky circulated freely and everybody indulged to a greater or less extent. Quarrels were now settled by hand-to-hand encounters; wrestling-matches came off or were arranged for the future; jumping, foot-racing, and horse-racing filled up the interval of time; and everybody enjoyed the rough sport with a zest unknown among the more refined denizens of the present day.



CHAPTER XIII.

OLD SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION.

It is not strange that among the pioneer settlers of any new country a deep-seated and sincere friendship should spring up that would grow and strengthen with their years. The incidents peculiar to life in a new country,—the trials and hardships, privations and destitution,—are well calculated to test not only the physical powers of endurance, but the moral, kindly, generous attributes of manhood and womanhood. Then are the times that try men's souls, and bring to the surface all that may be in them whether good or bad. As a rule there is an equality of conditions that recognizes no distinctions. All occupy a common level, and as a natural consequence a strong brotherly and sisterly feeling rise up that is as lasting as time. For "a fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind." With such a community there is a hospitality, a kindness, a benevolence, a charity unknown and unpracticed among the older, richer and more densely commonwealths. The very nature of the surroundings teaches them to feel each other's woe and share each other's joy. An injury or a wrong may be ignored, but a kindly, charitable act is never forgotten. The memory of old associations are always fresh. Raven locks may bleach and whiten, full, round cheeks become sunken and hollow, the fires of intelligence vanish from the organs of vision, the brow become wrinkled with care and age and the erect form bowed with accumulating years,—but the true friends of "long ago" will be remembered as long as life and reason endure.

The surroundings of pioneer life are well calculated to test the "true inwardness" of the human heart. As a rule the men and women who first settle in a new country,—who go in advance to spy out the land and prepare it for the coming people,—are bold, fearless, self-reliant and industrious. In these respects, no matter from what remote section or country they may come, there is a similarity of character. In birth, education, religion and language, there may be a vast difference, but imbued with a common purpose,—the founding and building of homes,—these differences are soon lost by association, and thus they become one people united by a common interest; and no matter what changes may come to

after years the associations thus formed are never buried out of memory.

In pioneer life are always incidents of peculiar interest, not only to the pioneers themselves, but which if properly preserved, would be of interest to posterity; and it is a matter of some regret that "The Old Settlers' Association" was not formed years before it was, and that more copious records were not kept. Such an association with well kept records of the more important events, such as dates of arrivals, births, marriages, deaths, removals, nativities, etc., as any one can easily and readily see, would be the direct means of preserving to the literature of the country the history of every community, that to future generations would be valuable as a record of reference, and a ready and sure method of settling important questions of controversy. Such records would possess facts and figures that could not be had from any other source. Aside from this historic importance such associations serve as a means of keeping alive and further cementing old friendships and renewing among its members associations that were necessarily interrupted by the innovation of increasing population, cultivating social intercourse and creating a charitable fund for such of their old members as were victims of misfortune and adversity.

The subject of organizing an old settlers' society was brought up in the summer of 1869. In the *Pike County Democrat* of July 29, that year, the following significant passage occurs: "The time will come when the history of this county will be written. For that history, the meeting of such society will furnish the best material, and the parties now living attest the facts that will form a large portion of it." There was nothing definitely done toward the organization of this society until the summer of 1872, when some of the leading old settlers interested themselves in it. The first meeting was held on what is called Blue creek, Aug. 21, 1872. The meeting was called to order by Wm. Turnbull, of Flint, on whose motion Capt. B. F. Westlake was appointed temporary Chairman. Upon taking the chair Capt. Westlake stated in brief the object of the meeting, and for the purpose of effecting an organization he suggested the propriety of appointing a committee on permanent organization to report to the meeting at 1 o'clock, p. m. This committee consisted of Col. A. C. Matthews, Jas. H. Dimmitt and Wm. Turnbull. The meeting was then addressed by Rev. Mr. McCoy, after which an adjournment was had until 1 o'clock, p. m. After the dinner was dispatched the people were called together by the choir, discoursing most pleasant music. After singing the committee on permanent organization reported the following named persons as officers of the "Old Settlers' Association of Pike and Calhoun Counties, Ill."

For President, Col. Wm. Ross, Newburg; 1st Vice President, Col. Benj. Barney, Pleasant Vale; 2d Vice President, Daniel B. Bush, Pittsfield; 3d Vice President, Capt. B. F. Westlake, Newburg; 4th Vice President, Capt. Benj. L. Matthews, Perry; 5th Vice

President, Jos. Brown, Chambersburg; 6th Vice President, John Lyster, Detroit; 7th Vice President, Jas. Grimes, Milton; 8th Vice President, Abel Shelley, Griggsville; 9th Vice President, Perry Wells, Atlas; 10th Vice President, Sam'l G. Sitton, Hardin; 11th Vice President, Wm. Grammar, Hadley; 12th Vice President, Montgomery Blair, Barry; 13th Vice President, John Brittain, Martinsburg; 14th Vice President, Thos H. Dimmitt, Griggsville. Secretary, Marcellus Ross, Newburg; 1st Assistant Secretary, Dr. E. M. Seeley, Pittsfield; 2d Assistant Secretary Wm. Turnbull, Flint.

Col. Barney presided at this meeting, Col. Ross being absent on account of sickness. A communication was however read from the President. Rev. W. D. Trotter, one of the pioneer preachers of the county, spoke for about an hour, reviewing the early life of the pioneers. Hon. William A. Grimshaw delivered the address of the day. It was an ably prepared historical review of the county's history. Indeed, so replete is it with interesting facts of pioneer times that we give the entire address in this connection:

ADDRESS OF HON. WILLIAM A. GRIMSHAW.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:—Selected by your committee of arrangements to bid you welcome here to-day, I do so most cordially, as an old settler myself, of, say, the second period of Pike county, coming here in the year 1833; that being after the winter of the deep snow, which was our early noted period in the annals of this then wild, romantic, and beautiful country, sparsely settled and embraced in the bounds of Pike county. That snow with us, once, was the starting point of the date of current events, although our records of the courts of justice do not legally recognize that as a "day in law," yet we even in courts, in the simplicity of our early language, often heard events traced by that snow as the date point.

In the early days we all enjoyed the largest constitutional liberty; we voted for him we liked best, as I, a Whig, did for "honest Joe Duncan," a Democrat, on a deep question in those days, the Illinois and Michigan Canal, "the deep cut;" we also each worshipped God according to the dictates of our own conscience and under our vine and fig-tree. When Brother Trotter, who is now present, venerable with years and revered for piety, or old Father Woolf, now gathered to his fathers, blessed for his good deeds, came around to his appointment, all, of every religion and no one religion, turned out to meeting in the woods or the log school-house or at a settler's home. We had no fine churches in those days. Mormons puzzled the unwary by their startling pretense at new revelations. Or, if disappointed by the regular minister, old Father Petty would recite, in prayer, Belteshazzar's feast, in trembling tones of piety.

Our worthy and venerable President (elect but absent), Col. Wm. Ross, who has been often honored by the people of Pike Co. by their

votes, electing him to high offices of public trust, could tell you much of the first period or earliest years of the settlement of your county, as he arrived in the county in 1820 and settled at Atlas, which was the county-seat in its day, and was laid out by the Ross brothers. Atlas was yet the place at which the county records were kept in 1833, but in the spring of the year Pittsfield was surveyed and laid off into lots and the sale thereof made at different periods, the first sale of lots being in that spring. A court-house was built in the summer of 1833 at Pittsfield; from that event the greater prosperity of the county and an increase of population began.

The terror infused into the public mind, beyond the settlements of Illinois, by the Black Hawk war, which had retarded emigration to our State, the Indians being removed to the West of the Mississippi, the tide of emigration began to set in, and you witness to-day, in the presence here of this assemblage, the vast change in a little over fifty years since the Yankees (who came before the clock-peddlers) set foot within the limits of Pike county, as it now exists. Clock peddlers were the only gentlemen in those days, as they rode in the only covered carriages.

It is true, when you consider the rise and growth of Chicago in our own State, and of St. Louis in Missouri, rival cities, each of nearly four hundred thousand people, we don't seem to have much to brag of as to our growth. Consider, however, that we are almost strictly an agricultural county, that being our chief and most profitable pursuit, and then the greatest zealot for progress must admit that, from a beginning of a few families in 1821, we are now a county not to be sneezed at, and especially when our vote at the polls is counted. Excluding counties in which cities have arisen, we are most densely populated, more so than many in our beautiful Illinois, and yet we have broad acres of valuable lands in a state of nature.

Once our prairies were the home of the bounding deer in vast herds, of the prairie wolf, the prairie fowl in great flocks, the timber land abounded with the squirrel, the turkey and the pigeon, and in the hollow trees we had the beautiful but noisy parouquet; as well as in their haunts numerous other birds and animals. These have in a great measure disappeared until game is a rarity. The wild fruits once abounding have been superseded by more luscious cultivated fruits. And yet, who of the old settlers does not remember with a twinkle in his eye the old settlers' first substitute for an apple, a big turnip; and also find a good taste in the mouth when he thinks of those nice preserved plums, crab-apples and ground cherries, and the pumpkin pie, and the pork mince meat. We then think of the prairie and woodland each abounding in the season in beautiful flowers, rivaling in their colors the rainbow. These were the holiday delights of dame and maiden, and the husband and lover were alike made glad in their contemplation. The retrospect of nature has its beauties. The reality of the first settler's

life in a new country is often full of prose and but little poetry. Compare the simple and even poor furniture of our early homes with the elegant furniture now in use, and what a contrast! But with all the drawbacks of an early settler's life few repine at their lot in this beautiful land. None can who accept with reflection and thankfulness the many mercies which crown our lives.

I am reminded by this retrospection, that yesterday, on returning home, I found a written, kind notification from your Committee, in charge of the convening of this your first Old Settlers' meeting, that I was invited and expected to address you to-day. I then took my pen to endeavor to bridle my thoughts and to bid them serve the request of the Committee, that I should speak as to the "honesty, patience, industry, self-sacrifice and hospitality of the old settlers."

Honesty was the rule, crime the exception, in early days. It would seem as if at the first mention of the honesty of the old settlers it was a sarcasm, on the idea of lawyers settling here, and as if I had some personal experience and revelation to make. Of course I know something and much of the facts, and will relate them.

It was well known that because we had no locks we never locked our houses and out buildings; it was proverbial that the deer skin of the door latch was never pulled in, that is the latch string was out; then we had not much to tempt people to steal; so our things lay about loose; our plows with their wooden mold-boards hung on the fences with impunity; but at Christmas time, the plow or ox skull hung upon a tree by the way side, reminded the passer-by, on the three-year old, riding to see his girl, that a fool's head was too soft to butt either of those pendants in the tree.

At an early day an old ax, worth fifty cents perhaps in these days being stolen, the vile thief was ordered to leave the settlement of Atlas, and did leave for his country's good. It was said that loud porcine cries were heard upon the "Sny Island" at times, because men would kill their neighbor's hogs: that was a trifling affair and cost only the penalty of going halves with the nearest justice; thus dividing the meat—unless the head and ears were found and those bearing some man's recorded mark; then that was a case for the Grand Jury. Hog stealing was said to be caused by drinking Sny water.

We have told only of the style of dishonest tricks in those days. With more facts to bear us out, we can now affirm that the general reputation of our early settlers was remarkably good for honesty in general, but there was a slight propensity to "hook timber" to make rails and to use as house logs, and some fellows in the land, held, in fact it was "common law," that a "bee tree" even in your pasture lot was lawful plunder.

As to the patience of our people, if that means bearing up with the courage of a true man and true woman under the perils to limb and property, the early settlers were exemplary for that; the

trials of an early settler's life were legion. His resources, so far as supplies for his family, were small; his debts were a great vexation, and some, if not all, had these pests, until the lands were entered and paid for, the money often being loaned at interest as high as 75 per centum per annum. Then if you went to mill, you journeyed a score, aye, three-score miles; to meeting often as far. No bridges, and but few roads existed; the saddle, or the ox cart, or truck, wooden-wheeled wagon, and no fine carriages, was the mode of travel.

Corn dodger, without salt, and pork or side-meat, were great staples; vegetables and fruits, unless wild fruits, were rarely on the table, unless when company came to spend the afternoon, or to a quilting, then the best the house or the neighborhood afforded was forthcoming for the visitor. The quilting parties were generally the resort of young and old. Marriages were rare in those days, because bachelors were more plenty than belles.

As to the industry of the old settlers, as a class, industry was to the extent of present ability, implements, health and condition, and was not surpassed by the toil of men of the present day. The matron and the few young ladies had much toil and vexation, and that was often more excessive on wash-day, because of having to pick up fuel as it could be gleaned, or carrying the clothes to and from the wash place, which was a branch or spring. The clothes-line was a grape vine or a fence, and the hogs and calves trespassed on that to "chaw the things," and to keep the "creeters" off, old boss and the old woman (not yet 25 years old) often had a hard fight lest the baby in the cradle sitting near the out-door fire should be "up sot."

Self-sacrifice was one of the many and noblest virtues of the early settler; in times of sickness you were free to call up any neighbor for help, to sit up with the sick, to ride 25 or even more miles for the doctor, and that mostly, as our doctors said, in the dead of night, to the great horror of the doctor, who had to saddle up and travel, even in the dead of night, to the farthest limits of his own or to an adjoining county.

Although the county of Pike was naturally healthy, the over toil, the privation, the imperfect protection from the inclemency of seasons, the water used from shallow water-holes, all these tended to multiply disease and death. This county was never, as a general thing, visited so much with sickness and death as other counties in our State.

In the early day no iron horse snorted and raced over our prairies. The steamer once perhaps in several weeks dragged itself along. Twelve days was a short time for a trip from New York here, and that mostly by stage. Our mails arrived once a week, and a letter cost us our "last quarter." News from Europe a month old was fresh. No troublesome quotations of daily markets puzzled or enlightened us. A counterfeit United States bill was almost legal tender. Hoop-poles, staves and cord wood were equal

at a later day to gold. Store pay was better than any of the foregoing, but often lead to heavy mortgages and secret bills of sale. The laws were quickly enforced. Once a client of a celebrated lawyer was taken out of Court and the penalty of the law put on his back with stripes before the motion for a new trial was over; then the client protested against a new trial lest if convicted he would be a second time whipped.

Now how changed is everything around us! In the early day there was more variety in dress, if less taste. All dressed in their best, and sometimes (if the ladies will pardon such an o'er true tale) a white satin bonnet, the worse for the wear, was seen over a blue "Dolly Varden" ruffled cap. The most distinguished man at shows, for a number of years, was an old, gaunt, straight man, with a bell-crowned hat, in the height of the fashion when he was young, which was nearly twelve inches perpendicular; horses often carried double in those days, if girls were plenty, and about sparking and wedding time. Oh how sociable! and yet all was modesty and innocence.

Hospitality—that signifies strictly "practice of entertaining strangers," but in its true early settler's ways much more was meant, intended, and done. On a journey almost every house was a welcome home to the weary traveler; if any charge was made for the entertainment it was very moderate; at times the parting word to you was, "You are welcome to such as we had, and please call again when traveling this way."

Hospitality scarce expresses the fine sensibility, the manly Christian spirit, of many of the olden time. The pioneer feels that each and every settler of his neighborhood (and he does not criticise much as to who is his neighbor) is entitled to such help and good feeling as may be asked or should be extended.

I felt and still feel a large degree of sympathy, and that the most cordial, with the old settlers. It occurs to me that as Pike county once included Calhoun, and as some of the settlers there are contemporaries with our earliest settlers, we should include the Calhoun old settlers in our Society—in fact just this week that was named to me in that county.

With great hopefulness as to the prosperity of this new Society, desiring for it many happy re-unions, I offer to you the thanks of myself, an old settler, for your courtesy in inviting me to address this meeting; and may God bless our vast population, spread over our large county, which had when first known to myself about three thousand people, and now contains approaching forty thousand, although the hive of people has swarmed many times.

Farewell, my friends, one and all. Let us part with mutual good wishes, as we never more can all meet again in this life.

At the first meeting it was decided to invite the old settlers of Calhoun county to join with the Pike county Old Settlers' Society.

In harmony with this decision Calvin Twichell, Smith Jennings and William Wilkinson were elected Vice-Presidents.

SECOND MEETING.

The second meeting of the Old Settlers' Association was held in September, 1873. The following letter from Judge William Thomas, of Jacksonville, was read:

"JACKSONVILLE, Aug. 30, 1873.

"MR. MARCELLUS ROSS, Secretary:—Dear Sir,—I have received two invitations to attend the Old Settlers' Meeting in Pike county on Wednesday next. I regret that I cannot accept either, for I would be glad to meet the survivors of those with whom I became acquainted forty-five years ago. I attended the Circuit Court in Atlas in June, 1827, which was my first visit to Pike. The Court was held by Judge Lockwood, who now resides at Batavia, in Kane county. The attorneys in attendance were John W. Whitney, N. Hanson, and John Jay Ross, of Pike county, Gen. James Turney and Alfred W. Caverly, of Greene county, now of Ottawa, and J. W. Pugh, of Sangamon county, Mr. Jenkins, of Calhoun county, John Turney and myself, of Morgan county. Capt. Leonard Ross, one of nature's noblemen, was Sheriff. Col. Wm. Ross was Clerk; James M. Seeley was an officer of the Court. Of all these, Judge Lockwood, Mr. Caverly, and myself are the only survivors. The Court was in session three days, and then went to Calhoun county. It was held in a log cabin in the prairie, near which was a log cabin occupied by the grand jury. The traverse jury had the privilege of the prairies.

"In September afterward, returning from the Winnebago war I left the boat at Quincy, where I purchased a horse, saddle and bridle for \$40. From Quincy I came to Atlas, a good day's travel; remained in Atlas one day and two nights, and then set out for home. Passing Col. Seeley's, I found no other house until I reached Blue river, where Van Deusen had a small grist-mill, and I crossed the Illinois river on Van Deusen's ferry. That night I reached Exeter. The weather was pleasant, the roads were dry and smooth.

"Pike county was then a wilderness. I came as directed, the nearest and best route home. I could never then have been made to believe that I should live to see a population of 30,000 within its boundaries.

"Capt. Ross entertained the jury and the lawyers in their double log cabin free of charge, expressing his regret that we could not stay longer. I was at Atlas at the Presidential election in 1824 and voted for John Quincy Adams for President.

"Judge Lockwood, Mr. McConnell and myself, in attending Court at Atlas (the year I do not recollect), passed the present site of Griggsville and saw the man, Mr. Scholl, raising the first log

cabin on that hill. I suppose the land had been laid out in town lots.

"In the early settlement of the Military Tract traveling cost but little. The old settlers were always glad of the opportunity of entertaining travelers, and especially the judge and lawyers, from whom they could obtain interesting accounts in relation to what was going on in the world around them. Besides, we often had to encamp in the woods and prairies because no house was within reach at dark, and this was called "lodging at Munn's tavern," because of the large number of quarter sections of land owned by him. I have often fared sumptuously in the log cabins on bread made of grated meal, venison, honey, butter and milk and stewed pumpkins, and slept comfortably and soundly on the puncheon floor. * * *

"Feb. 14, 1823, Wm. Ross was elected Judge of the Court of Probate. In 1823 Geo. Cadwell, then of Greene county but afterward included in Morgan, was elected to the Senate for Greene and Pike, and Archibald Job, who was still living, for the House. Cadwell's term expired in two years, and in 1824 Thos. Carlin, afterward elected governor in 1836, was elected to the Senate. Cadwell was an educated physician, a man of talent and stern integrity: he died in 1824 or 1825.

"At the meeting of the Legislature in 1824 Nicholas Hanson and John Shaw both produced certificates of election to the House. The question which was entitled to the seat was referred to the Speaker, who decided in favor of Hanson. During the session the question was again brought before the House, and decided by a unanimous vote in favor of Hanson. Near the close of the session the question was reconsidered and Shaw admitted, in consideration of which Shaw voted for the resolution for a call of a convention.

"For several years after I came to the State, deer, wild turkey and wild beasts were plenty, especially on the Illinois and Mississippi rivers. But for this fact many of our early settlers would have suffered for provisions, or have been compelled to retreat for supplies.

"In passing from Rushville to Quincy, the Judge, Mr. Caverly and myself slept on the prairie during the night, and the next morning, which was Sunday, we found a house a few miles distant in the barrens; and we could not make the family believe it was not Saturday. The nearest neighbor lived five miles distant. They lived on wild game, grated corn meal and roasted ears, and lived well. We thought at breakfast we could not wish for better fare.

"In passing from Atlas to Gilead in Calhoun county we always made the house of an old gentleman named Munn our stopping-place. He and his wife were always glad to see us and made sumptuous preparations for our comfort.

"If I were at the stand and questioned I could probably answer many questions in regard to matters of interest to the present inhabitants; but as I do not know the points on which they would

question me, and as I have already extended this letter, considering the hot weather, to what may be considered a reasonable length, I close, hoping that you may have a good day and a good time.

“Respectfully your friend, “WILLIAM THOMAS.”

This meeting was addressed by many old settlers, who related very interesting experiences. The exercises were interspersed with music and a grand picnic dinner, etc. Letters were read from Edwin Draper and Levi Pettibone, of Louisiana. Mo., besides the one from Judge Thomas, above given. Wm. A. Grimshaw was elected President, James McWilliams, of Griggsville, Vice President, and Geo. W. Jones Assistant Secretary. The following resolution was adopted: “*Resolved*, That the old settlers of Pike and Calhoun counties be requested to notify the President and Secretary of the Old Settlers’ organization, the names of all members of this Association who shall depart this life during the present year, and that the Secretary be instructed to enter the same upon record.”

Among those who addressed the assembly were Hon. Wm. A. Grimshaw, John T. Hodgen, of St. Louis, Calvin Twichell, of Calhoun county, J. T. Long, now of Barry, for many years a resident of Adams county, Wm. Turnbull, of Flint, A. P. Sharpe, of Griggsville, Alvin Wheeler, the oldest living settler of Pike county (came here in 1818), now 75 years of age. Col. D. B. Bush closed the line of history by giving a sketch of Pittsfield. Dr. Worthington claimed Frederick Franklin, of Montezuma, as the oldest living settler of Pike county now living. He was the son of Ebenezer Franklin, the first settler in the county.

In this connection we give the very interesting letter of Mr. Draper:

“LOUISIANA, Mo., Sept. 1, 1873.

“HON. WM. A. GRIMSHAW AND OTHERS: Gentlemen,—Through the politeness of some friend of your county-seat I am indebted for an invitation to attend the meeting of old settlers of your county at Pittsfield, on the 3d inst.; for this invitation I presume I am indebted for the fact of being nearly connected by marriage with Levi Pettibone, Esq., an old settler and perhaps the oldest man in Pike county, Mo., and perhaps with few exceptions the oldest man in Missouri, he being now nearing the completion of his 93d year. But from whatever cause, I esteem it a compliment altogether undeserved to myself, but which nevertheless I should take the greatest pleasure, if circumstances permitted, of meeting with the old settlers of your county, among whom I am proud to recognize, not only the many distinguished public men, but many old and long esteemed personal friends, some of whom have long been settlers of Pike county Ill., and not a few of them old settlers of Pike and Lincoln counties. Mo., who, not content with aiding to break up the wilds of Missouri and bring them into the paths and fields of civilization, have largely colonized Pike county Ill., where they have

been long enough to earn the appellation of 'old settlers,' where they are realizing the rich fruits of their industry in land flowing with milk and honey, and as I lament to know, many of them are resting beneath the sods that are no respecters of persons in the final winding up of human affairs. The memory of many of these persons, both living and dead, carry me far back into the history of the past, in the early history of Missouri, of whose soil I have been an occupant since the year 1815, before either your State or Missouri had a State Government. Though then quite young (but eight years old) I was old enough to remember everything I saw, and everybody I knew,—much more so than persons and facts of later years; but to attempt to recount or name any considerable number of them would be to inflict a bore upon you that I dare not presume upon; but as I presume that a part of the exercises of the occasion would be to recur to the early history of the West, including your State and ours, I cannot resist the temptation to jot down a few facts and names, even at the risk of being laid upon the table as a bore.

"The date 1815 shows that the early settlers, among whom was my father, were crowding into Missouri even before the forts were all vacated, whither the old settlers had fled for the purpose of protection from hostile savages, who had but recently had almost undisputed possession of a large part of our State. To get into Missouri, then largely considered as the promised land, we had to cross the Mississippi river, the Father of Waters. I don't know how much of a father he was at that time, but I have been acquainted with him since that time, and I don't know much difference in his size between then and now, except occasionally. as in 1851, he got into a terrible rage and had uncontrolled possession from Louisiana to Atlas, and rolled on, whether vexed or unvexed, in solemn majesty to the Gulf of Mexico.

"But to continue. He had to be 'crossed' to get into Missouri. In 1815, as history shows, no steam-boats were known on our rivers, and the only modes, or rather mode, of crossing the river at St. Louis was by means of a small keel-boat or barge without any deck or covering, propelled by poles; and our wagons were crossed by placing two planks or slabs across the keel, running the wagons by hand upon these slabs across the boats and 'scotching' the wheels with billets of wood, filling in the inner parts of the boat with horses, children, etc. Yet we conquered the old gentleman and rode across in triumph, but not, however, until after waiting two days on the eastern bank for the wind to lie, which had so ruffled the surface and temper of the 'father' that he could not, safely at least, be mounted by an insignificant keel-boat until the cause of his irritation had ceased.

"Safely on the Missouri shore, the first night was passed in the city of St. Louis, then containing about 1,200 inhabitants and very few brick houses: I did not count them, however. No railroads then were even thought of in the West, so far as I remember, but now—well, you can tell the tale yourselves. St. Louis has now

450,000 inhabitants, and would likely have a million but for Chicago and the railroads, which have revolutionized the course of nature and the natural rights of St. Louis, which depended on the navigation of the great rivers to work for her; and while her great land-owner slept a quarter of a century Chicago and the railroads were surging ahead of her.

"Excuse this digression, which I could not help while reflecting on the immense change all over the West since I first crossed the great river.

"I have alluded to the fact of your county being largely colonized from Pike and Lincoln counties, Mo. It would be impossible for me to enumerate all of them, even if I knew them all; but among the names I remember well those of the Gibsons, the Sittons, Buchanan, Yokems, Galloway, Uncle Jake Williamson, the Cannons, Collard, Wellses, Kerrs, Noyes, Metz, Johnsons, McConnells, Andersons, etc., etc., all of whom went from Pike or Lincoln. All of them were good citizens, while some of them held high and honorable positions in public office. Your former valued Sheriff, Ephraim Cannon, was for a while a school-mate of mine, larger and older than I, but still a school-mate. The only special recollection I have of our school-boys' life was that the teacher once asked him, when nearly time to close school, 'How high is the sun?' He replied he had no means of measuring the height, but 'from appearance it was about a rod high.'

"John J. Collard, Esq., a former Clerk of one of your Courts, was the son of an old settler of Lincoln county, dating before the war of 1812, if my memory is not at fault. I have attended your Courts when held at the old county-seat, Atlas, and since its location at your beautiful town Pittsfield. The old settlers at Atlas, as well as of Pittsfield, were the Rosses, most of whom I knew personally, and had a slight acquaintance with the 'Bashaw' of Hamburg, Mr. Shaw. Old Father Burnett and his boys John and Frank belonged to both Pikes, in Illinois and Missouri. The sons wore out their lives in trying to sustain a ferry between the two Pikes.

"But I must forbear, fearing that I have already bored you, a thing I feared at the start. I could write a half quire of recollections of Pike in Missouri, and some of Pike in Illinois, if there were any market for them. But I must close with my best wishes for your people, both old and young.

"EDWIN DRAPER."

THIRD MEETING.

At the Old Settlers' meeting, Sept. 2, 1874, Hon. Wm. A. Grimshaw delivered an address of welcome, and interesting speeches were made by Col. Benj. Barney, Rev. J. P. Dimmitt, Dr. Hodgen, Mr. Turnbull, Judge Grigsby and others. Dr. P. E. Parker was elected Secretary in place of G. W. Jones, resigned. A motion was adopted changing the time of membership from 1840 to 1850; also a motion to establish a portfolio and gallery of likenesses of old set-

tlers; and members and others were invited to send pictures. A social reception of old settlers was given in the evening at Bush's Hall.

FOURTH MEETING.

At the 4th annual meeting of the old settlers at Perry, Aug. 19, 1875, old-time customs were commemorated by the erection of a cabin complete in all its details. It looked as if a family had been living in it for years. Cooking utensils hanging around the wall, suspended on a string were slices of pumpkin and dried apples, corn hung from the posts, suspended by the husks, the rifle hung on the wooden hook over the door, the spinning wheel, the reel and the hand-cards occupied prominent positions; the mammoth gourd for a water bucket and the lesser one as a dipper attracted considerable attention. On the outside walls the skins of different fur-bearing animals were stretched; climbing vines were turned up to the roof, and the sunflower in all its magnificence nodded here and there close to the house, and last, but not least, the latch-string hung on the outside. The cabin was presided over during the early part of the day by Mr. Wm. Grotts, who entertained his visitors with his "fiddle," playing Arkansas traveler, Money Musk, Old Rosin the Bow," etc. Mr. Grotts was born in this State in 1802, in Madison county. His father was killed by Indians in Bond county in 1814.

FIFTH MEETING.

During the Old Settlers' meeting at Griggsville, Aug. 30, 1876, they formed a procession in front of the M. E. Church, headed by an old truck wagon drawn by oxen, containing a band, the people being dressed in the Sunday attire of pioneer times, girls and boys riding double on horseback without saddles, showing how they went to church in olden times. This was one of the most attractive features of the procession, the young ladies especially conducting themselves with becoming grace, and appeared as if they were inspired with the spirit of their grandmothers. An old dilapidated wagon drawn by oxen was loaded with the old-fashioned loom, spinning wheel, flax wheel and reel, and an old plow was followed by most of our modern machinery in the shape of reapers, mowers, harrows, etc. After these a man dressed in Indian costume on his pony, ladies and gentlemen in modern style in buggies and carriages, the fire engine drawn by members of the base-ball clubs in uniform, and a modern child-wagon with children was drawn by a very small donkey.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE REBELLION.

FIRST INDICATIONS OF THE WAR.

When, in 1861, the war was forced upon the country, the people were quietly pursuing the even tenor of their ways, doing whatever their hands found to do,—working the mines, making farms, or cultivating those already made, establishing homes, founding cities and towns, building shops and manufactories; in short, the country was alive with industry and hopes for the future. The people were just recovering from the depression and losses incident to the financial panic of 1857. The future looked bright and promising, and the industrious and patriotic sons and daughters of the North were buoyant with hope, looking forward to the perfecting of new plans for comfort and competence in their declining years. They little heeded the mutterings and threatenings wafted from the South. They never dreamed that there was one so base as to attempt the destruction of the Union their fathers had purchased for them with their life-blood. While thus surrounded with peace and tranquillity they paid but little attention to the rumored plots and plans of those who lived and grew rich from the sweat and toil, blood and flesh, of others.

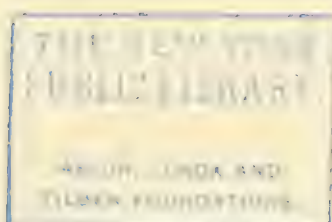
The war clouds grew darker and still darker, the thunders of treason grew louder and louder until April 12, 1861, when the fearful storm burst upon the country and convulsed a continent with its attendant horrors.

On that day the rebels, who for weeks had been erecting their batteries upon the shore, after demanding of Major Anderson a surrender, opened fire upon Fort Sumter. For hours an incessant cannonading was continued; the fort was being damaged severely; provisions were almost gone, and Major Anderson was compelled to haul down the stars and stripes,—that dear old flag which had seldom been lowered to a foreign foe; by rebel hands it was now trailed in the dust. How the blood of patriotic men of the North boiled when on the following day the news was flashed along the telegraph wires that Major Anderson had been forced to surrender! And nowhere was greater indignation manifested than in Pike county.



B. L. Matthews

PERRY



THE FIRST CALL FOR TROOPS.

Immediately upon the surrender of Fort Sumter, Abraham Lincoln, America's martyr President—who but a few short weeks before had taken the oath of office as the nation's chief executive—issued a proclamation calling for 75,000 volunteers for three months. The last word of that proclamation had scarcely been taken from the electric wires before the call was filled, and men and money were counted out by hundreds and thousands. The people who loved their whole government could not give enough. Patriotism thrilled and vibrated and pulsated through every heart. The farm, the workshop, the office, the pulpit, the bar, the bench, the college, the school-house,—every calling offered its best men, their lives and fortunes, in defense of the Government's honor and unity. Bitter words spoken in moments of political heat were forgotten and forgiven, and, joining hands in a common cause, they repeated the oath of America's soldier statesman, "*By the Great Eternal, the Union must and shall be preserved.*"

Call the young men in the prime of their life;
 Call them from mother, from sister, from wife;
 Blessed if they live, revered if they fall,—
 They who respond unto Liberty's call.

Seventy-five thousand men were not enough to subdue the Rebellion; nor were ten times the number. The war went on, and call followed call, until it began to look as if there would not be men enough in all the Free States to crush out and subdue the monstrous war traitors had inaugurated. But to every call for either men or money there was a willing and ready response; and it is a boast of the people that, had the supply of men fallen short, there were women brave enough, daring enough, patriotic enough, to offer themselves as a sacrifice on their country's altar. Such were the impulses, motives and actions of the patriotic men of the North, among whom the sons of Pike made a conspicuous and praiseworthy record.

VARIOUS MEETINGS HELD IN THE COUNTY.

The tocsin of war was sounded, meetings were held in every township, village and city, at which stirring and spirited addresses were made, and resolutions adopted admitting of but one interpretation,—that of unconditional allegiance and undying devotion to their country and their country's flag; that, at whatever cost of blood or treasure, the stars and stripes, wherever floating, must be honored; and the supremacy of the law of the National Union sustained.

A Union meeting was held in Pittsfield April 20, 1861, the Chairmen of which were David A. Stanton, Wm. R. Wills and D. D. Hicks, and the Secretaries F. C. Brown and A. C. Matthews. The Committee on Resolutions were Wm. A. Grimshaw, C. L. Higbee, J. W. Mackintosh, D. B. Bush, jr., Nathan Kelly and Wm. Steers.

L. H. Waters, of Macomb, delivered the principal speech, which was a very eloquent one, and Hon. Scott Wike, Messrs. D. H. Gilmer and S. M. Hayes made short speeches. A series of resolutions were adopted setting forth the inauguration of the war by the firing on Fort Sumter and the necessity of rallying to the support of the Government.

April 22 a meeting was held in the court-house for the purpose of forming a company of home guards. The company organized, electing S. M. Hayes Captain. M. J. Noyes presided at this meeting. About this time the "Pike County Union Guards" were also organized, with John McWilliams for Captain. In July Jas. S. Barnard was elected Captain of the latter company and P. G. Athey Captain of a cavalry company of 130 men, all from Pike county.

During this summer also Wm. W. Taylor, a Breckenridge Democrat of Perry, was suspected of disloyalty and made in an informal manner to take the oath of allegiance by some soldiers of Col. Grant's regiment.

Aug. 5, 1861, a company called the "Henderson Home Guards" was organized in Pittsfield, numbering 130 men, with Daniel D. Hicks as Captain, each member to arm and equip himself; it was also called the "Henderson Union Guards."

BOUNTY.

The subject of bounty for soldiers was one that engaged the undivided attention of the law-making power of this county during these trying times. That the reader may know what was done by the county officials we give a very full account of the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors whenever the bounty subject was being considered by that honorable body.

At a special meeting of the Board of Supervisors held Aug. 4, 1862, for the purpose of considering the feasibility or propriety of offering bounty to soldiers, Supervisor Smith moved that the Chair appoint a committee of five to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. Thereupon the Chair appointed Messrs. Smith, Westlake, Wallace, McWilliams and Adams.

Mr. Wallace presented a petition from the citizens of Barry, asking an appropriation by the Board of \$16,000.

The Committee on Resolutions submitted the following report the next day:

WHEREAS, Several Southern States of this Union in convention assembled have absolved themselves by resolution from allegiance to the United States of America and formed themselves into a so-called "confederacy," thereby disclaiming any right, benefit or protection from or under the Constitution of the United States; and

WHEREAS, Said confederacy have organized, armed and equipped hostile armies and did fire upon, reduce and take into their possession Fort Sumter with all its defenses, and unlawfully seize and take into possession other forts, arsenals and other property belonging to the United States, thereby bidding defiance to the Constitution and the laws of the same; and

WHEREAS, It still exists and unsubdued, and our present army is insufficient in numbers to put down the rebellion; and

WHEREAS, The President of the United States has recently made a call upon the several States of this Union to raise 300,000 men in addition to the present army;

Therefore we, the representatives of the several townships of the county of Pike and State of Illinois have here assembled for the purpose of considering the propriety of offering encouragement to the volunteers who will immediately enter into the service of the United States; therefore be it

Resolved, That the sum of \$3,000 be paid to the first three companies that are raised or organized in the county of Pike under said call, provided said companies are organized on or before the 20th inst.; and that the Clerk of this Court be authorized to issue orders on the Treasury for the said sums of money whenever said volunteers are accepted and mustered into service;

Resolved, That \$1,000 be appropriated to the families of those who have heretofore volunteered in the service of the United States, and we recommend that each township shall through their Supervisor call a meeting to provide for the future wants of all families of volunteers; that the Supervisor of each township shall be a committee to distribute all appropriations made by the county or town;

Resolved, That the Supervisors of each township shall report at the September meeting the number of families of volunteers in their townships, and their names.

By invitation Judge Higbee addressed the Board briefly, after which Cols. Ross and Bush made short addresses.

Mr. Dennis moved to amend the report by striking out “\$3,000” and inserting “\$50 to each volunteer private who may enlist under the present call.” Mr. Westlake moved to amend the amendment of Mr. Dennis by striking out “\$50” and inserting “\$25;” which motion was lost. The amendment offered by Mr. Dennis was also defeated.

Mr. Landrum offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the proposition of the appropriation by the county of \$6,000 to be submitted to the people for their vote for or against levying a tax to meet said appropriation, at an election to be held at the usual places of holding elections in the several towns, on Tuesday, the 13th inst.; said fund, if so voted, to be appropriated to aid in raising volunteers.

Resolved, That a proposition be also submitted at the same time for or against appropriating \$2,000 as a fund for the necessitous families of volunteers as have heretofore or may hereafter be mustered into the service of the United States.

Mr. Wallace moved to strike out that portion of Mr. Landrum's resolution referring to the submission to the people, and that the Board appropriate the amount specified in said resolution; which motion was carried.

The question recurring on Mr. Landrum's resolution as amended it was put and lost.

Mr. Dennis moved to strike out the first resolution and amend the second so that \$4,000 be appropriated for the support of destitute families of soldiers in the service.

Mr. Frye moved to lay all on the table without further action until the September meeting; which motion was lost. The question then recurring on the amendment of Mr. Dennis, it was adopted.

The substance of the resolution as passed appropriated \$4,000 for the families of destitute soldiers.

At a special meeting of the Board of Supervisors held June 23, 1865, to either offer a bounty for enlistments or to aid persons who may be drafted into the service of the United States, Supervisor Roberts offered the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The President of the United States has called for 300,000 volunteers, and ordered, in case the same are not made by the 15th of February next, that a draft shall be made to fill the quota; and

WHEREAS, Such draft will fall heavy on many poor persons in this county who have large families to support; and

WHEREAS, The property of the county receives the protection of the Government, as well as persons, and should be made to bear its just proportions of the burdens of war; therefore

Resolved, That our Representatives in the Legislature now in session be respectfully requested to procure the passage of an act as speedily as possible, authorizing the Board of Supervisors of this county to offer a bounty to volunteers and to aid in procuring substitutes for drafted persons, and to provide such funds as will be necessary therefor by issuing bonds payable within 20 years, bearing interest not exceeding ten per cent. per annum.

Resolved, That in case of the passage of such an act, the Board of Supervisors will pay to each volunteer credited to any town in this county subject to the draft a bounty of \$500, and in case of a draft, each person so drafted in this county who shall procure a substitute shall receive from the county the sum of \$500 to aid him in paying for such substitute.

Mr. Shields moved to postpone the resolution indefinitely. After remarks by Supervisors Shields, Roberts, Kelley, Dunn and others, Mr. Shields withdrew the motion, and in lieu thereof moved that it be postponed to the April meeting of the Board. This he, however, withdrew, and Supervisor Dimmitt moved to refer the resolution offered by Mr. Roberts to a committee; and Mr. Dimmitt, from this committee reported on the following day this resolution:

Resolved, That there be paid to each volunteer or drafted man in this county under the call of Dec. 19, 1864, the sum of \$400, such money to be raised by the issue of county bonds (interest not to exceed ten per cent.) payable annually in lawful money of the United States.

Resolved, That when such bonds shall have been issued they shall be divided among the several townships in proportion to the amount of taxable property assessed in each township for the year 1864; and it shall be the duty of each supervisor to receive said bonds and pay over to each drafted man and volunteer the sum of \$400 when actually mustered into service.

Mr. Shields moved that said resolution be laid on the table until the April meeting; which motion was lost. Mr. Smitherman then moved that it be submitted to the people of the county on Jan. 28, 1865; and Mr. Vail moved to amend by taking said vote on the 30th; which motion was withdrawn; and Mr. Roberts moved that whatever action this Board may take shall be submitted to the people on Jan. 30, 1865; which motion was adopted. Mr. Roberts then moved to amend the first resolution by inserting "\$500" in place of "\$400;" which was adopted.

At a meeting of the Board held Jan. 31, the day after the election, they found after a canvass of the returns that 3,416 votes had

been cast, of which 2,131 were for the tax and 1,285 against it. It was then resolved by the Board to give a bounty of \$500 to each volunteer to fill the quota of Pike county; and in case said quota shall not be filled by volunteers, then a bounty of \$500 shall be paid to each person who shall be drafted. For this purpose \$127,000 were raised in the county.

Kinderhook township gave \$1,500 bounty, and paid \$180 for transportation.

PIKE COUNTY'S SOLDIERS.

A few statistical items will show what was done by Pike county, and whether she was worthy the trust reposed in her. According to the census of 1860 the county had a population of 27,182. The war, however, continued for several years, and the county increased in population; accordingly we will place the population in round numbers at 30,000. There are five persons to every voter, according to the customary basis of reckoning. That would make the number of men in the county 6,000. Pike county put in the field 3,132 men, being over one-half of her voters.

The quota of the county for the calls of 1861 was 762, which were quickly furnished. In 1862 the quota for this county was 521. For the calls of Feb. 1 and March 14, 1864, it was 786, and for the call of 500,000, July 18, 1864, it was 617, making the large number of 2,687 men as the quota for this county up to Dec. 31, 1864. The county not only furnished this number, but sent of her brave sons 2,853, being 166 in excess of her various quotas. Subsequent calls increased the quota of Pike county to 3,221, which the county did not fill by 89.

Pike county was largely represented in the following regiments and companies. Besides those referred to, her sons were in many other regiments, but we give only those which were largely made up from this county.

EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Company G of this Regiment was entirely furnished by Pike county, with James S. Barnard as Captain: afterward Elisha Jones and Charles H. Hurt served the Company in that position. The 1st Lieutenants in succession were Elihu Jones, Wm. P. Sitton, Charles H. Hurt and George Sanderson. The 2d Lieutenants were Wm. P. Sitton, Charles H. Hurt and Wm. A. Saylor.

The 8th Illinois Regiment was organized April 25, 1861, Colonel Oglesby commanding. A contest for rank and seniority arose between the 7th and 8th, both being organized on the same day. The contest was finally ended, giving to Col. Cook the first number 7, as the number of his Regiment, with the second rank of Colonel, and Col. Oglesby the second number for his Regiment, with the first rank as Colonel.

The first enlistment was for three months, during which time the

Regiment was taken to Cairo. July 25, 1861, its term of three months having expired, the 8th reorganized for three years' service. It took part in many of the most important engagements of the war; was in the advance attack on Fort Donelson, where it lost 57 killed, 191 wounded and 10 missing. It was also at Pittsburg landing, where it lost 26 killed, 97 wounded and 11 missing; and it went through the fatigue and dangers of the siege of Corinth. The Regiment re-enlisted in 1863 and was veteranized March 24, 1864; took part in the engagement at Vicksburg, Spanish Fort and many other important engagements.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Company D, of the 7th, being a new company of that old Regiment, was from Pike county. It was organized Feb. 14, 1865, under Capt. Samuel N. Hoyt, of Griggsville, with Andrew Moore as 1st Lieutenant and Wm. J. Hanlin as 2d Lieutenant. The Company served until July 9, 1865, when it was mustered out.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT.

Company K, of the 16th Infantry, was largely, indeed almost altogether, from Pike county. They enlisted May 25, 1861, and served until July 8, 1865. The Company was organized by Geo. D. Stewart, Captain, who served until April 25, 1865, and John Bryant, of Pittsfield, was appointed to fill the position. The 1st Lieutenant was James Hedger, and following came French B. Woodall, John Bryant and Franklin J. Cooper. The 2d Lieutenants were Richard B. Higgins, Joseph E. Haines and Asbury Brown.

The 16th was organized and mustered into service at Quincy, Col. Robert A. Smith commanding. In July, 1861, it was removed to Green river as railroad guard, after which the Regiment was scattered along the line of the road as guard. July 10, Col. Smith's force was attacked at Missionary Station by 1,600 mounted rebels, but he held his position until the arrival of reinforcements, when the enemy fled. It participated in the battle of Bird's Point, Mo., and New Madrid, where it supported the siege guns. They captured 5,000 prisoners and a large amount of artillery, small arms and ammunition at Tiptonville, Tenn. In January, 1862, it participated in the siege of Corinth and Nashville. It was mustered out July 8, 1865.

TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT CONSOLIDATED.

Pike county furnished Company B of this Regiment, and almost all of Companies E and I. Company B was commanded first after consolidation by Capt. John T. Thomson, of New Hartford, who was honorably discharged May 15, 1865, when Geo. W. Chrysip was appointed and served until March 15, 1866. The 1st Lieutenants in succession were Robert Young, Henry L. Hadsell, Geo. W. Chrysip and Job Pringle. The 2d Lieutenants were Geo. W.

Chrysap, Job Pringle and Thomas James. The officers of the Company were James M. Gale, Henry S. Stokes and Joseph A. Hanks.

Companies B, E and I of the original organization were from this county. Company B was first commanded by Capt. Thomas H. Butler, deceased, then by Capt. Geo. W. Stobie, and finally by Capt. John T. Thompson. The 1st Lieutenants were John T. Thompson and Robert Young; 2d Lieutenants, George Stobie, David C. Troutner and Cyrus K. Miller. Lieutenant Troutner soon died and Lieutenant Miller died July 8, 1863. Company E was first commanded by Captain Thomas M. Kilpatrick, who was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel and was killed in battle at Pittsburg Landing. John M. Griffin then commanded the Company. The 1st Lieutenants were John M. Griffin, Fredrick C. Bechdoldt, who was killed July 12, 1863, and Wm. B. Griffin; the 2d Lieutenant was Burrel McPherson. Company I was commanded until consolidation of Regiment by Capt. Elisha Hurt; 1st Lieutenants, Philip S. Likes and David Dixon; 2d Lieutenant, David Dixon and Henry L. Hadsell.

The 28th Infantry was organized at Camp Butler in August, 1861, by Lieut. Col. Lewis H. Waters and Maj. Charles J. Sellon, the latter from Pike county. Aug. 28 it was ordered to Thebes, Ill.; Sept. 9, to Bird's Point, Mo.; Oct. 2, to Fort Holt, Ky., where it remained until Jan. 21, 1862, when it was assigned to Brig. Gen. Lew Wallace's Division. Feb. 6 it took part in the capture of Forts Henry and Heiman; Feb. 13 a detachment of 48 men and 12 officers under Col. Johnson met the enemy 500 strong at Little Bethel Church, five miles from Fort Holt, and immediately attacked and routed them. The Regiment also took part in the battle of Pittsburg Landing; was assigned to the left line in a peach orchard, where it was immediately attacked by the enemy, but who were repulsed. On the morning of the 7th it held a position on the right line and was hotly engaged until the battle closed and the victory won. During these two long, trying, bloody days the Regiment behaved nobly and was never broken or driven back by the enemy, though often most heavily pressed. It sustained a loss of 239 killed and wounded. In May, 1862, it was engaged in the siege of Corinth; Oct. 5 engaged in the battle of Metamora, losing 97 killed and wounded; engaged in the siege of Vicksburg from June 11 to July 4, 1863; on the 12th of July, 1863, near Jackson, Miss., the 41st, 53d and 28th Illinois and 3d Iowa, not exceeding 800 men, were ordered to charge across an open field some 600 yards and carry a strong line of the enemy's works, mounting 12 guns and manned by at least 2,000 men. The Brigade swept gallantly forward under a destructive fire of grape, canister and minie bullets. The enemy appeared upon both flanks as it reached the ditch; it was compelled to fall back with a loss of more than half of their rank and file killed or wounded. The eight Companies of this Regiment, in line, numbering 128 men, lost 73 killed and wounded and 16 taken prisoners.

Jan., 1864, the Regiment re-inlisted as veterans, took part in the advance upon Spanish Fort, and were mustered out March 16, 1866

THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Company I of the 33rd was made up in Pike county. The original Captain was Wm. H. Lawton, who resigned June 8, 1863, and Wm. T. Lyon received the commission. The 1st Lieutenants were Wm. T. Lyon, Charles T. Kinney and Nathaniel W. Reynolds; the 2nd Lieutenants were Edward A. F. Allen, Charles T. Kinney, Nathaniel W. Reynolds and David F. Jenkins. The Company was wholly from the northern part of the county.

The 33rd was organized at Camp Butler Sept., 1861, by Col. Charles E. Hovey; Nov. 20, it removed to Ironton, Mo., beyond St. Louis, where it remained during the winter. In March, 1862, it removed to Arkansas, engaging in many expeditions through that State. In 1863 it returned to Pilot Knob; was engaged in the battles of Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, the assault and siege of Vicksburg, and the siege of Jackson; in August, 1863, moved to New Orleans and engaged in the campaign up the Bayou Teche, and returned to New Orleans in November; thence ordered to Brownsville, Tex., but before landing was ordered to Arkansas Pass. The Regiment re-enlisted Jan. 1, 1864, took part in the engagement at Spanish Fort, Mobile, and April 14, 1865, moved to Vicksburg, and in November ordered to Camp Butler, Ill., for final payment and discharge.

SIXTY-EIGHT REGIMENT.

Company B of this Regiment, which was organized for three months' service in June, 1862, was from this county, mostly from the northern part. Capt. Daniel F. Coffey served the Company as Commander. 1st Lieutenant, Judson J. F. Gillespie; 2nd Lieutenant, Wm. Reynolds.

SEVENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Company H of the 73rd Illinois Infantry, commanded by Capt. James I. Davidson, who subsequently was promoted to Lieut. Colonel, was from Pike county. After Capt. Davidson's promotion Joseph L. Morgan was appointed to the Captaincy. The 1st Lieutenants were Samuel Purcell, who resigned April 28, 1863, Joseph L. Morgan and James G. Wolgemath. The 2nd Lieutenants were Clement L. Shinn and De Witt C. Simmons.

This Regiment was organized at Camp Butler, in August, 1862, and immediately became a part of Gen. Buell's army. It participated in every engagement fought by the Army of the Cumberland from Oct., 1862, until the rout of Gen. Hood's army at Nashville and the winding up of the whole matter. The dead of this Regiment are found on the battle-fields of Perryville, Murfreesboro,

Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, through East Tennessee and the succession of battles from Chattanooga to the fall of Atlanta. It had two Majors and two Adjutants killed, and nearly every officer of the Regiment wounded at some one time : several of them many times. It was mustered out June 10, 1865.

NINETY-NINTH REGIMENT.

The 99th was, strictly speaking, a Pike county Regiment. It was organized in Pike county in August, 1862, by Col. George W. K. Bailey, and was mustered in at Florence, Aug. 23, 1862, by Col. J. H. Rathbone. Upon the same day it removed to St. Louis, going into Benton Barracks, and was the first Regiment out of the State under the call of 1862. Sept. 8, ordered to Rolla; served in that department to the spring of 1863; was assigned to the Brigade of Brig. Gen. Fitz Henry Warren; engaged in the skirmish at Bear creek, losing one killed and four wounded and one taken prisoner, and in the battle of Hartsville, Mo., losing 35 killed and wounded; went into camp at Houston; Jan. 27, moved to West Plains, Mo., reporting to Brig. Gen. Davidson; March 3, removed to Pilot Knob, thence to St. Genevieve, arriving the 12th; and March 15, 1863, embarked for Milliken's Bend, La., arriving the 26th, and was assigned to the 1st Brigade, Brig. Gen. W. P. Benton commanding; 14th Division, Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr commanding; 13th Army Corps. Moved from Milliken's Bend April 11, arriving at New Carthage the 12th; was at Grand Gulf April 29; crossed the river, and May 1 was engaged in the battle near Port Gibson, called Magnolia Hills, losing 37 men killed and wounded; marched with the army toward Jackson, and returned by Champion Hills and Black River Bridge; May 19, was at the defenses of Vicksburg; on the 22d the Regiment took a prominent part in the assault, losing 103 killed and wounded, out of 300 men. The Colonel and Major were wounded early in the day, leaving Capt. A. C. Matthews in command. Its line during the day was close to the enemy's works, and its colors planted on their breastworks. This position was held until 4 p. m., when it was relieved by another Regiment and moved back 150 yards to where its knapsacks had been left. While calling the roll the line which had relieved the Regiment was driven back in great confusion. The 99th advanced and opened a heavy fire, drove the enemy back into his works and held him there, probably saving the whole Division from stampede. Was engaged during the siege in Gen. Benton's Brigade—8th and 18th Indiana, and 33d and 99th Illinois. The 99th lost during the entire campaign and siege 253 killed, wounded and missing. July 5 the 9th, 13th and 15th Corps, Maj. Gen. Sherman commanding, moved after Johnson's army to Jackson; returned to Vicksburg July 24; Aug. 21 removed to New Orleans, and on the 26th went into camp at Brashear City. Oct. 3, 1863, the campaign of the Teche was commenced. The Regiment was in several skirmishes, and a de-

tachment of the Regiment, Capt. A. C. Matthews commanding, was engaged in the battle at Grand Coteau; Nov. 9, returned to Brashear City and moved to New Orleans; Nov. 16, embarked for Texas, landing on the 25th at Mustang Island; marched up to Matagorda Island and commenced the attack on Fort Esperanza, which was soon surrendered.

The 99th remained in Texas during the spring of 1864. June 16 of this year it evacuated the island and reported to Gen. Reynolds, at Algiers, La. The Regiment performed garrison duty on the Mississippi during the entire summer, in the First Brigade, Brig. Gen. Slack; 1st Division, Gen. Dennis; 19th Corps, Gen. Reynolds. The 99th was brigaded with the 21st Iowa, 29th Wisconsin and 47th Indiana.

In November, 1864, removed to Memphis, where the Regiment was consolidated into a Battalion of five Companies, and Lieut. Col. A. C. Matthews assigned to the command, Col. Bailey and the other supernumerary officers being mustered out.

Moved to Germantown and went on duty guarding railroad; Dec. 25, three men of the Battalion were captured and murdered by guerrillas; moved to Memphis Dec. 28; Jan. 1, 1865, embarked for New Orleans, arriving on the 9th. Feb. 1 embarked for Dauphine Island, Ala.; was assigned to the 1st Brigade, 1st Div., 13th Corps, with 21st Iowa, 47th Indiana and 29th Wisconsin, Gen. Slack commanding Brigade, Brig. Gen. Veatch commanding Division.

March 17, moved to Fort Morgan; on the 26th, arrived at Fish river; took part in the siege of Spanish Fort until the 30th, when the Division was sent to General Steele's army, and April 1 went into position at Fort Blakely. The 99th assisted in the investment and capture, and on the 12th entered Mobile.

In June, 1865, the Division was ordered to Red river to receive the surrender of Kirby Smith, and it proceeded to Shreveport, La.; from this place Col. Matthews was detailed to proceed with a body-guard of the 6th Missouri Cavalry to the Indian Territory and receive the surrender of Brig. Gens. Cooper and Standwaite, and to form temporary treaties of peace with the Indian tribes. The Col. formed treaties with ten tribes, including the Choctaws, Cherokees, Chickasaws and Osages, and returned (having traveled a thousand miles) on the 3d of July.

July 19, ordered to Baton Rouge, and July 31 was mustered out by Capt. E. S. Howk, A. C. M.

Arrived at Springfield, Ill., Aug. 6, received final payment and discharge Aug. 9, 1865.

The Regiment was commanded by Col. Bailey until Dec. 16, 1864, when he was mustered out. The Lieut. Colonels were Lemuel Parke and Asa C. Matthews; the Majors at various times were Edwin A. Crandall, Asa C. Matthews and John F. Richards; Adjutants, Marcellus Ross, Harvey D. Johnson and Joseph R. Furrey; Quartermasters, Isaac G. Hodgen, Joshua K. Sitton and James F.

Greathouse; Surgeons, Joseph H. Ledlie and Edwin May; 1st Asst. Surgeon, Archibald E. McNeal and John F. Curtis; 2d Asst. Surgeon, Abner T. Spencer; Chaplains, Oliver A. Topliff and Wm. M. Evans.

Company A.—Captains—Geo. T. Edwards and Isaac G. Hodgen; 1st Lieutenant—James K. Smith; 2d Lieutenants—James F. Stobie, Thos. A. Hubbard, John W. Saylor. (Hubbard died Feb. 15, 1863.)

Company B.—Captains—Benj. L. Matthews and James W. Fee; 1st Lieutenants—James W. Fee, James A. Elledge and Harvey Thornbury; 2d Lieutenants—James A. Elledge, Harvey Thornbury and Milton L. Tiell.

Company C.—Captains—Asa C. Matthews and John A. Ballard; 1st Lieutenants—Joshua K. Sitton, Lucien W. Shaw, John A. Ballard, Wm. B. Sitton (died July 10, 1864), N. Henry Kinne; 2d Lieutenants—Lucien W. Shaw and Wm. B. Sitton.

Company D.—Captains—John F. Richards and Wm. B. Clandy; 1st Lieutenants—Francis M. Dabney, Wm. B. Clandy and John Bowsman; 2d Lieutenants—Wm. T. Mitchell, Wm. B. Clandy and John Bowsman.

Company E.—Captains—John C. Dinsmore, Allen D. Richards; 1st Lieutenants—Joseph G. Colvin, Allen D. Richards and Robert H. Griffin; 2d Lieutenant—Allen D. Richards.

Company F.—Captains—Eli R. Smith, Daniel McDonald. Captain Smith was killed in battle May 22, 1863. 1st Lieutenants—Leonard Greateon, Jacob E. Stauffer; 2d Lieutenants—Daniel McDonald and Jesse Parke.

Company G.—Captains—Henry D. Hull and Henry B. Atkinson; 1st Lieutenants—James H. Crane and Henry B. Atkinson; 2d Lieutenant—Lewis Dutton.

Company H.—Captains—Lewis Hull and Melville D. Massie; 1st Lieutenants—Melville D. Massie, Benj. L. Blades and Daniel Riley; 2d Lieutenants—Gottfried Wenzel and Benj. L. Blades.

Company I.—Captain—Joseph G. Johnson; 1st Lieutenants—John G. Sever and George S. Marks; 2d Lieutenant—Robert E. Gilliland.

Company K.—Captains—Isaiah Cooper and John G. Sever; 1st Lieutenants—Wm. Gray (died May 30, 1863, of wounds received in battle May 22, 1863), Augustus Hubbard and Zebulon B. Stoddard; 2d Lieutenants—Thos. J. Kinman (killed in battle May 22, 1863) and John Andrew.

NINETY-NINTH REGIMENT AS CONSOLIDATED.

April 2, 1863, according to orders from the War Department, the 99th was consolidated into a Battalion of five Companies,—A, B, C, D and E, officered as follows:

Colonel, Asa C. Matthews; Adjutant, Joseph R. Furrey; Quartermaster, James F. Greathouse; Surgeon, Edwin May; 1st Asst. Surgeon, John F. Curtis; Chaplain, Wm. M. Evans.

Company A.—Capt., John F. Richards; 1st Lieut., Wm. B. Clandy; 2d Lieut., John Bowsman.

Company B.—Capt., James W. Fee; 1st Lieut., Jacob E. Stauffer; 2d Lieut., Joseph Dugdell.

Company C.—Capt., Melville D. Massie; 1st Lieut., Henry B. Atkinson; 2d Lieut., Wm. L. Carter.

Company D.—Capt., Isaac G. Hodgen; 1st Lieut., James K. Smith; 2d Lieut., Sylvester Durall.

Company E.—Capt., John A. Ballard, 1st Lieut., N. Henry Kinne; 2d Lieut., Clayton B. Hooper.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Company F of this Regiment was organized by Robert B. Robinson, of Barry, this county; Company G, by Orville C. Holcomb, of Milton, and Company I, by Levi Barbour, of Pittsfield. These three Companies of this Regiment were made up from Pike county. The 1st Lieutenant of Company F was De Witt C. Simmons, of Griggsville, and the 2d Lieutenant David D. Kidwell, of Barry. The 1st Lieutenant of Company G was John M. Johnson, and the 2d Lieutenant, Joseph S. Latimer. The 1st Lieutenant of Company I was Henson S. VanDeventer and the 2d Lieutenant, Wm. A. Hubbard.

This Regiment was organized at Camp Wood, Quincy, by Col. John Wood, and was mustered in June 5, 1864, for 100 days. June 9, the Regiment left Quincy and proceeded to Memphis, Tenn., where it was assigned to the 4th Brigade, District of Memphis, Col. E. L. Baltwick, of Wisconsin, commanding. On July 9 it was assigned to the 3d Brigade, Col. John Wood commanding, and was stationed on the Hernando road, on picket duty. The Regiment was mustered out of the U. S. service at Springfield, Ill., Sept. 4, 1864.

SECOND CAVALRY.

Of this regiment Company K and parts of other Companies were from Pike county. It was organized July 30, 1861, with Pressly G. Athey as Captain, who resigned Jan. 27, 1862, when Thos. W. Jones, 1st Lieutenant, was promoted Captain. He was subsequently promoted to the position of Major. Daniel B. Bush, jr., was at first Major, and was subsequently promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel and finally Colonel. In 1865 Montgomery Demmons was promoted to the Captaincy. The 1st Lieutenants were Thos. W. Jones, Benj. F. Garrett and Wm. R. Scull, and the 2d Lieutenants, Benj. F. Garrett, Franklin Kinman, L. Mitchell, Montgomery Demmons and David C. Rock.

Besides the Regiments and Companies noticed above, Pike county gave many men to numerous other Companies. Her sons fought upon every battle-field of that great war, and upon the field of every great battle during that long, hard struggle for the supremacy of the Union the life-blood of some of her sons was shed. They were found in the foremost of the fight: indeed, they were found

wherever duty called them. It is an easy matter to be a patriot "in the piping times of peace, in the sunny hours of prosperity," but when war, discord and rebellion present their horrid forms to strike the liberty of a hundred years, it is then the patriot shines in his devotion to his country. When the painful duty presented itself to the patriots of this county to send thousands of her citizens into danger, and many of them to certain death, there was no hesitation. Men enrolled their names with a steady hand, bade wife and little ones, fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters farewell, and went boldly to the front and saved this glorious blood-bought Union.

LEE'S SURRENDER.—LINCOLN'S ASSASSINATION.

Our armies bravely contended until finally, after four long years of bloodshed and carnage, the news was flashed over the wires that Lee had surrendered. This joyful news reached this county Monday, April 10, 1865, being within two days of four years from the time the batteries were opened on Fort Sumter. On receiving the news of the fall of Richmond the people were very jubilant over the success of the Union forces. They assembled in all parts of the county and had grand jubilees. The streets of the cities were brilliantly illuminated; bonfires, rockets and music were seen on every hand; it was indeed a season of rejoicing; and well might it be, for what had been endured, what had been suffered.

Scarcely had the downfall of the Southern Confederacy been received ere the sad news of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln was flashed over the wires. On that beautiful April morning, five days after the announcement of Lee's surrender, the people, joyful over the near approach of the return of their loved ones from the South, the sorrowing news of the President's death was announced. Mr. Lincoln was bound to the people of this county with stronger cords than simply being a good ruler. He had spent many days here, had many warm personal friends, and it was like the loss of a brother. They felt the loss keenly; the tolling bells, the sympathetic dirges, interpreted not merely the grief of the people at the loss of a President, but the sorrow of a community at the death of brother, a son, one who was closely akin to all. Meetings were held and appropriate resolutions passed. Dwellings, stores, churches and public buildings were draped, and the flags which had been sent up in moments of rejoicing were taken down, draped, and sent up at half-mast.

THE CLOSE.

The war ended and peace restored, the Union preserved in its integrity, the sons of Pike, who had volunteered their lives in defense of their Government, and who were spared to see the army of the Union victorious, returned to their homes to receive grand ovations and tributes of honor from friends and neighbors who had eagerly and zealously followed them wherever the fortunes of war

called. Exchanging their soldiers' uniforms for citizens' dress, most of them fell back to their old vocations,—on the farm, at the forge, at the bench, in the shop, and at whatever else their hands found to do. Brave men are honorable always, and no class of citizens are entitled to greater respect than the volunteer soldiery of Pike county, not alone because they were soldiers, but because in their associations with their fellow-men their walk is upright, and their honesty and character without reproach.

Their country first, their glory and their pride,
Land of their hopes, land where their fathers died;
When in the right, they'll keep their honor bright;
When in the wrong, they'll die to set it right.

The soldiers of Pike county met at the court-house Aug. 23, 1866. The meeting was called to order by Maj. T. W. Jones, when Dr. E. M. Seeley was called to the chair, and James H. Crane was appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting was to take measures for raising funds for the erection of a monument. Elaborate resolutions were adopted with reference to the loyalty and fidelity of the soldiery, etc., and sympathy with the suffering, the widows and orphans etc.; and committees of soldiers, five in each township, were appointed to solicit donations. A central committee for the county was also appointed, and a committee to solicit \$10,000 from the county treasury. Considerable enthusiasm was manifested in this work of love, and a wish to honor the heroic dead, the citizen soldiers who yielded their lives a sacrifice to their country, but nothing definitely toward the final carrying out of the project was ever done. Although no marble pile rises heavenward to commemorate the fallen heroes, yet we know that the memory of their valor and heroic devotion to our country will never fade in the minds and hearts of the citizens, and that their love and gratitude are as strong and undying as though a monument of stones were piled up as high as Babel's tower.



CHAPTER XV.

PIKE COUNTY BAR.

PIONEER COURTS.

The records of the early Courts found in the Circuit Clerk's office open as follows:

"At a Circuit Court begun and held at Cole's Grove, within and for the county of Pike, on Monday, the first day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one. Present, Hon. John Reynolds, Judge.

"The Sheriff of the county returned a panel of grand jurors, which being called over, sixteen of them appeared and were sworn agreeably to law, viz: Levi Roberts, foreman; Ebenezer Franklin, Gardner H. Tullus, Joel Bacon, George Tully, Ebenezer Smith, David Dutton, Amos Bancroft, James Nixon, Nathaniel Shaw, Thomas Proctor, Richard Dilley, Stephen Dewey, William Massey, Comfort Shaw, Daniel Phillips; and the following persons were called but made default, to wit: Leonard Ross, Henry J. Ross, Daniel Shinn, James M. Seeley, Abraham Kuntz, Levi Newman, Henry Loup, John Bolter and John Jackson.

"Joseph Jervais and John Shaw, interpreters sworn to give evidence to the grand jury."

The first case called was "Solomon Smith, assignee of Elias K. Kane, *vs.* Wm. Frye, action of debt." The case was continued, as the defendant was reported by the Sheriff not found.

The second case was a "libel for a divorce," by Salley Durham, plaintiff, *vs.* John Durham, defendant. The defendant not appearing, the case went against him.

The fourth case was the indictment of two Indians for murder, an account of which is given in our chapter entitled "Criminal Record."

Pike county was originally in the 1st Judicial Circuit, then in the 5th, and is now in the 11th, comprising the counties of Adams, Hancock, McDonough, Fulton, Schuyler, Brown and Pike. By provision of a recent State law the Circuit elects three Judges, who divide the work between them.

Four Appellate Districts were defined in the State in 1877, for each of which the Supreme Court appoints three Judges, and these

Judges elect one of their own number the presiding Judge. Each District elects its own Clerk, and these officers are all chosen for six years. The sessions of the Court are held the 3d Tuesday of May and November each year. Pike county is in the 3d Appellate District, and the Court is held at Springfield.

CIRCUIT JUDGES.

We now proceed to give a short sketch of all the Judges and attorneys who have been or are now connected with the Bar of Pike county.

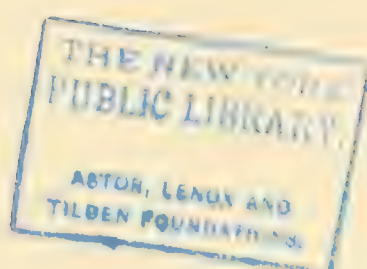
Hon. John Reynolds was a native of Pennsylvania, of Irish descent, and was reared amid pioneer associations and imbibed the characteristics, manners and customs of the pioneers. He disliked polish, condemned fashion, and was addicted to inordinate profanity. These, garnished by his varied reading, a native shrewdness and a wonderful faculty of garrulity, make him, considering the high offices he held, one of the public oddities of Illinois. He was one of the Justices of the Supreme Court when he held Court at Atlas.

Hon. John Y. Sawyer.—By the Constitution the terms of office of the Supreme Judges were to expire with the close of the year 1824. The Legislature re-organized the judiciary by creating both Circuit and Supreme Courts. The State was divided into five judicial circuits, providing two terms of Court annually in each county. The salaries of the Circuit Judges were fixed at \$600. Judge Sawyer was the first Circuit Judge to hold Court in this county. He was chosen for the First Circuit.

Hon. Richard M. Young was appointed Judge of this Circuit in 1828, and remained in the office till January, 1837, when he resigned to accept a seat in the United States Senate. Judge Young was a native of Kentucky, and was one of the first settlers of Northern Illinois. He ranked high in his profession, and his counsels did much to shape the policy of the State. In his manners he was gentle, courteous and entertaining, which qualities rendered him attractive and popular. He was generous in his feelings and liberal in his views; possessed liberal endowment of intellectual ability and literary and legal acquirements, and these, with his other qualifications, admirably fitted him for the post he was called to fill. He died from insanity.

Hon. James H. Ralston, a native of Kentucky, was elected by the Legislature in 1837, and in August of the same year he resigned on account of his health, with a view of going to Texas, whither he went, but soon returned to Quincy. In 1840 he was elected State Senator. In 1846 President Polk appointed him Assistant Quartermaster of the U. S. army. Having discharged his duties faithfully during the war with Mexico, he returned home and soon after emigrated to California.

Hon. Peter Lott, a native of New York, was elected the successor





Leif M. Simmen

GRIGGSVILLE

of James Ralston, and continued in the office until January, 1841. He was subsequently appointed Clerk of the Circuit Court of Adams county, and served until 1852; he then went to California and was appointed Superintendent of the U. S. Mint in San Francisco by President Pierce, and was removed in 1857 by President Buchanan, and afterward moved to Kansas and lived in humble life.

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas was elected Judge by the Legislature in 1841. The life and career of this great man is so well and widely known as to render any extended notice of him useless. It is sufficient to say that the circumstances under which he entered upon the duties of his office were such as to thoroughly try the scope of his ability. The Circuit was large; the previous incumbent of the office had left the "docket" loaded with unfinished "cases," but he was more than equal to the task. He "cleaned out the docket" with that dispatch and ability which distinguished his subsequent course; and so profound was the impression he made upon the people that, in the first Congressional election which occurred after he was established in his character as Judge, he received nomination as a member of Congress, and was elected.

Hon. Jesse B. Thomas was appointed in August, 1843, and continued to hold the position until 1845, when he resigned. Judge Thomas possessed high legal abilities and acquirements, and discharged the duties of his office with honor to himself and to the satisfaction of the people. After his resignation he was appointed to another Circuit, and soon after died. He was a delegate to Congress from Indiana as early as 1808. His district was what are now the States of Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan. He was one of the first U. S. Senators of Illinois.

Hon. Norman H. Purple was the next incumbent of the office. He was elected in 1845 and served till May, 1849, when he resigned. The probable cause for this was the insufficiency of salary. The people of this district were anxious to retain him as Judge, and probably would, but for the cause stated. He was distinguished for high legal abilities and executive talents, and the office was rendered the more honorable for his having occupied it.

Hon. William A. Minshall was elected in May, 1849, and continued to hold the office till his death, in October, 1851, although in 1850 his district was changed. Judge M. was a native of Tennessee, and came early into the State. He was an active and successful lawyer, and attained distinction in his profession. Previous to his election as Judge he had been a member of the Constitutional Convention, and also a member of the State Legislature.

Hon. O. C. Skinner succeeded Judge Minshall and occupied the office from May, 1851, to May, 1853, when he was elected to the Supreme Bench, and remained there till 1858, when he resigned. He was a sound, able lawyer, and popular as a Judge, and gained eminence in his position as a Judge of the Supreme Court.

Hon. Pinkney H. Walker served until his appointment, in 1858,

to fill a vacancy on the Supreme Bench. In 1859 he was elected to the Supreme Court for nine years, which position he now holds. Judge Walker is a native of Kentucky, and came into the State with his father among the first settlers, and located in McDonough county. He had only such advantages for obtaining his literary acquirements as a newly settled country afforded, but a strong determination, added to high intellectual abilities and good health, carried him over all of the educational wants of the times, and gave him a fair position as a scholar. The same qualifications rendered him thorough as a student of law, and gave him superiority as a counselor. His present residence is at Rushville.

Hon. John S. Bailey was the succeeding incumbent of the office and served for three years. Previous to his appointment he was State's Attorney for this district. He was considered a sound lawyer, and made an impartial Judge. He now resides at Macomb, and yet follows his chosen profession.

Hon. Chauncey L. Higbee, of Pike county, was first elected in 1861, and was re-elected twice, each time for six years. His reputation as an able lawyer is unquestioned, and fewer appeals were made from his decisions than from any other Judge in the State. He was elected to the Appellate Court in 1877, when the present incumbent, Judge Shope, of Lewistown, was chosen.

Hon. S. P. Shope.—Judge Shope, of Lewistown, was born in Mississippi but reared in Ohio. In the spring of 1839 he came to Illinois, read law with Judges Purple and Powell in Peoria, and was admitted to the Bar June 11, 1856. He first opened an office in Metamora, Ill, but in a short time removed to Lewistown, where he still resides. He has had a large practice as a lawyer, not only in his own Judicial District, but also in Logan, Mason and Cass counties. In August, 1877, he was elected Judge of this District without opposition. His thorough knowledge of law, quick comprehension and well-known impartiality, render him a popular Judge.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

During the earliest period of the county's history the Attorney General of the State acted as Prosecuting Attorney in Circuit Districts. After the expiration of Attorney-General Forquer's term the Circuit was given a State's Attorney. This mode remained in vogue, although, of course, the districts were often changed and cut down, until 1872, when the county was given a Prosecuting Attorney, who is known both as State's Attorney and County Attorney. This official is not now, as formerly, called out of the county to prosecute for the people.

The Prosecuting Attorneys serving this county are as follows:

Hon. Thomas Ford served for several years previous to 1835. He was possessed of high and noble qualities of manhood, a thorough student, a keen, energetic, untiring lawyer, of strict integrity

and laudable aspirations, and was universally esteemed and respected. He afterward became Judge of the northern district, and when he had become known over the State, was chosen Governor by a spontaneous movement of the people. Mr. Ford failed to appear at the Courts of this county very much, and in his place in 1832 Hon. J. H. Ralston served, and in 1833 Gen. John J. Hardin.

Hon. William A. Richardson, who served till 1837. Mr. Richardson's personal merits and characteristics are too well known to require any delineation. His predominating traits were courage, unyielding perseverance and unvarying adherence to the cause to which he was committed. He had command of a regiment of Illinois volunteers during the Mexican war, and in the battle of Buena Vista his cap was carried from his head by a musket ball. He returned home and was elected to Congress, and re-elected five times. He was also appointed Governor of Nebraska by Buchanan.

Hon. Henry L. Bryant, of Lewistown, succeeded Mr. Richardson, and served until 1839. He is characterized as a gentleman of fine qualities and as an able lawyer.

Hon. William Elliott served from January, 1839, till January, 1848. He was esteemed as a worthy man, a warm friend and a good lawyer. He served in the Black Hawk war, and was wounded in a hand-to-hand conflict with a single Indian, whom he killed. He was Quartermaster in the 4th Regiment during the Mexican war, and served through. He returned to Lewistown and continued his practice until about 1856, when he moved upon a farm in Peoria county, near Farmington, where he died in February, 1871.

Hon. Robert S. Blackwell was the successor of Mr. Elliott, and served from 1848 till 1852. Mr. Blackwell was one of the most distinguished lawyers in the State, and is the author of "Blackwell on Tax Titles."

Harmon G. Reynolds.—From 1852 to 1854, Hon. Harmon G. Reynolds, of Knoxville, held the office. Mr. Reynolds was an attorney-at-law of great ability, and an active man in all beneficent enterprises. He came from Rock Island to Knoxville some time about 1851, where he practiced law, was State's Attorney and postmaster, and held prominent positions in the Masonic order. He moved from Knoxville to Springfield, where he served as Grand Secretary of the order. He now resides in Kansas.

William C. Goudy.—Hon. William C. Goudy, of Lewistown, succeeded Mr. Reynolds. Mr. Goudy was a shrewd Democratic politician in earlier days, as well as a faithful servant of the people as a delegate to conventions, as a member of the State Senate, etc. As a lawyer he is accounted one of the ablest that ever practiced at the Bar. He has accumulated large wealth and now resides in Chicago, where he moved in 1859.

Calvin A. Warren followed Mr. Blackwell in the office. Mr. Warren served from May, 1852, until August, 1853. This gentleman was a popular, fluent speaker and successful lawyer.

Hon. John S. Bailey, of McDonough county, filled the office until September, 1858, when he resigned for a seat upon the Bench.

Daniel H. Gilmer served as State's Attorney *pro tem* in 1860, as also did Thomas E. Morgan in 1862, and Wm. R. Archer.

Hon. L. H. Waters was appointed by the Governor to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Bailey. He was from Macomb, and served until the fall of 1860. A year later he entered the army as Lieutenant-Colonel of the 28th Illinois Infantry. Resigning, he was commissioned to raise another regiment, which he succeeded in doing and received the appointment of Colonel. This was the 84th Illinois Infantry and did excellent service under his efficient command. At the close of the war he returned to Macomb and practiced law, and about four years later moved to Missouri. He now resides at Jefferson City that State.

Thomas E. Morgan was the next incumbent. Mr. Morgan was a lawyer of fine ability and ranked at the head of the Bar in this part of the State. He died July 22, 1867.

L. W. James, of Lewistown, was the next incumbent. Mr. James is a lawyer of more than ordinary talent, and was one of the best prosecutors in the district, and is said to be one of the most brilliant young men in the State. He now resides at Peoria.

Jeff Orr.—When each county throughout the Circuit was given a Prosecuting Attorney Jeff Orr was chosen for Pike county, and since has served with marked ability. He is a young member of the Bar, endowed with great energy, and gifted with superior native talent. He has resided in Pittsfield since 1873.

THE BAR.

The Bar of Pike county has ever stood foremost of all in this great State. Some of the best legal minds, and fairest logicians and finest orators of the age have practiced at this Bar.

In reviewing the Bar of the county our readers must bear in mind that as the prosperity and well-being of every community depends upon the wise interpretation, as well as upon the judicious framing, of its laws, it must follow that a record of the members of the Bar, to whom these matters are generally relegated, must form no unimportant chapter in the county's history. Upon a few principles of natural justice is erected the whole superstructure of civil law tending to relieve the wants and meet the desires of all alike. But where so many interests and counter interests are to be protected and adjusted, to the judiciary is presented many interesting and complex problems. But change is everywhere imminent. The laws of yesterday do not compass the wants and necessities of the people of to-day. The old relations do not exist. New and satisfactory ones must be established. The discoveries in the arts and sciences, the invention of new contrivances for labor, the enlargement of industrial pursuits, and the increase and development of commerce are without precedence, and the science of

the law must keep pace with them all; nay, it must even forecast events and so frame its laws as will most adequately subserve the wants and provide for the necessities of the new conditions. Hence the lawyer is a man of the day. The exigencies he must meet are those of his own time. His capital is his ability and individuality. He can not bequeath to his successors the characteristics that distinguished him, and at his going the very evidences of his work disappear. And in compiling this short sketch one is astonished at the paucity of material for a memoir of those who have been so intimately connected with, and who exerted such an influence upon, the county's welfare and progress. The peculiarities and the personalities, which form so pleasing and interesting a part of the lives of the members of the Bar, and which indeed constitute the charm of local history, are altogether wanting. Unlike the fair plaintiff in *Bardell vs. Pickwick*, we have no pains-taking sergeant to relate "the facts and circumstances" of the case. The Court records give us the facts, but the circumstances surrounding and giving an interest to the events are wanting.

The great prominence in history occupied by the Bar of the Military Tract is well known, and ranking with and a part of this is the Pike county Bar. High as stood the local standard of its attainment and repute, whenever its chieftains were called to combat on other arenas, they left no lost laurels there. Here were taught, needed, developed, the stalwart qualities that attach to and betoken the most complete fruition of legal excellence, as attained in the recognition, study, comprehension and application of the abstruse and limitless principles and history of that noblest portion of jurisprudence, land law.

It is no such difficult task to become what the world calls a lawyer, but with hope to tread the higher paths of the profession, easy effort, varnished knowledge, common mind muscle, need not apply. There are grades to which any may attain, but there are also summits to which few can aspire. Education, industry, and persistency may rightly demand and ensure success and even eminence in the settlement of commercial collisions, or in the adjustment of the thousand ordinary interests that constantly appeal to a lawyer's guidance. The babbling charlatan may, equally with the profound jurist, claim a fictitious standing as a criminal advocate; but such will always stumble among the rugged paths of "land law" practice, where rests the settlement of the earth's ownership and where true learning, combined with most grasping mental strength, can only be at home.

On this broad field, years since, inviting and fast filling with adventurous immigration, where existed land titles of every shade, affected by conflicting legislation varying as the years, was gained the rare training and reputation of the legal athletes, an arena such as was found in no other section of the State; and in addition to these advantageous themes of practice, the professional necessities

of the Bar vastly aided its members in their advance to self-reliant supremacy. The reasons for this are novel, but conclusive.

Law in those past-off days demanded of its votaries different qualities from now. It exacted the instincts of the smarter men, of genius and nerve and novelty. It was the intellectual over the educated who chiefly led the van. Of books there were few. Authorities and precedents slumbered not in the great handy libraries. The entire resources of the Bounty Tract could hardly fill out the shelves of one ordinary lawyer's library to-day. Hence alike, whether engaged in counsel or in litigation, native resource, remembrance of past reading, but mainly the readiness and aptitude with which legal principles drawn from rudimental reading or educed by intuition could be applied to any interest or exigence in "the infinite vanity of human concerns," were the armories whence were drawn their welded weapons of assured success.

He was a luckless lawyer who had to hunt his books to settle a suddenly controverted point, or answer a bewildered client's query; and he was a licensed champion, who, theorizing from his instored legal lore, or instinctive acumen, knew on the instant where best to point his thrust and was equally ready with every form of parry and defense. The off-hand action and advice of such men, nerved by necessity and skilled by contest, became of course to be regarded almost like leaves of law.

One can thus somewhat realize what keen, pliant, incisive resource was attained by such careers, how inspiring and attractive were their collisions, how refined and subtle and sharpened their intellects must have become.

It should not be supposed that looseness, lack of accuracy or legal formula, marked the rulings of the Bench or Bar. There was friendship and familiarity, it is true, because everybody knew everybody; the court-houses were shambling great log shanties, their furniture, chairs and desks, split-bottomed and unplanned, would have set a modern lawyer's feeling on edge, but the Bench was always filled with character, knowledge and dignity (in fact, the second Judge who held Court in Pike county, John York Sawyer, weighed 386 pounds, and if that Bench was not full of judicial dignity where will the proper amount of avoirdupois be found?), and forensic ruling and requirement was governed by as much judicial precision and professional deference as would mark the records of the most pretentious tribunals in the land.

The Bar in those days was a sort of family to itself. There was a mutual acquaintance. All traveled the Circuit, went to every county on Court week, came from all quarters. Egypt and Galena had their representatives. Some went there because they had business; some because they wanted to get business, and all that they might learn.

In Court, by practice and observation, was acquired much of knowledge that the paucity of books denied the student and young practitioner. Out of Court their association was like that of a de-

bating society or law school. They mingled in common, ate, drank, smoked, joked, disputed together. The Judge had at the tavern the spare room, if such a room there was, and the lawyers bunked cosily, dozens together, in the "omnibus," as the big, many-bedded room was called, and there they had it. Whatever of law point past, pending, or probable could be raised, they "went for," discussed, dissected, worried, fought over it until, whether convinced or not, all knew more than when they commenced; and thus, struggling over these made-up issues of debate, became sharpened, by mutual attrition, the legal faculties that were panting for future and more serious contests.

These lawyers were on exhibition, too, and they knew it. Every man in the county came to town Court week if he could. There were but few people in the country then, and Court week was the natural periodical time for the farmers to meet, swap stories, make trades, learn the news, hear the speeches and form their own opinions as to which of these "tonguey fellers it is safest to give business to or vote for for the Legislater."

A pretty good idea how universal was the gathering of necessity at the county-seats in those primitive days may be gleaned from the fact that often Sheriff, Capt. Ross and Deputy Sheriff "Jimmy" Ross had to go on the jury to make up the number. They could not find enough men in reach to sit as jurors. They had jolly old times, those limbs of the law—jolly, indeed. Most of them were young. All were instinct with the very cream of zeal, enterprise and originality that inheres to a new community, and among them jibe and jest and fun and yarn and repartee and sell were tossed about like meteoric showers.

An amusing incident is told in which figured an eminent surviving member of the Bar, of the Military Tract. He, the Judge, and the Prosecuting Attorney, traveling over the prairie, while lighting their pipes, either thoughtlessly or accidentally set the grass on fire. It spread, swept toward the timber, destroyed a settler's fences and improvements, and some luckless wight was indicted for the offense. The lawyer above was engaged as counsel for the culprit.

The Prosecuting Attorney of course had his duty to perform to the furtherance of the ends of justice; the Judge had the outraged interests of law to protect under the solemnity of his position and oath; but it required all the earnest effort of the gifted counsel, all the generous ruling of the Judge, all the blundering action of the Prosecuting Attorney, the united sympathies, in fact, of this secretly sinning legal trinity to prevent the jury from finding a verdict against the innocent accused. Countless are the racy legends of Illinois life and law, unrecorded and fast fading away as the memories that hold them pass from existence, but time and space give now no warrant for their recital.

BAR OF THE PAST.

Of those attorneys who resided in the county at one time, or

practiced here, and are now either dead, have quit the practice or moved away, we will speak first :

Gen. E. D. Baker, whose father was an Admiral in the English navy, and whose brother, Dr. Alfred C. Baker, now resides at Barry, was an eminent lawyer, a fine rhetorician and orator, a man of great intellect, and a leader in the halls of legislation. After many years' practice in Illinois he went to California, which State soon sent him to Congress as Senator, but he was finally slain by treachery at Ball's Bluff in Virginia.

Hon. O. H. Browning, of Quincy, too well known to describe here, has practiced at this Bar.

Col. D. B. Bush, of Pittsfield, is the oldest man in the county who has been a member of the Bar at this Court. He was admitted to practice in 1814.

Hon. J. M. Bush, the present editor of the *Democrat*, has practiced law here with commendable success.

Nehemiah Bushnell, a partner of Mr. Browning's at Quincy, has also practiced law in the Pike county Circuit Court. He was an easy, quiet and thorough lawyer, and a superior man in the U. S. Court. He died in 1872.

Alfred W. Cavalry was a smooth, pretty talker. He moved to Ottawa and died there a year or two ago at a very advanced age.

George W. Crow, of Barry, was a young man but not much of a lawyer. He went to Kansas.

Stephen A. Douglas practiced at the Pike county Bar in early days.

Daniel H. Gilmer was a young but able lawyer, thorough-going, learned, careful and popular. For a time he was a partner of Archibald Williams, and was subsequently a Colonel in the army, succeeding Col. Carlin : he was killed at Stone river. His daughter Lizzie is now Postmistress at Pittsfield.

Jackson Grimshaw, younger brother of Hon. Wm. A. Grimshaw, was leader of the Bar in his day. He resided at Pittsfield fourteen years, then went to Quincy, where he died in December, 1875.

The following high eulogy was paid to the memory of Mr. Grimshaw by Hon. I. N. Morris before the Bar of Quincy, at the time of his decease : "I rise to second the motion to place on the records of this Court the resolutions adopted by the members of the Bar of Quincy, as a slight testimonial to the memory of Jackson Grimshaw. It is but little we can do, at best, to keep the defacing march of time from obliterating every sensitive memory of our departed friends, but we can do something toward it and let us do that little in this instance. Jackson Grimshaw deserves a living place in our minds and in our hearts. Yet he was mortal. He, like other men, had his faults and his virtues. His faults belonged to himself. His virtues to all. When the melancholy news came out from his residence, at 11 o'clock yesterday, that he was dead, its echo went over the city like the sound of a funeral bell, and "poor Grimshaw" was the general wail amid the heart-

felt sorrow of all. His genius was of no ordinary kind; his energy was tireless, and he was true to his profession, his client and his honor. I challenge any man to say if he ever heard either impeached, even by a suspicion. If there was any thing the deceased hated more than any other, it was an illiberal, tricky, unmanly, dishonorable act, inside or outside of the profession, more especially inside of it. He had no patience with anything low or mean. These words grate on the ear, but I know of none more appropriate or expressive. His impulses flowed from a pure and noble inspiration, and were guided by a cultivated mind. I repeat it with pride, Jackson Grimshaw was an honest man. He bowed to no expediency, nor to sordid motive. He was easily excited, and the blood would mount to his cheeks instantly at a wrong or indignity, and he would rebuke it on the spot. All will concede there was not a particle of deceit or hypocrisy about him. What he was he was, and we all understood him. He did not ask a favor in a smiling, cunning, obsequious way, but he trod the world as a man, and he looked with pity and disdain upon the servile who crawl upon their belly. In short, I say from a long and intimate acquaintance, notwithstanding his quick resentment and hasty words, he was superior in all the better qualities of the head and heart, for he never meant or planned a wrong: never coolly devised an evil, or gave the least countenance to it in another. I do not speak the language of romance or eulogy, but the simple, unadorned language of truth, and by that standard let him be judged. He would not prostitute his profession to plunder the widow or the orphan, or, in other words, he did not study or practice it merely as a means of gain, but for the higher and nobler purpose of establishing justice among men, and not degrading the court-house into a place of tricks, technicalities and legal legerdemain. His sense of right was exalted, and he was not a spawn of nature, but was cast in the best mold. I repeat it, he was in the broadest sense of the term an honest and honorable lawyer and man.

It is no disparagement to others to say that in his profession he was the peer of any of them. He was a close student, but what was better, he was a close thinker. The principles bearing on his case shone through his mind as the face in the mirror, and they were unfolded to the Court and the Jury in language clear, forcible and convincing. His plain law, his impressment of facts, his elucidation, his power of analysis, his clear, forcible language and delivery, placed him justly in the front rank at the Bar.

Zachariah N. Garbutt was born in Wheatland, N. Y., about the year 1813; graduated at the University of Vermont; studied law in Washington city in the office of Matthew St. Clair Clark; he directly emigrated to Jacksonville, Ill., where he finished his legal course; he came to Pike county about the year 1839, returned East for a year, and then came back to Pittsfield, where he established the *Free Press* in 1846, and from which paper he retired in 1849; he also practiced law some, was Justice of the Peace and

Master in Chancery. He was a strong anti-slavery Whig and a temperance advocate, and in the Mormon war, as Mr. Grimshaw says, "He earned laurels by piling up big sweet potatoes for the troops of the anti-Mormons." Earnest and somewhat original in his opinions, very independent in the expression of his thoughts, he was an upright, jovial man, and something of a genius. Finally, while traveling for a firm in St. Louis on commercial business, he was attacked with varioloid in Memphis, Tenn., where he died in 1855. In 1841 he married Phimelia B. Scott, a native of New York State, and who has since married Mr. Purkitt, and still resides in Pittsfield.

Alfred Grubb was first Sheriff, then a member of the Legislature, then County Judge, and then admitted to the Bar, and practiced in the Courts. He had considerable legal knowledge, and was well versed in the rules of practice, but his natural ability was comparatively deficient.

Gen. John J. Hardin, who had descended from a stock of soldiers and lawyers, was a fine attorney. He used to practice considerably at the Bar in this county, and often stop here on his way to Calhoun and return. For a period he was State's Attorney on this Circuit. He was killed at the battle of Buena Vista.

Milton Hay, formerly of the firm of Hay & Baker, now ranks high as a lawyer at Springfield, Ill., being a member of the firm of Hay, Greene & Littler, and has accumulated a fortune. He has been a member of the State Constitutional Convention and of the State Legislature.

Mr. Hewitt practiced here a while, and went to Iowa.

Capt. Joseph Klein, of Barry, was admitted to the Bar, but never practiced in the Circuit; was a partner of J. L. Underwood until 1869. He had considerable ability. He was once a steamboat captain, and came from St. Louis to this county.

Josiah Lamborn, a lame man, once Attorney General of the State, resided at Jacksonville, and afterward at Springfield. He had a great deal of talent, but was a corrupt man.

Abraham Lincoln practiced at the Pike county Bar in early days.

Samuel D. Lockwood, who resided at Jacksonville, was a very superior man as a lawyer and as a gentleman. He was once Attorney General of the State, Judge of the old Fifth Circuit, and was the author of the original criminal code of Illinois. He resigned the office on account of ill health, and went up to or near Aurora, where he died a short time ago. He was also one of the original trustees of the Asylum for the Blind at Jacksonville.

Gen. Maxwell, of Rushville, has appeared before the Bar in this county. His favorite song was, "The big black bull went roaring down the meadow." At one time he was a partner of Wm. A. Minshall, and at another of Wm. A. Richardson.

Isaac N. Morris, of Quincy, but recently deceased, has practiced law in Pike county.

Murray O'Connell, of Jacksonville, practiced here considerably. He was a rough-speaking man, but of great wit. During Buchanan's administration he was 5th Auditor of the Treasury. He was murdered at the age of seventy.

John G. Pettingill, School Superintendent for a number of years, was also a lawyer in this county, but is now living in Missouri.

N. E. Quinby, another Pike county lawyer, is now deceased.

James H. Ralston, formerly of Quincy, used to practice here and was for a time Circuit Judge. He was finally killed and devoured by wolves in California.

Hon. Wm. A. Richardson, State's Attorney for a long time, used to practice here, but of late years he has visited the county more in the role of a politician.

John Jay Ross, son of Capt. Leonard Ross, was a lawyer of Pike county, but his practice was mostly confined to Atlas. He is now dead.

David A. Smith, once of Jacksonville, practiced here a great deal. He was a partner of Gen. Hardin at the time the latter died.

Thomas Stafford, a Barry lawyer, had not much ability. He soon removed from Barry to parts not now remembered.

Mr. Starr practiced at Coles' Grove in very early day : he afterward went to Cincinnati.

John T. Stewart, of the firm of Stewart, Edwards & Brown, Springfield, is a shrewd lawyer of the Scotch kind. He was the first antagonist of Stephen A. Douglas in the Congressional race that the latter made in 1838, and was beaten by eighty-odd votes. The noted "Black Prince" turned the election. This district then extended to Galena and Chicago.

E. G. Tingle, Barry, whose father was a Judge in Maryland, was a well-read lawyer, but he did not stay in Barry long.

Hon. Lyman Trumbull, ex-U. S. Senator and now practicing law in Chicago, has appeared as attorney in the Pike county Court.

James Ward was a native of Ohio, and in this county was Justice of the Peace and Probate Judge. He died, leaving a family at Griggsville and numerous relatives.

Calvin A. Warren, of Quincy, but now dead, has visited here some as a lawyer, and was State's Attorney for a time.

Charles Warren, for a time partner of Milton Hay in Pittsfield, was counsel of the commission appointed to ascertain the damages incurred by the damming of Copperas creek.

Alpheus Wheeler, an eccentric preacher and lawyer, came from old Virginia to Pike county at the close of the Black Hawk war, residing for some time at Highland. In 1838 and 1840 he was elected to the Legislature of Illinois where he made his peculiar speeches and encountered the wit and humor of another remarkable man, but of a more elevated type of manhood and education, namely, Usher F. Linder, who died recently at Chicago. On one occasion Mr. Wheeler addressed the Chair, saying, "Mr. Speaker, I

have a-rose—" Does the gentleman keep a flower garden?" interrupted the Speaker. Mr. W. practiced law in Pittsfield and obtained considerable business. He took great pride in his oratorical efforts and made some lofty flights in speeches to the jury. On one occasion when D. M. Woodson, State's Attorney, submitted a case without argument for the purpose of preventing Wheeler from speaking, the latter replied: "Gentlemen, I admire the State's Attorney; he has shown the most sublime eloquence, as from some men it consists in most profound silence." He used to say of Woodson, "His eloquence is like the tall thunder amongst the lofty oaks, coming down for to split things." This remark at one time excited some one who had a ready hand at a rough pencil sketch to draw a picture of a man's head with a big nose elevated in a tree-top, upon the west wall of the court-room at Pittsfield, and it remained there for many years, until the house was whitened up on the inside. That big nose was a caricature of Wheeler's. In a case for killing a cow, when O. H. Browning made some points for the defendant, Mr. Wheeler replied: "The gentleman tells you, gentlemen of the jury, that the plaintiff, my client, cannot recover in this suit because the cow warn't no cow because she never had a calf, but that she war a heifer. Gentlemen, that are not the notion of a sound and legal lawyer but the notion of a musharoon." This almost convulsed the court-house with laughter. Another objection of Browning's in this case was thus replied to by Mr. Wheeler: "Gentlemen of the jury, Mr. Browning says that our cow warn't worth a cent. Now, gentlemen, where were there ever a cow that warn't worth a cent? That cow were worth something for her meat, if she warn't worth nothing for a milk cow. She war worth something for her horns; she war worth something for her hide, if not for her meat or milk; and gentlemen, she war worth something because the tail goes with the hide." The cause of Browning's point was, that Wheeler had failed to prove by witnesses the worth of the cow.

A suit brought by Wheeler for one Harpole against his brother was for damage done to hogs by cutting the toe-nails off the hogs so as to prevent them from climbing. Wheeler, in describing the injury done to the hogs, insisted that the hogs had a right to toe-nails and a right to climb, and that, although they had done damage, yet it was laid down, "root hog or die."

One Zumwalt was indicted for destroying a mill-dam of Dr. Hezekiah Dodge's. Wheeler in this case assailed the character of Dr. Dodge, who was a respectable man and whom the jury did believe. Zumwalt was convicted upon evidence that he had said at his son-in-law's, on the night of the destruction of the dam of Dodge's, "Just now the *musrats* are working on old Dodge's dam." Wheeler said of Dodge on the trial, "Dr. Dodge are a man so devoid of truth that when he speaks the truth he are griped."

During another of the lofty flights of our hero, a wag, John J. Ross, a lawyer and a man who made and enjoyed a joke, laughed

so at one of Mr. Wheeler's speeches that he became excited, and, turning upon Ross in a very contemptuous way, with a majestic sweep of his long arm brought down at Ross, said: "I wish I had a tater: I'd throw it down your throat." Wheeler did not close his speech that evening, and the next morning early, when he was again addressing the jury and Ross at the Bar table, by some hand several large potatoes were put down in sight of Wheeler's eye. He fired up and let out a torrent of invective upon Ross, every one, Judge and all, in a loud roar of laughter.

In a fine frenzy at one time, Mr. W. parodied Shakspeare thus:

"Who steals my purse steals trash;
Robs me of that which not enriches him but makes me poor,—

all to injure my client."

Wheeler went to Bates county, Mo., since which time he has been lost sight of by people of this county. It is reported that he is not now living.

James W. Whitney was denominated "Lord Coke" on account of his knowledge of law. For a sketch of him see chapter on the early settlement of this county.

Archibald Williams, formerly of Quincy but later of Kansas and U. S. Circuit Judge, has been an eminent practitioner at the Bar of Pike.

John H. Williams, now of Quincy and a Circuit Judge, is a son of Archibald Williams, a man of good sense, and has been an able pleader at the Bar of Pike county. He is one of three Judges of this Circuit, but seldom holds Court in Pike county.

David M. Woodson was a State's Attorney of the old 1st District, which then included Pike county; afterward was Circuit Judge for 18 years, then was member of the Legislature. His partner in the law was Charles D. Hodges, late Circuit Judge of Greene county.

Gov. Richard Yates delivered his "maiden" speech as an attorney here in Pittsfield.

THE PRESENT BAR.

We have endeavored to mention the names and give what facts we could learn of every attorney who has ever practiced in the courts of Pike county. We will now speak of those who compose the Bar at present. No name will intentionally be omitted. The list we give was furnished by some of the leading attorneys of the county, and we believe full and complete.

Hon. Wm. R. Archer is a native of New York city, where he read law and was admitted to the Bar in 1838, and shortly afterward moved to this county, where he has ever since resided, ever active to forward any movement for the progress and prosperity of the county.

R. M. Atkinson was admitted to the Bar in 1868; was elected County Judge in 1865 and served two terms.

Quitman Brown is engaged in the practice of law at Milton.

A. G. Crawford.—Mr. Crawford is a native son of Pike; studied law at Pittsfield, and graduated from the Chicago law school. He received his non-professional education in the schools of this county and at Blackburn University at Carlinville.

Joseph L. Dobbin.—This gentleman, who resides at Pittsfield, has been gaining a foot-hold in this county as an attorney of high rank.

Edward Doocy, Griggsville, is a graduate of Illinois College at Jacksonville, and was admitted to the Bar in 1874. He was born in Griggsville in 1851, and as a lawyer he now has a successful practice.

Isaac J. Dyer, Time, was reared in Jacksonville; had but limited literary education; received his professional education at the law school of Washington University at St. Louis, and was admitted to the Bar in 1873. He served in the late war and was disabled for life by wounds in the left arm.

James F. Greathouse, of Pittsfield, is a son of one of the early pioneers of Pike county. He was reared in Montezuma township and has thus far continued to reside in the county. He served his country during the trying days of the Rebellion.

Delos Grigsby, son of Judge Grigsby, has recently been admitted to the Bar.

Hon. Wm. A. Grimshaw, the oldest practicing attorney of the county, ranks as one of the leading lawyers of the State; was admitted to the Bar in Philadelphia at the age of 19; in 1833 he came to Pike county, since which time he has been actively identified with almost every public interest of the county.

Samuel V. Hayden is engaged in the practice of law at Milton.

Harry Higbee, son of Judge Higbee, and partner of Messrs. Wike & Matthews, attended Columbia Law School, New York city, and the Chicago Law School, and was admitted to the Bar in 1878.

Geo. W. Hinman is engaged in the practice of law at Perry.

James S. Irwin was a college class-mate of the noted John C. Breckinridge, who was once Vice President of the United States and afterward a leader in the Southern Confederacy. Mr. Irwin is one of the leading lawyers of the State.

Henry C. Johnston, of Pittsfield. Mr. Johnston has resided in Pittsfield for some time, engaged in the practice of law.

J. W. Johnson was admitted to the Bar in 1869, came to Pike county the following year, taught school for two years and then located at Pittsfield. He is at the present engaged in the practice of law in company with J. S. Irwin.

W. I. Klein, who graduated at Ann Arbor, is practicing law at Barry at the present time.

A. C. Lang is also practicing at Barry.

Hon. A. C. Matthews is a native of this county, his father being one of the sturdy pioneers. He served in the late war with distinction as Colonel of the 99th, and subsequently was Collector of Internal Revenue for several years in the 9th District, then Supervisor of Internal Revenue.

Jefferson Orr. Mr. Orr is at present the State's Attorney. As a lawyer and as a man of integrity and ability he ranks high.

Peter T. Staats, Griggsville. While engaged in the practice of law Mr. Staats also teaches school occasionally.

J. L. Underwood, of Barry, was born in New York city May 10, 1826, the son of Robert L. and Martha Underwood; emigrated first to Adams county, and in 1837 to Pike county, settling at Eldara; read law here and was admitted to the Bar in 1865, but had been practicing law four years before that time. Although living at Eldara his office for many years was at Barry, to which place he has more recently moved.

Hon. Scott Wike studied law at Harvard University, and was admitted to the Bar in 1858; the following year he located at Pittsfield and began the practice of his chosen profession. He is one of the leading lawyers of the Circuit.

Thos. Worthington, jr., son of Dr. Thos. Worthington, was born in Tennessee while his mother was there on a visit during the holidays. But he is, strictly speaking, an Illinoisan. He read law with Judge Atkinson and in the law school at Chicago, and was admitted to the Bar in 1877. He is now in the office with Judge Atkinson at Pittsfield.

El. Yates, a partner of Jeff Orr, the State's Attorney, at Pittsfield, ranks among the leading attorneys at this Bar, and unrivaled in his ability to relate anecdotes.



TOWNSHIP HISTORIES.

CHAMBERSBURG TOWNSHIP.

This township lies in the extreme northeastern part of the county. It is bounded upon the north by Versailles tp., Brown co., on the west by Perry tp., on the south by Flint, and on the east by the Illinois river. Along the river is much bottom land, whole sections of which are entirely useless for agricultural purposes. Both the north and south forks of McGee's creek traverse this township: they join on section 27, and empty into the Illinois river about a mile above Naples, which is on the opposite shore, in Scott county.

The first pioneers who came to this township were James Wells, Samuel Atchison, a Mr. Brewster and a Mr. Van Woy. They came in 1822. The first named located on section 20, and Mr. Atchison erected his cabin on section 17. The first sermon preached in the township was at the house of Rachel Brown, in 1827, by Rev. John Medford, a Methodist preacher. The first church edifice was erected on section 31. The first school was taught in 1830 in an old log house which stood near where Joseph Brown lives, by John Lyster. The first Sunday-school in the township was organized by the Methodists in the town of Chambersburg. The first wedding in the township was in 1826, the contracting parties being James Medford and Eliza Brown. The wedding occurred at the residence of the bride's mother, and the ceremony was performed by Esquire Wells. The first person overtaken by death in the township was Michael Brown, who died in 1826. He came to the township in the fall of the same year.

Joseph Brown is the oldest pioneer living in the township. James Pool is the next oldest. Harvey Dunn was an early settler here. He was a member of the convention which framed the Constitution of 1847. He was an unassuming, intelligent and honest man, and died many years ago.

The privations of the pioneer families in this township were in some respects very great, cut off as they were from almost all social, religious, educational and commercial advantages. Of course they enjoyed these in a limited degree. The first settlers were people who valued greatly such privileges, and though they were for many

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PERRY

years without school-houses and churches, easily found the facilities for enjoying themselves, both socially and religiously. The greatest privations arose from the want of the means of communication with the outside world. The absence of railroads, or even good wagon roads, rendered the locality almost inaccessible to postal and commercial facilities, and traveling for other than business purposes was out of the question. Most of the original pioneers are represented here by descendants, but they, with few exceptions, have passed to a country that is always new, where, however, the trials of pioneer life are unknown.

The first settlers were all farmers, after a fashion now unknown. They raised a little corn and a few vegetables, and, like their red neighbors, depended largely upon their rifle for subsistence. Their houses were but little superior to those of the Indians, being merely little cabins erected only with the help of the ax and perhaps an auger. No locks, nails or any other article of iron entered into their construction, but such devices as could be wrought out on the ground by the use of the tools named and of such materials as the locality afforded. The only boards used for any purpose were such as could be hewed out of logs.

CHAMBERSBURG.

The town of Chambersburg is located on the north fork of McGee's creek, on section 8. It was surveyed and laid out May 7, 1833, by Seabourn Gilmore and B. B. Metz. McIntosh and Givens were the first settlers of the town. They owned a distillery and store here before the town was laid out. There are several good stores, churches, a school-house, shops, etc., in the town; and for an inland village it transacts a very good trade.

PERSONAL SKETCHES.

James Barry is a native of Morgan county, O., and was born in 1834; he is a son of Wilson and Rosanna Barry, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Vermont; he was brought to this county at the age of nine years; Feb. 1, 1855, he married Eleanor E. Kurfman, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1838. Everything was in its native wildness when Mr. B. came to this county, and as his father soon died, he began life for himself at an early age, working for \$13 a month; he had many obstacles to overcome, but his enterprising, persevering disposition overcame all of them. He prospered for a time here and removed to Rockport, with the intention of going to Missouri the following spring, but the outbreak of the war prevented him. He bought land again in this county, met with disasters, but has again established himself, now owning 190 acres of land. Mr. B. is a member of the U. Baptist Church. P. O., Chambersburg.

Joab Brooks; P. O., Chambersburg. Mr. B. was born in Pike county in 1832, and is a son of A. H. and Lucy Brooks, natives of Tennessee. In 1863 he married the widow Brooks, whose maiden

name was Elizabeth Hume. She was born in 1833. Six children have blessed this union. Mr. B. is engaged in farming on sec. 9, but formerly followed blacksmithing. Members of M. E. Church.

Joseph Brown, farmer, sec. 17; P. O., Chambersburg; is a native of the Green Mountain State, where he was born in 1816; his father, Michael Brown, is a native of Ireland, who came to this country when 18 years of age; his mother, the daughter of Joseph Greir, was born near Philadelphia, Pa. Mr. B. came with his parents to Illinois in 1820 and located near Shawneetown, Ill., and in the fall of 1824 was brought to this county, and has lived on the same farm since the spring of 1825, and has been engaged in farming and running flat and steam-boats on the river. In 1858 he married Mrs. Catharine Jones, a native of Coshocton Co., O. Three children have been born to them, two of whom are dead. Mr. Brown is an old pioneer, coming here when the wolves were thick as squirrels and could be heard in all directions, and turkey and deer seen in large numbers. He is the oldest pioneer now living in the township. His wife is a member of the Methodist Church.

Nancy Burrows, widow of the late Robert G. Burrows, was born in East Tenn. Dec. 18, 1825, and is a daughter of William Deviney, deceased. She was married to Mr. Burrows June 5, 1850. They had 8 children, of whom 3 are living.—Ada E., wife of David M. Reynolds, of Pike county; Ella F. and Laura A. Mrs. B's brother, Capt. P. Deviney, who spent most of his life on the waters, now resides in St. Louis, where she also has a sister residing, and one sister in California, whom she has not seen for 29 years. Mr. Burrows, her husband, was born in New York city, May 2, 1819; by profession he was a civil engineer, but desiring a more active life he went upon the waters; he was mate of the Calhoun on the Illinois river from the time she was launched until his death, which occurred Jan. 13, 1879. He was a man of culture and education, widely known and highly respected, and a worthy member of the M. E. Church.

James W. Chenoweth was born in 1847 in Pike county, and is a son of Wm. and Sarah Chenoweth; he first married Mary Erving in 1874. One child was born to them. Mrs C. died the same year, and in 1878 Mr. C. married Miss Maggie Erving, who was born in 1857. Mr. C. commenced buying and shipping stock eight years ago, and in this business has succeeded very well.

Miles B. Chenoweth; P. O. Chambersburg; was born in 1827 in Bartholomew Co., Ind. His parents, Abraham and Rachel Chenoweth, were both natives of Kentucky; they moved to Clinton Co., Ind., in the fall of 1832, and in 1836 to Pike county, Ill., where our subject grew to manhood and embarked in farming; in 1848 he was united in marriage to Miss Anna E. Allen, a native of Madison Co., N. Y., born April 7, 1830, and they are the parents of 4 children. They have been members of the Christian Church for 35 years, and in all public enterprises Mr. C. is very liberal.

E. D. Cooper was born in 1812 in Sumner Co., Tenn., and was the son of George and Elizabeth Cooper, the former of N. C., and

his mother of Tenn. With his parents our subject moved to Ky., and in 1829 came to Illinois, and worked at the carpenter's trade in Pittsfield. In 1843 he married Miss Veturia Hobbs, who was born in Ky., in 1818. Mr. C. followed farming up to 1857, and then embarked in the grocery business; he went West, and in 1860 came back to Illinois, and again engaged in the grocery business until 1865, then embarked in the milling business, which he continued two years; farmed for a year; engaged in the milling business in Versailles, Ill., for about a year and a half; returned to the farm, where he lived for 7 years; then sold out and bought the Chambersburg Mills, which he has been running since. In connection with the flouring-mill, which he has put in excellent repair, he has a saw-mill.

J. H. Dennis, Chambersburg, is one of the leading citizens of the township, indeed of the county. Mr. D. has served many terms as a member of the Board of Supervisors, and as Chairman of that body.

Thomas Dorman, farmer, sec. 4; P. O. Chambersburg. Mr. D. is a son of Lewis and Eliza J. Dorman; born in 1851 in Brown Co., Ill.; his father is a native of Ohio and his mother a native of Brown Co., Ill., where Thomas was raised until the age of 15; he then engaged in engineering, and for 3 years followed blacksmithing, at Hersman Station, then went to Jaques' Mills, where he worked two years. He was married to Miss America Berry in 1872; she was born in Ohio in 1850. Of the 3 children born to them one is dead. Mr. and Mrs. D. are members of the Christian Church.

George H. Dunn was born in Morgan Co., Ill., Feb. 28, 1838. His parents, Harvey and Angeline Dunn, were born in N. Y. and Mass., respectively. Mr. D. was brought to this county by his parents in 1839, and up to the year 1850 lived in the town of Chambersburg, and then moved on a farm on sec. 5, where he lived until the death of his father in Dec., 1869. He shortly afterward returned to Chambersburg and has since lived in retired life. In April, 1864, he married Miss Susan M. Dennis. Mr. D. is a brother of Dr. Dunn, of Perry. He is a member of the Blue Lodge, also the Chapter of Knight Templars of the Masonic fraternity.

Thomas Grayham, farmer sec. 17; P. O. Chambersburg. Mr. G. was born in 1833 in Kentucky; at the age of 22 he came to this county and followed carpentering and boat-building. His parents were John and Susan Grayham. Our subject was married to Miss Siretta J. Rushing, who was born in Nashville, Tenn. To them have been born 10 children, 6 of whom are living. Mr. G. has been very successful as a farmer. Mrs. G. is a member of the Methodist Church.

Joel Ham, farmer, sec. 20; P. O. Chambersburg. In Rutherford Co., Tenn., in 1829, there was born to James and Mary Ham the subject of this sketch; they moved to this county when their son was one year old; here he grew to manhood, and May 9, 1850, was married to Miss Sarah A. Wells, who was born in this township

April 29, 1833. James A., Orson, Sarah H., Bennett D. and Charles are the names of the children born to them. Mrs. H. died, and Sept. 8, 1859, Mr. H. married Miss Malvina Lee, who was born May 24, 1836, at Orleans, Ind. Ten children have been born to them,—Benj. F., Angenettia, Lucretia, David L., Enoch, Walter S., Harvey, Anna E., Dollie P., Frederick A. The following of his former children are dead: James A., Orson and Charlie; and of the latter, Benjamin, Lucretia and Dollie. Mr. H. began life very poor, but now owns 400 acres of land. He well remembers about the early settlers pounding corn with an iron wedge in the top of a stump burned out for the purpose, and when it took two days for his father to go to mill with the grist in a sack thrown over the horse's back. All the sugar they used was from the maple trees standing in the forest. Mrs. H. is a member of the Christian Church.

John H. Ham, farmer, sec. 20 ; P. O. Chambersburg ; is the son of Lewis and Julia A. Ham, and was born in this county in 1855 ; his mother died in December, 1878. In 1874 Mr. H. took unto himself a wife in the person of Miss Alice Conner : she was born in Pike county in 1854 : only one of the two children born to them is living. Mrs. H. is a member of the Christian Church.

James L. Ham, one of the largest farmers in this county, was born June 15, 1832, in this township ; his parents came here in 1830 from Rutherford county, Tenn. ; their names were James and Mary (Broiles) Ham, one a native of S. C. and the other of Tenn., and of German descent,—both very old families in those States, and took part in the Revolutionary war, their great-grandfather, Gen. Williams, serving under Washington. James Ham, the father of our subject, during his life-time was a very large and successful farmer, owning and working 1,500 acres of land in this township at the time of his death, which occurred in 1868. He began life in 1830 with a team and 35 cents. He raised a large family of eight children, seven of whom lived to be grown,—four now living in this county and one in Stark county. James L. was married Sept. 25, 1853, to Julia A. Wells, daughter of James Wells, the oldest settler in this township. He had a family of four children,—John H., who is married and lives on sec. 20, Henry A., Marshall A. and Reuben L. Mr. Ham has served the township for several years as Supervisor, and was Chairman of that body : he is now acting as Justice of the Peace. He has been a member of the Christian Church for many years. He is also a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities, and has been prominently connected with the Pike County Agricultural Society, being President, Vice-President or Director for the last fifteen years, and is now Vice-President.

William Hawk, farmer, sec. 4 ; P. O. Chambersburg ; was born Aug. 3, 1842, and is a son of James and Rachel Hawk. He came with his parents to Brown county, Ill., when nine years of age, and in 1854 located in Pike county. Mr. H. served three years in Co.

G, 99th Ill. Vol. Inf.; was in the siege of Vicksburg, then transferred to the Army of the Gulf; was in the battle of Fort Blakely, then returned to New Orleans, then to Memphis, then to Mobile,—was there when that place was captured, then to Shreveport and Baton Rouge. He returned home and engaged in farming.

Henry Hendricks, farmer, sec. 16; P. O. Chambersburg. Mr. H. is a son of Thomas and Elizabeth Hendricks, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Vermont. They were married in Jennings county, O., where in 1836 the subject of this sketch was born; in 1849 Mr. H. came with his parents to Brown county, Ill., where he lived until he became of age and married Miss Elmina Hume, who was born in 1837. To them have been born seven children. Mr. H. has held some township offices ever since he came to this county in 1861. Mrs. H. is a member of the Christian Church.

D. J. Hobbs, of the firm of Smith & Hobbs, was born in 1848 in Pike county, Ill., and is the son of Henson and Jane Hobbs; his father was born in Kentucky and his mother in this county; in 1857 he moved with his parents to Missouri, and returned to Pike county in 1861. He worked two years in a woolen mill at Perry, this county. In 1868 he married Miss Bettie Ann Wilkins, who was born in Ohio Dec. 22, 1848. Four children have been born to them. Mr. H. embarked in the wagon business in 1870, turning out good wagons and buggies and meeting with fair success. Both Mr. and Mrs. H. are members of the Christian Church.

Geo. T. Hume, merchant, Chambersburg, was born in Pike county in 1855, and is a son of Thos. and Elmina Hume, father a native of Pike county and mother of Brown county, Illinois. Mr. H. grew to manhood in this immediate vicinity, receiving a liberal education, and embarked in the mercantile business; he carries a large stock of dry goods, hats, caps, boots, shoes, notions, etc., and transacts a large business. He married Miss Vienna McPherson in 1877; she was born in DeWitt county, Illinois, in 1858.

W. A. Hume, merchant, Chambersburg, was born in 1837 in this county, and is a son of W. A. and Margaret Hume, both natives of Kentucky. They came to this State in 1828 (where both of them died) when the subject of this sketch was bound out; in 1864 he married Miss Caroline Pool, who was born in Pike county in 1846. Two of the four children born to them are living. Mrs. H. died in 1873, and Mr. H. married again in 1874 Miss Mary Winegar. Miss W. was born in this county in 1850. Of this union two children have been born. Mr. H. has held the offices of Collector, Treasurer and Town Clerk. He embarked in the dry-goods business in 1865 and met with good success. He owns a farm of 230 acres.

John G. Irving was born in 1852 in Pike county and is a son of Christopher and Mary Irving, the former a native of Scotland and the latter of England; they came to America and were married in Massachusetts and emigrated to Illinois in early days. In 1878 Mr. I. married Miss Ida M. Newton, who was born in Morgan

county, Illinois, in 1859; they have one child. Mr. I. has been engaged in farming since he was of age. Mrs. I. is a member of the Christian Church.

R. M. Irving, farmer and stock dealer, was born Sept. 25, 1848, in Pike Co., Ill., and is the son of Christopher and Mary Irving; at the age of 15 R. M. commenced doing business for himself, engaging in farming and finally becoming a stock-shipper. When he and his brother commenced in the cattle business they borrowed \$200 and bought calves, and from the start kept increasing their number until now he is shipping about 200 head a year. He and his brother own a fine farm of 280 acres.

E. C. Jackson was born in Indiana in 1845; he is the son of Samuel and Harriet (Twichell) Jackson, natives of New York State. He is a farmer and owns 100 acres of land. He was educated in a seminary in Orland Town, Ind. At the present time he is running a "leveeing" machine, throwing up embankments along streams of water, so as to make bottom lands tillable. It has proved a success. This machine will throw a cubic yard of dirt in a minute, and the expense is only 5 cents per yard. It takes 12 horses and 3 men to do the work. Over 100 acres of wheat was raised in 1879 on lands that had been ponds of water before; the machine had been used for grading roads, but Mr. Jackson has improved it till he can do all kinds of work with it. In 1876, he married the daughter of Mr. Gardner, one of the early settlers of this county.

A. W. James, farmer, sec. 32; was born in 1818, Rutherford county, Tenn., son of Casey and Martha James, natives of Virginia. In 1838 he married Matilda Clardy, who was born in Bedford county, Tenn., and died in Sept., 1844. March 19, 1848, he married Elizabeth Sartain, who was born in 1827, in Tenn., and they had 6 children. Mr. J. came to Adams county in 1852, and in 1862 to this county, where he has since resided. He has held the offices of Constable, School Director and Road Commissioner.

John M. Kelsey was born in this county in 1852, son of Samuel and Annie E. Kelsey, the former born Nov. 18, 1827, and the latter April 26, 1834. In 1875 he married Matilda Smith, who was born in this county in 1859, and they had 3 children. Mr. K. is a farmer and also follows grain threshing with the Spence machine. He is a member of the Christian Church. His father was in the late war, belonging to Co. B., 99th Reg. Ill. Inf., and died at Memphis, Tenn., while in service.

Andrew Kleinlein was born in Germany in 1820, and is a son of Peter and Martha Kleinlein. At the age of 33 he crossed the ocean and landed in Baltimore, Md., and followed butchering for 10 months, then worked in an engine house 2 years for the Great Western R. R. Co., and in 1858 came to this county and commenced farming. In 1856 he married Miss Caroline Berceka, who was born in 1833 in Hamburg and came across the ocean in 1855. Of their 9 children 7 are living, 2 of whom are married. Mr. and

Mrs. K. have been members of the German Lutheran Church, and he owns 140 acres of good land.

John Leahr, son of Joseph and Anna M. Leahr, was born in Germany in 1840. He came to New York when but 15 years old, thence to Pike county, where he commenced farming, and in 1867 he married Miss Emma Smith, who was born in 1847, in Ohio. They had 7 children, of whom 5 are living. Mr. L. has been School Director and is a member of the Christian Church.

David E. Loer, farmer, sec. 5; P. O., Chambersburg; son of Henry and Matilda Loer; was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, in 1832. His father died in 1847 and his mother in 1879. He moved to Indiana with his parents when quite young; in 1852 he married Miss Sarah Leisur, who was born in Rush county, Ind., in 1833, and died in 1867, in Grant county, Ind. They had 3 children, 2 of whom are living. In 1868 he married Mrs. Maria Glassgow, a widow having 3 children, and who was born in Ohio in 1836. Mr. and Mrs. L. have 3 living children and are members of the Christian Church.

John Loer was born Aug. 22, 1814, in Colrain tp., Hamilton Co., Ohio. His father, Thomas Loer, was a native of Virginia, and son of Henry Loer, a native of Germany, who emigrated to America with his parents before the Revolutionary war, being then 8 years of age. He served under Washington during the war, for which he received a pension until his death. After the war he married Sarah Barkus and settled in Virginia; thence they removed to Ohio about 1795; he died in Hamilton in 1841. Thomas Loer, the father of our subject, died in Henry county, Ind., in 1873, aged 86. John's mother, Sarah (*nee* Patterson) was the daughter of George Patterson, a native of Scotland, who came to America before the Revolution, settling in Grant county, Ky., where he resided until his death. John Loer married Martha Hickman in 1835, in Ohio, and moved to this county in 1839, locating in this township. He was a cooper by trade and brought 5 coopers with him, intending to conduct that business here; he built a frame cooper shop 20 x 40, bought timber and opened up business, which he followed 2 years with success; then went into the pork speculation, buying pork at \$1.50 per cwt., or \$5.00 per barrel, shipping to New Orleans, some of which brought only 75 cents per barrel. Mr. L. lost heavily by this venture, and returned to coopering, which he followed with varying success until 1849. At one time during the wild-cat-money period he took a cargo of barrels to Alton and was obliged to sell them for 50 cents, when they had cost him 62½ cents to have them made, besides the freight, which was 25 cents each. He took Shawneetown money for pay and was advised to hurry home and dispose of it, as it was liable to become worthless any day. Mrs. Loer died in 1847, leaving 5 children. In 1849 Mr. L. married Mary, daughter of John and Hannah Hall Reese, of Ky., and they had 6 children, 2 living. In 1849 he invested in a saw-mill on McGee's creek, which he carried on until 1862, then traded for a

farm on sec. 16 and carried on farming until 1877; sold the farm in 1879 and bought a flouring mill in Chambersburg which he now operates. Mr. L. has served as Supervisor for several years : also as Road Commissioner, Collector and School Director. The present fine school building was built under the administration of Mr. Loer while he was Director. Mr. and Mrs. L. are members of the Christian Church, and Mr. L. belongs to the Masonic fraternity.

Frank Marden is one of the leading and enterprising citizens of Pike county. Residence, Chambersburg.

Mark McGinnis was born in East Tennessee in 1823. His father, David, was a native of Tennessee, and his mother, Sarah, a native of Virginia. When he was 9 or 10 years of age he moved with his parents to Indiana, living there six years; then came to Morgan county, Ill., and then to Pike in 1844 and located at Chambersburg. He followed coopering 16 years, and in 1842 married Mary Bushfield, who was born in 1828 in Kentucky. They had 7 children, only one of whom is living, Thomas B. Mr. McG. is now farming and has considerable property. Mr. and Mrs. McG. are members of the Christian Church.

Henry Metz was born in this county in 1842; his father, Benj. B., was born in Maryland in 1806, and his mother, Jane Metz, was born in Ohio in 1812. In 1871 Henry married Alvira Morrison, who was born in this county in 1855; of their 4 children 3 are living. Mr. M. is a farmer, his land lying adjoining the town of Chambersburg. Mr. M. served 4 years in the late war, first in Co. L., then transferred to Co. I, 10th Ill. Cav.; was mustered out in 1865 at San Antonio, Texas. In 1864 he was taken prisoner by Joseph Shelby; was held for 14 days and then paroled, and was exchanged in 6 months. Mrs. M. is a Methodist.

James L. Metz, son of Benj. B. Metz, was born in this county Jan. 27, 1834. His father moved from Maryland to Virginia, where he married Miss Jane Lawson. They came to Pike county in 1833, and became one of the first and most influential settlers of Chambersburg township. He died April 9, 1870. James L. married Emily Morris, daughter of John and Emily Morris, of Pike county.

Dr. John W. Murphy, son of John, a native of Vermont, and of Nancy, a native of Ohio, was born in Highland county, O., in 1844. His father died Jan. 10, 1845, in Ohio; in 1850 his mother removed to Indiana and then back to Ohio. During the late war he enlisted in Co. H, 39th O. V. I.; was in the battle of Corinth, was in the siege of Vicksburg, then at Chattanooga and in the Atlanta campaign and through to the sea and around by Washington, and was mustered out at Louisville, Ky.; then came home and learned the cooper's trade and milling business. The Doctor came to Pike county in 1869; commenced the study of medicine in 1871, and attended the American College at St. Louis, Mo.; in 1874 he located in Chambersburg and commenced the practice of medicine; in 1877-'8 attended medical college and returned home, continuing his profession. In 1876 he married Annie Lockerbie Thompson,

who was born in 1851 in Cincinnati, O., and who was a teacher. She is a member of the M. E. Church.

Augustus Myers was born in 1819 in Baden, Germany. His parents were Andone and Catherine Myers, both natives of Germany. He emigrated to America in 1846, worked in Cincinnati 8 years by the month, then in this county to 1858, when he married Louise Carterman, who was born in 1829, in Lippe Detmold, Germany, who came to this country in 1857. Of their 8 children 7 are living. Mr. M. has been very successful in farming, now having 300 acres of nice land, sec. 19. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church at Perry. P. O., Chambersburg.

Thomas J. Smith, of the firm of Smith & Hobbs, wagon and carriage manufacturers, was born in 1835 in Clarke county, Ind., a son of Nicholas W. and Susan E. Smith, the former born in Kentucky, the latter in Vermont. In 1852 he married Margaret T. Montgomery, who was born in 1837, also in Clarke county, Ind. Of their 10 children only 5 are living. Mr. S. studied and practiced medicine 4 years in Indiana, and since 1871 he has practiced medicine and been connected with the carriage manufactory at Chambersburg. From 1863 to 1865 he served in Co. I, 40th Ind. Vet. Vol. Inf.; fought in the battles of Pulaski, Columbia, Spring Hill, Franklin, Tenn. (where he was wounded), Nashville, and in the whole campaign after Gen. Hood. Mr. and Mrs. S. are Methodists, and he is an Odd Fellow.

Valentine Smith was born in 1819 in Baden, Germany, near the river Rhine; his parents, Vincent and Mary, were also natives of Baden. He crossed the sea in a sail vessel, landing at New Orleans; then went to Cincinnati, and in 1855 he came to this county, where he has lived ever since, a prosperous farmer, owning 373 acres of good bluff land. In 1848 Mr. S. married Martha Thrasher, who was born in 1830 in Hamilton county, Ohio, and of their twelve children nine are living. Mr. and Mrs. S. are members of the Christian Church, reside on sec. 30, and their postoffice is Chambersburg.

George L. Thompson, blacksmith, Chambersburg, was born in Woodford county, Ky., son of William and Elizabeth Thompson, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Scotland; in 1833 he emigrated to Indianapolis with his grand-parents, and the next year with his parents, to Perry township, in this county; in the spring of 1835 he left his parents, returning to Indianapolis, where he learned his trade; in the fall of 1855 he settled at Chambersburg, where he has since followed his trade. In 1845 he married Hannah S. O'Harrow, who was born June 20, 1829, in Hamilton county, Ohio, and they have had six children. Being an early comer to this wild West, Mr. T. has often seen large packs of wolves and killed many a deer. One day when well on his way home with a deer on horseback, the wolves attacked him, and he was compelled to abandon his booty and seek safety. The wolves devoured the deer with characteristic greed. Mr.

Thompson used to go to the town of Perry to buy such things as were kept for sale in an old log hut 12 feet square, kept by Joseph King, who was an old bachelor, and cooked, ate and sold goods in the same room. His wife is a Methodist.

Franklin Todd was born in 1825 in Bourbon county, Ky.; his father, John P., was born in Vermont, and his mother, Mary, in Pennsylvania; his father died in 1827, and in 1832 he accompanied his mother to their new home in Chambersburg, when there were but two cabins there, occupied by James and John Fike. In 1843 Mr. Todd married Lucretia Draper, who was born in Scott county, Ill., in 1825, the daughter of Samuel and Huldah Draper, her father a native of Massachusetts, and her mother, of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. T. have had 11 children, 7 of whom are living. From 1840 to 1855 Mr. T. followed coopering in Chambersburg, part of the time when there were 40 coopers at work. Since that time he has been a successful farmer, and now owns 160 acres of land. Twelve years ago he was \$4,000 in debt, but has now paid it all. He has been School Director and Road Commissioner. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church, and are public-spirited, worthy citizens.

Robert Todd was born in Bourbon county, Ky., in 1819, son of John and Mary Todd, natives of Maryland and South Carolina, respectively. His father died in 1828, and in 1832 he came with his mother to this county. In 1843 he married Margaret Edwards, who was born in 1824 in Greenup county, Ky.; they have had 3 children. Mr. T. now owns 120 acres of good land on sec. 5, besides other valuable property; he has been Constable, Tax Collector, School Trustee and Director, and was in the Mormon war. In his early day here Indian trails were sometimes his only guide in traveling over the country, and for two years St. Louis was his trading post. P. O., Chambersburg.

Eli D. Tucker was born in 1857 at Sutton, Worcester Co., Mass., son of Ebenezer and Elizabeth T., the former a native of Rhode Island, and the latter of Massachusetts; both his parents dying while he was very young, he was bound out at the age of 7, but at the age of fourteen, being maltreated, he ran off to West Warren, Mass., where he worked at \$10 a month on a farm; commencing in 1871, he worked two years in a rubber manufactory; in 1874 he came to Illinois, worked on a farm and repairing telegraph wires on the O. & M. R. R.; in 1877 he became an employee at the Perry Mineral Springs; Nov. 8, 1878, he began to learn the blacksmith's trade under Frank Marden, of this place, and is doing well.

James T. Varner was born in 1830 in Morgan county, Ill., son of John and Sarah (Wood) Varner, natives of Kentucky, and of German ancestry. He came to this county in 1849 and now owns 90 acres on sec. 6, and is a farmer and cooper. In 1850 he married Nancy Hanks, and they have one son and three daughters living. Mr. V. has been Road Commissioner and is a Democrat P. O., Chambersburg.

Wm. W. Winegar was born in this place (Chambersburg) in 1844, son of John and Freeclove Winegar, his father a native of Massachusetts and his mother of Ohio; he served three years in the army, in Co. F, 99th Ill. Inf., being in the siege of Vicksburg, etc.; transferred to the Army of the Gulf; was wounded at Fort Gibson. In 1866 he married Mary E. Breden, and they had one child, which died in infancy; Mrs. W. died in 1867, and in 1874 Mr. W. married Clarinda Jones, who was born in Brown county, Ill., in 1851, and they have had one son. Since 1865 Mr. Winegar has followed blacksmithing, with fair success. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church.

Dr. Henry R. Walling was born March 28, 1836, in Orange county, Ind., son of James and Catherine Walling, the former a native of Tennessee, and the latter of Orange county, Ind. In 1852 the subject of this sketch came with his parents to Coles county, Ill., and in February, 1854, they moved to this county. Sept. 12, 1863, Henry R. was married by T. M. Hess, at Homer Ill., to Miss S. S. Gaston, who was born Aug. 18, 1840, in Lawrence county, Ill. Her migrations were: at the age of three months she was taken to Cincinnati, in 1850 to Paducah, in 1861 to Douglas county, Ill., and in 1863 to Homer, Campaign Co., Ill. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. W. first settled at Arcola, Douglas Co., where he followed preaching for a while; but he took to the study of medicine, which he pursued with zeal while working his way at manual labor; in 1866 he attended medical college in Ohio, and then went to Mt. Vernon, Ill., where he clerked in a drug store; he then went to Bridgeport, where he had a driving practice; but health failing, he went to Ætna, Ill., where also he had a large practice, and in 1870 he settled at Perry in this county, where he again preached the gospel as well as practiced medicine. He now has a nice piece of property in Perry.

In 1877 he moved to Louisiana, Mo., where he again followed preaching (for the Christian denomination), and the next year back to this place (Chambersburg), where, Sept. 2, he opened an office and commenced business; he also has a drug store. His wife is an intellectual woman and a good painter of pictures. In this family there have been born 5 children, only 2 of whom are living. The Doctor is a Republican.

FLINT TOWNSHIP.

This is the smallest township in the county and was the first one settled. In 1817 a Canadian Frenchman by the name of Teboe, located on section 33 in this township. He was the first resident of Pike county, as mentioned in the first chapter in this book. Mr. Teboe's residence, which was on the banks of the Illinois river, was the favorite resort of hunters and trappers. He was killed at Milton in the year 1844. Garrett Van Deusen was the next settler. He opened a ferry across the Illinois, which is still carried on at Valley City, near Griggsville Landing, and is known as Phillips'

Ferry. Mr. Van Densen sold his claim to Mr. Nimrod Phillips, many of whose descendants are still residents of Pike county.

The early settlers were alive to the importance of educating their children and anxiously desired to have the proper facilities, or as good as they could afford, to carry on this great work. Accordingly the citizens met on section 19, near Flint creek, in 1846, for the purpose of inaugurating or organizing for school purposes. There being no houses in the vicinity their deliberations were carried on upon a log in the wild forest. Among those present at this meeting were Josiah Wade, Wm. Thackwray, James Crawford, Richard Sweeting, James L. Thompson, James G. and David Pyle, E. A. F. Allen, Francis Wade, J. Husband and Wm. Turnbull. Peter Kargis presided over the deliberations of this body. The first school in the township was taught in the winter of 1845-'6 by Wm. Turnbull, James G. and David Pyle, and James L. Thompson, who gave their services without any compensation. The school was held in an old log house bought and paid for by a few of the citizens.

The first and only church ever built in the township was erected at Griggsville Landing in 1871; it is known as Union Church, but the M. E. society is the only one having an organization at this place. We were unable to obtain its history definitely, as we failed to find the records.

Flint township was named from a stream which runs through it called Flint creek. The name is very appropriate, as the bluffs of Flint township contain a variety of flint rock. In the crevices of the rocks, in the bluffs on Flint, are found a variety of fossils whose formation would puzzle the most skillful geologist. They are mostly of the crinoid family. Mr. Wallace, who has a very fine collection and many relics of the Indian days, gave us much information on the point. Mr. N. A. Woodson, of Griggsville, also showed us a very fine and rare collection of fossils, which he had obtained by many days of hard labor on the bluffs and in the rocks of Flint township.

The township is divided into three school districts, and contains three school-houses, known as North, Middle and South Flint.

To a stranger Flint township presents at first sight, as he approaches from the east, a rugged and desolate appearance; and one would suppose that an ignorant and rather indolent class of people dwell here; but such is far from being the case. We were not a little astonished at the intelligence and enterprise of its noble-hearted citizens. Although the surface of Flint township is rough and broken, it is a fine locality for growing and feeding stock.

Flint Magnesia Springs.—In the south-eastern portion of Flint township, on the land, or rather rock, of Wm. Reynolds, there is a living spring of magnesia water flowing from a crevice in the rock, and empties into the Big Blue river. It would require a volume as large as this to describe fully all the wonders of nature found in Flint township.

VALLEY CITY.

This little village, and the only one in Flint township, was founded at Phillips' ferry by Wallace Parker in the year 1877. The postoffice at Griggsville Landing, one-half mile below, and known as Flint, was then discontinued and another established at the new town, taking the name of Valley City. The town contains one store and postoffice.

Valley City Christian Temperance Union.—This society was established in the spring of 1879 on the Murphy plan, and has thus far been very successful. In the fall of the same year the society, by the aid of the citizens of the township, erected a hall 28 by 40 feet in size, with 16-foot story, and finished in first-class style, at a cost of \$1,000. The ground upon which the hall was erected, which is valued at \$100, was donated by Wallace Parker.

PERSONAL SKETCHES.

Wm. Bright, lumber dealer, Valley City, was born in this county Oct. 13, 1847. His father, Geo. W., was a farmer, a native of West Tennessee, and was a soldier in the Mexican war. He was one of the first pioneers of Pike county, and died in 1855. In 1867 William married Hannah Davis, who died in 1869, and Mr. B. again married in 1872, this time Belle Griffin, and they had 2 children, William, deceased, and Mabel L. Mr. B. is proprietor of the saw-mill at Griggsville Landing, formerly owned by I. S. Freeman, and is doing a good business.

Levi Butler, farmer, sec. 17; P. O., Valley City; was born in Genesee Co., N. Y., Oct. 4, 1831; he came with his parents in 1833 to this county, where he still resides. Oct. 14, 1853, he married Louisa Wilson, and of their 10 children 9 are living: Parvin, Joseph, John, David, Ellen, Emma, Loraine, Ann and Maggie. Parvin married Elizabeth Walker, and resides in this township.

George Carrell, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 29; P. O., Valley City; was born June 25, 1823, in Morgan Co., O.; his grandfather was a soldier in the war of 1812; his father, Joseph, a farmer, was a native of Pennsylvania, and died Jan. 13, 1867. George has been Constable or Deputy Sheriff 12 years. March 27, 1845, he married Providence Wells in Morgan Co., O., who was born in Guernsey Co., O., March 19, 1829; they have three children—John J., Nancy J. and Sarah E.; the two former are married.

John Carrell, farmer, sec. 29; P. O., Valley City; was born in Morgan, now Noble, Co., O., April 26, 1846, the son of George Carrell, of this township; he was brought by his parents to this county when but 3 years old; has pursued various vocations, but for the past 9 years has been farming. Feb. 7, 1870, he married Sarah Bartlett, daughter of N. Bartlett, near Maysville; their 3 children are Wilbur, Robert and an infant girl.

James L. Carthon, farmer, sec. 19; P. O., Griggsville; was born March 4, 1836, in Virginia, the son of Christopher Carthon, deceased, who was a soldier in the war of 1812, and hence a pensioner

until his death in 1853. James L. came to this county in 1857, where he has since been farming. At first he worked by the month until he laid by enough to begin for himself. Nov. 14, 1858, he married Louisa Hensell, daughter of the late Daniel Hensell, of Griggsville, and they have had 8 children, of whom 5 are living—Mary, Laura, Eddie, Albert and Frankie.

John Clark, farmer, sec. 7; son of the late John Clark, of Griggsville; was born in Hamilton Co., O., Sept. 14, 1830; was brought by his parents to Ogle Co., Ill., in 1835; was reared on a farm, and came to this county in 1857. June 8, 1852, he married S. Janett Berger, daughter of Samuel Berger, of Polo, Ill., and of their 6 children 5 are living—Henry, Julia E., Libbie, Jennie and Fred A.

Rachel Conover was born in Northampton Co., Penn., Nov. 7, 1807; married, in New Jersey, Abraham Conover, and had 2 children—Catherine, now Mrs. Wallace Parker, of Valley City, and Rachel, deceased. Mr. Conover died Aug. 1, 1827. Mrs. C. kept house for a Mr. and Mrs. Moore in Pennsylvania; the former came to Pike county and erected a house on the present site of Griggsville, which is still standing; he then returned to Pennsylvania, where he died in 1835, Mrs. Moore having previously died. In 1836 Mrs. C. came with the Moore family and her own children, and occupied the house that Mr. Moore had previously built. She now resides with her daughter, Mrs. Parker.

William Glenn, sr., sec. 29; P. O., Valley City; born in March, 1800, in Ireland; in 1820 he landed in Philadelphia; he remained in Pennsylvania 5 years; is a mason by trade; came to Pike county and entered the land whereon he now resides in 1835; then went to St. Louis, Mo., where he followed his trade for five years, and then moved back to this county; has been a prominent farmer and stock-raiser, but being old, has turned the business over to his son William. In 1835 he married Maria Topping, and of their 6 children 5 are living.—James, Thomas, William, Catharine and Maria. Their son Robert was killed in the late war during Gen. Forest's raid through Tennessee.

Elizabeth Husband, sec. 30; P. O., Valley City; was born in Coshocton Co., O., May 1, 1834, the daughter of George McCune, deceased, also a native of Coshocton Co., O., who was the first white child born in that county. He removed with his family to St. Louis Co., Mo., in 1835, where he resided until the fall of 1864, when he came to Pike county, and died Dec. 18 of the same year. He was Sheriff in St. Louis county, Missouri, County Treasurer, Tax Collector and held other offices of trust. Mrs. Husband's grandfather, Joseph Fuller, was a soldier under Gen. Washington. She was married Aug. 20, 1850, to Edward Monnier, in Rock Hill, Mo., and had 3 children,—Henry E., born Oct. 6, 1853; Ida L., Oct. 25, 1860; and James, Feb. 19, 1862. Mr. M. died Feb. 19, 1863; in 1865 she married Jonathan Husband, who was born in Yorkshire, Eng., Sept. 21, 1803, and emigrated to America in 1825; he died Nov. 28, 1870.

Robert Husband, farmer, sec. 20; was born April 11, 1842, in this tp., the son of Jonathan Husband, deceased, an early pioneer of this county, who in company with Mr. Wade and Wm. Turnbull owned the same coffee-mill. March 15, 1871, Robert married Esely Grable, and of their 3 children 2 are living,—Nellie and Eddie. Mr. H. was a prosperous farmer, but worked 2 years in a saw-mill in Wisconsin.

Sylvester McKee, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 19; P. O., Griggsville. This man was born in Noble county, O., Feb. 22, 1850, and is the only son of Ezra, who now resides with him. The family emigrated in 1864 to this county, where he still resides. Oct. 20, 1869, he married Sarah A., daughter of Wm. Orr, of Derry tp. Of their 4 children 3 are living,—Addie C., Rosie E. and Alma. Little Wilbert W. died Oct. 26, 1879. Sylvester's mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Muminy, and she died Jan. 17, 1870.

Wallace Parker was born in Clinton county, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1825, and is the son of James Parker, of Griggsville; came with his parents to Pike county in 1844, where he followed farming until 21 years of age, when he became a merchant in Valley City; has been very successful except in some grain speculation in Chicago and St. Louis. At present he carries a stock of about \$3,000 worth. In Feb., 1849, he married Catharine Conover, and of their 7 children only 4 are living, Rachel C., Hardin W., James H. and Helen F. Mr. P. is also Express Agent, Postmaster and Justice of the Peace, at Valley City. He has given his son James H. an interest in the store. He also has a fine collection of Indian relics, as battle-axes, arrowheads, pipes, frying-pans, a copper needle, the burnt jaw-bone of an Indian and numerous other curiosities. Some of these he has picked up and others he has obtained by opening Indian graves.

David Pyle, farmer, sec. 18; P. O. Griggsville. This gentleman was born in Harrodsburg, Ky., Feb. 4, 1817; his parents, Ralph and Rachel Pyle, deceased, emigrated with him to New Orleans in 1818, where he was reared and educated. In 1834 he came with his mother to Phillips' Ferry on a visit; went to Philadelphia, Pa., then to Cincinnati, O., and then back to this county in the fall of 1835; the next spring he bought a farm on sec. 19, where he lived for 21 years, and which he then sold, removing to Morgan county, Ill.; in 1862 he returned to this township, purchasing a farm on sec. 18, where he still resides. He was married Aug. 2, 1838, to Martha A. Willsey, and they have had 11 children, all living; namely, Ralph W., Joseph H., Christopher W., Rachel E., Isaac N., Martha A., Carrie, David W., Morgan L., James C. and Emma L. All but three of these are married, and living in this county.

E. M. Roberts, farmer, sec. 28, was born in London, Eng., June 23, 1828; in 1836 the family emigrated to America, settling in Pike county. Feb. 19, 1867, he married Susan W. Kempton, while visiting friends in Fairhaven, Mass. They have had 5 children, of whom 4 are living; Sarah M., Evan M., Louis F. and George B.

Mr. Roberts is a cousin to the popular Roberts Brothers, publishers, Washington street, Boston, Mass.

Joseph A. Rulon is of French ancestry. During the Catholic persecution of the Protestants in France two of the Rulon Brothers, being Protestants, were arrested and placed under a guard in a private house up stairs. They knew it would be certain death if they were brought to trial; hence they attempted to bribe the guardsmen to let them escape, but in vain. They then asked the guards simply to remain just outside the room and they would take care of the rest; the guards then received the offered fees, stepped out of the room and guarded the door. The Rulons then made a rope of the bed-clothes, by which they made their escape through the window; and in the night found their way to the wharf where they boarded a brig bound for America. Some time after landing in America one of these men married, and his descendants are scattered throughout the country. One of these, Jesse, was a soldier in the Revolution, participating in the battle of Monmouth, and he was the father of Joseph C., a sailor, who in 1832 settled on a farm in Indiana; but after a short time he began trafficking and came to Meredosia, Ill., in 1849. He was capsized and drowned in the Mississippi river Jan. 12, 1852, while attempting to board a steamer from a small row-boat. He was the father of Joseph C. Rulon, the subject of this sketch, who was born Sept. 5, 1831, on the Monmouth battle grounds, on the very spot where his grandfather fought in the bloody battle of Monmouth in the Revolutionary war. He was married June 6, 1856, to Mary E. Bonds, and their two children are Albert E. and Flora E. The latter is teaching instrumental music. Mr. R. came to Pike county in 1871, where he still resides, and is foreman of the railroad bridge at Phillips' Ferry.

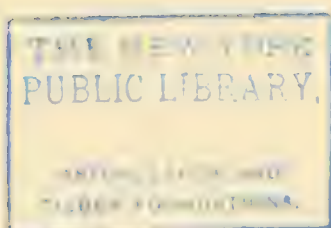
John C. Scott is a native of Scott Co., where he was born Dec. 22, 1823, being the first white child born in that county; was brought up on a farm; came to this county in 1836, in 1843 returned to Scott Co., where he married, in Jan. 1845, Mary A. Hobson, who died the next year; then Mr. S. returned to this county, where, in 1850, he married Martha Wilson, and of their 11 children the following 9 are living: Charles W., James M., Leonard G., David W., Frank W., Joseph L., Benjamin E., Margaret J. and George E. Mr. Scott is a farmer on sec. 7. His father, John Scott, was the first settler in Scott county, and for him that county was named. Having been a soldier in the war of 1812 he was a pensioner until his death in Jan., 1856. He was a noble-hearted man.

John G. Sleight, sr., was born in Lincolnshire, Eng., Oct. 5, 1805; in 1827 he married Rebecca Walker, and their 8 children are: Betsy G., Sally G., Ann G., Walker G., Eliza G., Mary G., John G. and Rebecca G., deceased. They came to America in 1857, stopping at Griggsville until the following spring, when they settled on sec. 6, where Mr. S. still resides. Mrs. S. died June 19, 1862, and Mr. Sleight's son-in-law, Joseph Wilson, resides with him and conducts the farm. Mr. Wilson was born in 1838 in Griggs-



Thomas Reynolds

PERRY T.P.



ville tp., and is the father of 4 children, of whom but one, Elizabeth F., is living.

Walker G. Sleight was born in Lincolnshire, Eng., Aug. 29, 1833; came to Pike county in 1856, where he still resides, a farmer, on sec. 7; P. O., Griggsville.

Samuel Thackwray, farmer, sec. 32; P. O., Griggsville. He was born March 25, 1837, in Pike county, and is a son of Wm. Thackwray, deceased; his mother, Hannah T., is now in her 80th year, residing on the old homestead, sec. 31, with her son James. Mr. T. is a successful farmer and stock-raiser. Nov. 9, 1865, he married Mary A. Lynde, daughter of Henry Lynde, of Griggsville. She was born Nov. 10, 1843, in this county. Of their 4 children, these 3 are living: Annie, Cassie and Melva.

James L. Thompson, farmer, sec. 18; P. O., Griggsville. This early settler of Pike county was born in Charlestown (now part of Boston), Mass., Sept. 11, 1812, and is the son of Dr. Abraham R. Thompson, a native of the same place and a college class-mate of Daniel Webster; they were intimate friends all through life. Dr. T. died in Charlestown in 1870. James L. was educated in Boston in the school of Willard Parker, now a noted physician of New York city. He was commission merchant in the city of Boston, 4 or 5 years, when he suffered a severe loss by the crisis of 1836; in the fall of 1837 he emigrated West and settled on sec. 18, this tp., where he now resides, on a farm of 160 acres of well-improved land. When but 19 years of age Mr. T. went to sea, taking a cargo of ice from Boston to New Orleans, where he loaded his ship with staves, cotton and coffee, which he carried to Tarragona, Spain; there he loaded with a cargo of wine and dried fruits, and shipped for Buenos Ayres, S. A.; at this place he took on a cargo of jerked beef, which he brought to Havana, Cuba, whence he took a load of coffee and sugar to Boston. Fifteen months were consumed in this round trip, which was full of interest and had its frightful scenes. In 1850 Mr. T. went overland to California, suffering untold privations on the way. *En route* he met with Col. Robert Anderson, afterward of Fort Sumter notoriety, and had a conversation with him. In California Mr. T. met with Admiral James Alden, who procured for him a situation as Purser on the U. S. Surveying Steamer "Active." He was on the survey of the northwestern boundary, the report of which was accepted by Emperor William. This report, requiring about a quire of foolscap, was all written by Mr. T. It took two seasons to complete the survey. After being absent about 5 years he returned to his family here in 1856, where he has since resided. He has been married four times, and is the father of seven children,—James L., J. B., Henry, Frederick W., Katie, Charlie and Benj. F.

Austin Wade, farmer, sec. 6; P. O., Griggsville. The birth of this gentleman took place July 23, 1832, in this county; he is the son of Josias Wade, of Griggsville; Sept. 27, 1855, he married Mary A., daughter of Joseph Pyle, of Naples, Ill., and of their 8

children 6 are living,—Willard, Elizabeth, Arthur, Luranie, Ferber and Homer. Mr. Wade resided 7 years in Morgan county, Ill., and two years on the Pacific coast.

Coleman Wade, farmer, sec. 19; P. O., Valley City; a native of Pike county, and was born July 7, 1837, the son of Josias Wade, of Griggsville, and brother of the preceding; was educated in Griggsville; has been very successful in farming and stock-raising. Jan. 20, 1859, he married Rachel, daughter of Joseph Pyle, of Naples, and they have had 6 children, of whom 5 are living: Lillian, Ernest, Raymond, Clifford and Irene. The four youngest are attending the Middle Flint school, where Lillian is engaged as assistant teacher.

John Wade, farmer, sec. 30; P. O., Griggsville; born Jan. 12, 1822, in Blyth, Nottinghamshire, Eng., and is the son of Francis Wade, deceased. All the school education he has had he received before he was 8 years old. The family emigrated to America in 1834, locating in Trenton, N. J., thence to Pennsylvania, and in July, 1838, landed at Phillips' Ferry, in this county; May 18, 1866, he married Ann Stoner. Their 7 children are: Maria, Mary J., Arthur, Francis, Fred, John and George. Mr. W. now owns 370 acres of land, and is a successful farmer and stock-raiser.



DETROIT TOWNSHIP.

Detroit township is situated on the Illinois river and consists for the most of broken land. To Lewis Allen belongs the honor of being the first settler in the township. He came in 1823 and erected a cabin on section 31. He was a native of Warren county, Ky., and was born Nov. 11, 1794. Garrett Van Deusen, Wm. Meredith and a Mr. Morgan, also, were very early settlers in this township. The first birth in the township was a daughter of David and Hannah Mize, who died in infancy, which was also the first death to occur. The first marriage was Robert Cooper to Nancy Rice in 1826, at the residence of Wm. Meredith. The first sermon was preached by Rev. Elijah Garrison, a Christian minister, at the house of David Mize in 1826. The early pioneers were industrious people and were not neglectful of the education of their children; for as early as 1827, David Mize, Ezekiel Clemmons, Wm. Meredith, Joseph Neeley and others banded together and erected a school-house on section 16, and employed a teacher, placing their children in their charge for instruction and intellectual improvement. The first teacher was Abraham Jones.

The next great question which occupied the minds of these noble fathers and mothers was the preparations for public worship. They accordingly organized themselves into a body, or rather each person considered himself one of the building committee, and as early as 1834 there was a church building erected by the Baptists at Blue river graveyard. Previous to this meetings were held in school-houses and private dwellings.

Garrett Van Deusen was the first Justice of the Peace, and Isaac Teniff the first Supervisor. The township received its name from the postoffice which had been established several years previously, and named by Col. Daniel Bush at Pittsfield and Wm. Johnson, the first postmaster at Detroit.

The pioneers had many encounters with wild animals during the early settlement of the county, two or three of which, related by Mrs. Dinsmore, who is still residing in this township, we will place on record in this connection. On one occasion, while she and her husband were passing through the woods, a huge lynx came bounding up behind her and grabbed her dress with his claws. She hastily called the dogs and they quickly came to her side. The wild

animal loosened his hold and gazed upon the dogs. They were greatly frightened and did not attempt an attack upon the lynx, but ran to the house. The lynx, too, concluded to leave and took to the forest.

This same lady tells of another time when she was attacked or about to be attacked by one of these fierce creatures. She was engaged in the woods making sugar, with her camp fire near a large log. She heard a noise upon the opposite side, which was made by the lynx just in the act of preparing to make a leap, as she supposed. She set the dog upon it, and as it sprang over the log he alighted upon a large, powerful lynx. The fierce contest that ensued was a short one, for the dog was completely overpowered; and as soon as he could release himself from the clutches of his antagonist he "run home a-howlin' with his tail between his legs, and run under the house," where he remained for some time.

We will give Mrs. Dinsmore's panther story in her own language as nearly as we can. "One day when I was a-comin' thro' the woods I seen a large painter come out of the brush and begin to drink out of a puddle of water in the path; and I shooed at him, and he paid no attention to me, and I took off my bonnet and shooed and shooed at him; but he wouldn't shoo; he jist staid there and lapped away till he got done and then went off."

Mrs. Dinsmore also relates that she was once standing in the door when she saw her father stab and kill an Indian.

Big Blue Hollow.—This is quite an historical locality. In 1842 it ranked as the second place in the county in the amount of business transacted. There were then three flouring mills, a saw-mill, and a store in this mountainous-looking region; these mills were known by the name of Providence Mills, and were owned by Jonathan Frye. In 1835 he erected there a two-story frame house and sided it with shaved clapboards; this house is still standing there, with the old siding upon it, and is occupied by Mr. Wm. Reynolds and family.

FLORENCE.

This is the oldest town in Detroit township, and was founded in 1836 by the Florence Company; this company was composed principally of Pittsfield business men, among whom were Austin Barber, Robert R. Greene, Wm. Ross, Thos. Worthington and James Davis. The town is located on the Illinois river, and was intended for river transportation for the town of Pittsfield, and a gravel road was constructed from Pittsfield to this place. The land was first settled by John Roberts. Col. Wm. Ross and Stephen Gay kept the first store in the place. A saw-mill was erected here in 1836, by the Florence Company, which was converted into a steam flouring mill in 1842. During the early pioneer days Florence was known by the name of Augusta.

DETROIT.

This lively little business village was founded in 1837 by Peter H. Lucas, and named by him after the postoffice which had been established at this point some years previous. Soon after Henry Neeley added to the town plat what is known as Neeley's addition, and consists of all that part of town north of Main street.

Detroit contains 2 general stores, 1 drug store, 2 blacksmith shops, 1 wagon manufactory, 1 shoemaker's shop, a millinery store, and a broom factory. Three physicians reside in the place. There are in the town 3 church edifices and 4 church organizations. The citizens have erected a fine two-story brick school-house and employ two teachers.

CHURCHES.

Detroit Christian Church.—This church was organized Feb. 25, 1876, by Elders Rufus Moss and J. W. Miller, with a membership of 33. The first deacons were Nathaniel Smith and John Turner. C. L. Hall was appointed Elder and afterward elected to that office, in company with his brother, W. C. Hall. The present Deacons are Albert Field and John Turner. The congregation sustains a large and interesting Sunday-school, which was organized the first Lord's day in 1876, with 25 members. It now has an attendance of about 85, with W. C. Hall as superintendent. The congregation at present worship in the house belonging to the Predestinarian Baptists. The present membership is 140. Elder Thomas Weaver is Pastor.

Detroit M. E. Church, South.—This society was organized in 1861, and consisted of parties who left the Methodist Episcopal Church on account of the political excitement that then pervaded all of the Churches. They erected a meeting-house in 1870, and sustain a Sabbath-school: membership 30. Services are held each alternate Sabbath morning and evening by Rev. J. Metcalf, Pastor.

Detroit M. E. Church.—The Methodists had an organization in this township at an early day. As early as 1828 this people held a camp-meeting on the Meredith farm, sec. 16. The exact date, however, of the first organization of this society is not certainly known. The congregation erected a brick house, 36 by 48 feet in size, in the town of Detroit, in 1857, at a cost of \$1,500. The Church now sustains a good Sunday-school, has preaching each Sunday evening and each alternate Sunday morning, by Rev. James A. Wills, Pastor. The number of communicants at present is 75.

Detroit Predestinarian Baptist Church.—In the year 1828 the Baptists began holding services in the Blue River school-house, and in 1834 they erected a church edifice. Soon after this the question of missions divided them, and the Missionary Baptists retained this house, and in 1840 the Predestinarians formed another organization. The former society is now extinct, and the latter, by the help of others, in 1857 erected a house of worship in Detroit. They have no regular services, the society being very weak.

PERSONAL SKETCHES.

Below are personal sketches of many of the old settlers and leading citizens of this township.

Wm. Anthony, a native of this county, was born Dec. 9, 1833. His father, Martin Anthony, came to this county about the year 1831. William was reared on a farm and had limited school advantages. He attended school a mile and a half from home, in an old log cabin with no ceiling, and a fire-place across one end of the house. His books consisted of a testament and spelling-book. July 17, 1867, he married Orle A., daughter of the late Leander Jeffers, of the vicinity of Hannibal, Mo. Mrs. Anthony was born Aug. 22, 1847, in Cincinnati, O. They have had six children, of whom three are living,—Ida, Mattie and Nellie. Mr. A. is engaged in general farming on sec. 6, this township. P. O., Griggsville.

D. J. Aldrich was born in Worcester county, Mass., Oct. 3, 1802, and is the son of Jesse Aldrich, deceased. He was educated in the academy at Uxbridge, and after leaving school engaged in teaching at \$8.50 per month in winter, and worked on a farm by the month in summer, receiving \$40 per month. For two and a half years he traveled throughout the Middle and Western States, a distance of 13,000 miles, visiting many points of interest. In 1825 he visited Ann Arbor, Mich., and while there entered 160 acres of land eight miles north, in Dexter township. May 8, 1837, he married Eliza A. Taft and they had two children,—Adaline, deceased, and Augusta. Mr. A. came to Pike county in 1838 and settled on sec. 18, this township. Mrs. Aldrich died April 30, 1871. She was a woman of fine education and a worthy member of the M. E. Church.

Sarah Allen was born in Yorkshire, Eng., Jan. 21, 1828, and is the daughter of John Burlend, deceased, who brought his family to America in 1831, and, like all pioneers, endured many hardships. He died April 4, 1871, aged 88 years. Mrs. Allen was married May 4, 1852, to Francis Allen, and they had 4 children,—Charlotte M., John W., deceased, Francis E. and David Franklin. Charlotte is married to Sylvester Thompson, and resides near Pittsfield. Mr. Allen was a farmer on sec. 16 until his death, which occurred July 23, 1874. He belonged to the Episcopal Church, and was a prominent and worthy citizen.

George P. Bechdoldt was born in Germany March 28, 1828, the son of Jacob P., who came to America with his family in 1837, and settled in Little York, Pa., where he remained until 1839, when he removed to Calhoun county, Ill., and died the same year, leaving a widow and 8 children, who had to endure many hardships and privations. Two of the children had married and remained in the East. Geo. P. is the 9th of 11 children; his education was principally in German, before he came to America. April 10, 1851, he married Frances S. Price, daughter of Robert Price, well known in the early settlement of Scott and McDonough counties.

She was born May 29, 1834, in McDonough Co., Ill. They have had 11 children, of whom 9 are living—Julia, Helen, Theodore, Maria, Anna, Esther, Ettie, Edith and Frederick. Mr. B. is a prominent farmer and stock-raiser on the north $\frac{1}{2}$ of S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 32. P. O., Milton.

Dr. Wm. Cobel was born in Middle Tennessee May 30, 1826, the son of Geo. A. and Mary Cobel, who emigrated with their family to Hendricks county, Ind., in 1833. The doctor is a graduate of both the Keokuk (regular) Medical College and of the Eclectic Medical College, of Cincinnati, O., and began practice in 1859. He has lost but one case out of 300 in the last 12 months, and that was a chronic case of heart-disease. He settled in the town of Detroit, this county, in 1873; in 1878 he met with an accident, dislocating his hip joint, but he still continues to ride day and night. Nov. 21, 1851, he married Elizabeth J. McClure, and of their 5 children only 2 are living, Wm. M. and Fannie A. Mrs. Cobel died Nov. 12, 1878, aftering a lingering illness of 22 years' standing. She was a member of the M. E. Church, and a faithful and respected worker in the moral interests of society. Wm. M. Cobel is now teaching school near Detroit.

John L. Cravens was born Jan. 1, 1844, in Jefferson Co., Ind., the son of John C. Cravens, of the same State; was educated at Hanover College, Ind.; he chose the profession of teaching, entering upon this work in 1866; he taught three terms in Boone county, Mo., when he went to college until 1870, and then to Wapello Co., Iowa, where he raised a crop, and in September he returned to Boone county, Mo.; taught school until 1875, when he came to Pike Co., and now has charge of the Toll-Gate school, district 4, in this township. In the late war he served 4 months in Co. K, 137th Ill. Vol. Inf., and was honorably discharged. In 1873 he married Elizabeth D. Snyder, of Boone county, Mo., and their two children are Lillian B. and W. Guy.

Thomas Dalby, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 5, was born in England in 1853, the son of David and Sarah Dalby, deceased. His brother James was in the 73d Reg., I. V. I., under Capt. Davidson, of Griggsville; was taken prisoner and confined in the pen at Andersonville, where he died from starvation. He lost another brother, Joseph, who died from a wound received by a saw-log rolling off a wagon and catching him; so that Mr. D. now has no brother in America. Aug. 27, 1849, Mr. D. married Hannah Burland, who was born in Yorkshire, Eng., in 1853. Mr. Dalby is the owner of 400 acres of land.

James W. Dempsey was born in Chillicothe, O., Aug. 20, 1834, the son of Coleman Dempsey, who emigrated to Missouri in 1854. After spending two years in Texas, erecting telegraph wire from Galveston to Houston, and thence to Shreveport on Red river, James W. returned to Missouri. By profession he is a civil engineer, and by trade a gunsmith. He is a "natural genius." He came to Pike county in 1856, where he followed engineering mostly

for 14 years. In 1870 he began trading in guns, ammunition, etc., in Detroit, and also dealt in sporting goods, cigars, tobacco and confectionery: he now has a full supply of dry goods, groceries, hardware and confectionery, the stock being about \$3,000 in value. His trade is increasing. Aug. 22, 1856, he married Minerva, daughter of Jesse Sinff, deceased, of Detroit. They had four children, of whom but one, Harry, is living, who was born Dec. 11, 1868. Mrs. D. died May 20, 1879, mourned by all who knew her.

Miss Virginia Dinsmore, teacher, was born Dec. 26, 1853, in Hardin township. Her father, John C. Dinsmore, deceased, was Captain of Co. E, 99th I. V. I., in the Rebellion, and was also an officer in the Mexican war, participating in the battles of Buena Vista, Cerro Gordo and others, and saw Col. Hardin fall. He died in February, 1874, on the old homestead near Time, this county. Miss Dinsmore has been a teacher for 7 years, and now has charge of the primary department of the Detroit schools. She is well liked as an instructor and disciplinarian.

William Douglas was born March 9, 1817, in New Galloway, Kirkeudbrightshire, Scotland, where he received a common-school education, and came to America in 1836, stopping in the East for several years. Dec. 19, 1841, he married Permelia, daughter of Edmund Strawn, who came to this county in 1830, just in time to suffer the privations of the severe winter of the deep snow. Mrs. Douglas was born in Guilford Co., N. C., Aug. 25, 1823. Mr. and Mrs. D. have had 12 children, of whom 7 are living,—Andrew, Mary, Edmund, John T., Churchwell, William W. and James S. The 4 eldest are married. Mr. Douglas is a mechanic by trade, in which capacity he wrought during the earlier portion of his life, but is now a prominent farmer and stock-raiser on sec. 33. He spent one year in Canada and 6 years in Missouri. He helped erect the State University in the latter State, and also assisted in the erection of the first mill in Pittsfield in 1849.

John W. Danniway was born in Gallatin county, Ky., Jan. 17, 1834, the son of David and Annie (Crow) Danniway. They came to Pike county in 1836, settling on sec. 18, enduring the usual hardships of that day, their houses consisting of little log cabins, etc. They came by boat, having sent their teams through by land, and when the teams arrived the hair was all worn off the horses' legs, so terrible were the roads and swamps through which they passed. Mr. D. died March 5, 1869, at the age of 69 years, and Mrs. D. resides with her son on the old home place, at the age of 77. She was born in Clark county, Ky. John W. was married Nov. 29, 1855, to Julia A., daughter of David Rupart, who came to Pike county in 1840. They have 4 children, viz: Mary E., William A., David F. and Frederick A. Mr. D. is a farmer and stock-raiser.

James W. Ellis, a native of this tp., was born Oct. 10, 1838, and is the son of Thomas Ellis, deceased, and brother of John and T. B. Ellis. He received his education in a log cabin known as "mud college," raised a farmer, and knows all about heavy work in pio-

neer times. Dec. 28, 1869, he married Miss C. J. Phillips, daughter of James Phillips, of this tp., and they have had 2 children, Charlie, deceased, and Lillian. Mr. Ellis is a farmer on sec. 16.

John B Ellis was born Oct. 17, 1834, in Lockport, N. Y., the son of Thomas Ellis, deceased, who brought his family to this county in 1836. John B's mother, Elizabeth Ellis, still resides on the old homestead, at the age of 74. Nov. 6, 1862, Mr. E. married Ellen Croft, daughter of George Croft, of Montezuma tp., and their 7 children are, Ellen E., Thomas G., John W., Peter J., David C., Annie S. and Mary E. Mr. Ellis is a farmer and stock-raiser on sec. 16.

Thomas Ellis, deceased, was born in the village of Milton, Oxfordshire, Eng., Dec. 18, 1808; educated in the village school, and March 16, 1832, married Elizabeth Brooks, and they have had 7 children: Thomas B., John B., Peter, James W., Elizabeth A., Harriott and Ellen J., deceased. Mrs Ellis was born July 15, 1804, in Shipton, Oxfordshire, Eng.; they came to America in 1832, locating at Lockport, N. Y., where they remained until 1835, when they removed to this county; resided on a rented farm one year; then purchased 80 acres at a sale of school land in Detroit tp., where Mrs. Ellis still resides. Mr. E. died March 21, 1868.

Thomas B. Ellis was born in Lockport, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1832, son of the preceding; is a farmer on sec. 15. Oct. 9, 1873, he married Fannie Allen, daughter of J. W. Allen, of Milton. Their 4 children are Thomas H., John A., Charles I. and Elizabeth. Mr. Ellis served 3 years in the late war in Co. C, 99th I. V. I., participating in the siege of Vicksburg and in other engagements; he was taken prisoner while on a scouting expedition in Texas near Victoria; he was held in camp in Camp Ford, Texas, for 6 months and then exchanged. He was discharged in 1865.

Bernard W. Flinn, farmer, sec. 5, and the present County Treasurer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 29, 1814, the son of John Flinn, deceased, who was a native of Ireland; he was brought by his parents to Morgan county, O., in 1819, where they remained until 1826, and then were in Zanesville, O., until 1839; a portion of this time he engaged in wholesale dry goods, and afterward in the mercantile business in Coshocton Co., O. In 1841 he moved to Cincinnati, O., and became proprietor of the St. Charles House; in 1852 he removed to St. Louis, Mo., and to Pike county in October, 1856, settling on sec. 5, this tp., where he still resides, owning 385 acres of land. In February, 1841, he married Sarah Brownell, and they have had 8 children, of whom 5 are living, namely: James, who married Charlotte Stephens and resides at Pana, Ill.; Esley, now Mrs. James Dimmitt, of Detroit tp.; Cornelia, Lewis H. and Charles. Mr. Flinn was elected Treasurer at the November election in 1879 by a majority of 323 votes.

Norton Foreman, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 31; was born Aug. 2, 1843, in Newburg township, this county, and is the son of James Foreman, who came to this county in early day; was edu-

cated in Detroit and reared on a farm. Dec. 17, 1863, he married Sarah E., daughter of James Bond, of Piatt county, Ill. Their 5 children are William, James F., Annie, Nellie and Edwin.

Townsend Foreman, farmer, was born July 28, 1845, in Newburg tp., this county, the son of James W. and Jane Foreman; was raised on a farm and received a common-school education; May 15, 1867, he married Mary J. Goldman. He was a merchant in Detroit 4 or 5 years, then a farmer until 1874, when he moved to Lewistown, Fulton county, Ill., where he again engaged in merchandising 2 years; he sold out and entered the livery business in that place; he then returned to Detroit, where he is engaged in farming. He is also proprietor of an "Eclipse" thresher, which he operates each season to the entire satisfaction of his many patrons.

James E. French was born Oct. 25, 1832, in Indiana, and is the son of Jacob French, deceased, who came to this county in 1834, settling in Griggsville township; received his education in an old log cabin, in a subscription school at a distance of 4 or 5 miles from home. Nov. 10, 1850, he married Caroline C. Madden, daughter of Bonham A. Madden, an early settler of the Illinois river valley. Mrs. French was born Feb. 10, 1833, in Indiana. Their 4 children are George N., who married Frances Thackston, and resides in Greene county, Ill.; Henry C., who married Marietta McEvers, and resides near Montezuma; M. E. and William A. Mr. French is a farmer and stock-raiser on sec. 32.

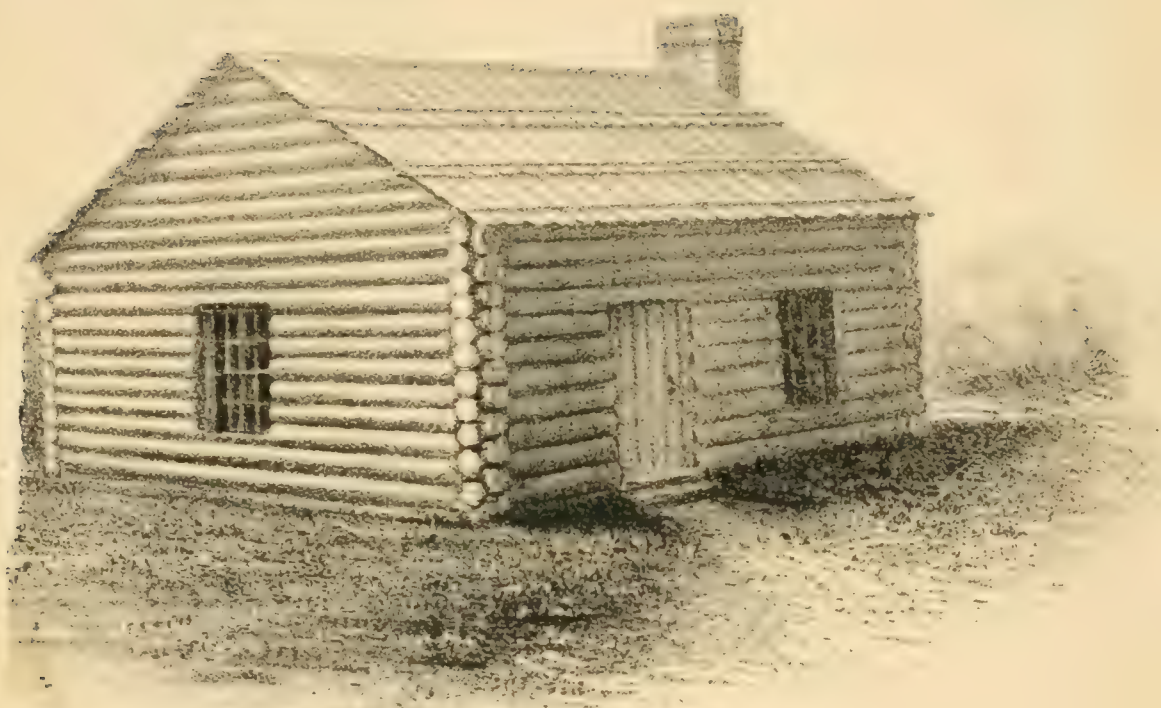
Paul P. French, P. O., Florence, was born September 20, 1832, in Harrison county, Ind., and was brought to this county by his parents about 1842; was reared on a farm and is now engaged in farming, and also has a half interest in the Florence horse ferry. Dec. 20, 1853, he married Mary E., daughter of Edward Farthing, deceased, and of their 9 children only 4 are living, namely: Wm. P., Nancy J., Edward and Annie. Mr. French traded in live stock and followed general merchandising in Florence for several years, but his health failing, he had to change business.

Elizabeth Goldman, widow of the late Benjamin Goldman, was born in Clark county Ky., Dec. 29, 1830, the daughter of David and Anna Dunniway, who brought their family of 5 children to this county in 1836, settling on sec. 7, this township, where Mrs. Dunniway still resides, at the age of 77. Mr. and Mrs. Goldman were married Nov. 26, 1848, in this township, and of their 4 children 3 are living, Mary J., Julia C. and Elizabeth D. Julia married Taylor Foreman, who is managing the farm of his mother-in-law. Mr. Goldman was born Dec. 24, 1824, in Clark county, Ky., and is the son of Abraham and Susannah Goldman, deceased, who brought him to Pike county in early day, where he was brought up on a farm amid all the privations of pioneer times. He was a Class Leader in the M. E. Church for many years. An eminent Christian and a worthy head of the family. His death occurred October 20, 1874.

Elizabeth A. Goldman was born in this county January 31,

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ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.



FIRST COURT-HOUSE, 1821.

1841, and is the daughter of Thomas Ellis, deceased, and a sister of John and Thomas B. Ellis, of this township, elsewhere noticed. Jan. 2, 1852, she married Josiah Goldman, and 8 of their 9 children are living, viz: John, Millicent, Fannie, Hettie, Thomas, Jane, Ellen and James Monroe. John is superintending the farm.

Wm. C. Hall was born May 29, 1844, in this county, and is the son of T. L. Hall, of early day here, who came in 1828, when he had to go to Atlas, a distance of 26 miles, to mill. He taught the first singing-school in Atlas, said to be the first in the county. In 1840 he built a saw-mill on Little Blue creek. He was brought up a Presbyterian, but during the latter part of his life was a member of the Christian Church. His death occurred January 5, 1872. Wm. C. was reared on a farm in early day, having all the usual experiences of clearing wood land. October 9, 1866, he married Nellie, daughter of John S. Shinn, of Griggsville, and they have one little boy, Willy. Mr. Hall is a farmer and stock-raiser on sec. 16.

James D. Heavner, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 32; P. O. Milton; was born Jan. 7, 1835, in this county, and is the son of Jacob Heavner, who emigrated with his family to Sangamon county in 1827, and to this county in 1828; he was a soldier in the Black Hawk war, under Abraham Lincoln. He died in 1867. James D. was married Nov. 4, 1858, to Matilda, daughter of Manley Thomas, an early settler. Of their 7 children the following 6 are living: Clara, Lizzie, Maggie, Nannie, Dovie and Mattie.

Samuel Lightle was brought to this county when a boy by his parents in 1835; educated in the old-fashioned subscription school; married, Dec. 31, 1858, Martha, daughter of Coleman Dempsey, of Pike county, Mo. Of their 10 children these 8 are living: Mary A., Isaac S., Clara H., John W., Annettie J., Charlotte M., Nellie E. and James W. Mr. L. is a farmer on sec. 8. P. O., Detroit.

Stewart Lindsey, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 31, owning 200 acres of land, was born Oct. 1, 1808, in Scott county, Ky., and is the son of Robert Lindsey, who emigrated with his parents from Virginia to Kentucky in 1788. Stewart's grandfather, Aaron Reynolds, was one of Daniel Boone's associates as an early settler of Kentucky. His mother was born in a fort called Craig's Station, in Woodford county, Ky. He was educated in a log cabin with a triangular fire-place across one end of the room, with a window ten feet in length and one light high. The text books consisted of a Webster's speller, Testament and Guthrie's Arithmetic. The seats consisted of split logs with legs fastened in them. Jan. 27, 1835, he married Mary Hays, and they had 10 children, of whom 9 are living,—Falissa A., John W., Newton J., James, Oscar, Mary, Robert, Charles and Frank. The name of the deceased was Samuel. Four of his sons were in the late war; Samuel was a prisoner at Andersonville, where he contracted a disease that caused his death. The others were honorably discharged.

Aaron Loveless was born in Medina county, O., Dec. 7, 1883,

and is the son of Wm. Loveless, of Detroit tp., who brought his family to this county in 1839. Oct. 13, 1858, he was married to Rebecca Yelliott, daughter of Luke Yelliott. She is a native of England, and was born in 1840. Mr. Loveless is a farmer and resides on sec. 7; he is also proprietor of a portable saw-mill, which he has successfully operated for two years, and which is now situated on Cicero Scoby's farm, between Pittsfield and Griggsville. Mr. and Mrs. Loveless have had 5 children, of whom 4 are living. —Addie, Albert, Wesley and Clayton.

Wm. Loveless was born in Monmouth county, N. J., Oct. 26, 1816; was brought by his parents to Medina county, O., in 1830, where he remained until he attained his majority, when he married Rebecca Snyder, Feb. 22, 1838. They emigrated to this county in 1839. Mr. Loveless is a mechanic, and worked in various places in this county for several years. About 1848 he purchased a farm on sec. 18, Detroit tp., but has resided in this tp. all the time. They resided in Rockport, this county, for about 3 years, and in Wisconsin for 5½ years, where he pursued his profession. Mr. and Mrs. Loveless have 3 children,—Aaron, Wilson and Emily. Aaron married Rebecca Yelliott, of this tp.; Wilson married Nellie Oleson; and resides in Oak county, Wis.; and Emily married James Shriver, and resides in the house with her parents.

Samuel S. McAtce was born near Baltimore, Md., July 23, 1855, and is the son of Samuel I. McAtce, of Shelby county, Mo. He was educated in the common schools of Missouri, where his parents took him in 1857, and in 1872 came to Pike Co., and to Detroit in 1875, where he engaged in the manufacture of wagons, in which he has been successful. Dec. 24, 1877, he married Ollie Sanderson, daughter of Reuben Sanderson, of Detroit.

Wm. Moore was born in Detroit, Pike Co., Ill., Dec. 29, 1853, and is the son of Wm. Moore, of Detroit tp. He was reared on a farm, and at the age of 21 was apprenticed to A. F. Reinika, a blacksmith of Detroit, and in 1878 he began business for himself, and has a good trade. He also manufactures wagons in company with Mr. McAtce.

George M. Neeley, P. O., Detroit, a native of this county, was born March 1, 1839, where Detroit now stands. His father, Henry Neeley, was a resident of Horse-Shoe Bend, on the Sangamon river, before Illinois was a State. In 1821 he went up in a keel-boat to a French trading post on the Upper Mississippi. He emigrated with his father, Joseph Neeley, from North Carolina to Tennessee, where they remained several years, when Joseph Neeley emigrated to Illinois, and soon after was followed by his son, Henry, who came to Pike Co. in 1831 and settled on sec. 18, Detroit tp. Henry saw the first house erected in Pittsfield, and states that the parties erecting it began at the top of the rafters to lay on the roof. Mr. Neeley died Aug. 1, 1869, at the place where he first settled in Pike Co. Geo. M. was married April 4, 1861, to Lizzie McIver, by whom he had 2 children, Alfred and Emma. He again married Sept. 10,

1874, Lizzie Stephens, daughter of Elijah Stephens, of Jasper county, Mo. They have 2 children,—Lillie and George Arthur. Mr. Neeley is a farmer; also proprietor of the Detroit House in Detroit; he spent about 18 years of his life in Texas, Mexico and the Southern States, and while there served three years in the Confederate army. He is now Justice of the Peace for Detroit tp.

Henry Perry, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Manchester, Eng., Dec. 10, 1840, and is the son of John Perry, deceased. He came to America in 1856 and settled in Detroit tp., where he still resides. July 14, 1859, he married Sarah H., daughter of Amos Taylor, a pioneer of this Co. They have had 9 children: 8 are living,—Maria, Laura A., John H., Rosa M., Elizabeth H., Wm. M., Mattie M. and Lillie M. The name of the deceased was Robt. H.: he accidentally shot himself with a gun while climbing a fence in the fall of 1878. Mr. Perry served in the late war in Co. I, 99th Reg. I. V. I. and participated in the battle of Hartsville, Mo., where he received a slight wound, and in the campaign of Vicksburg. He was discharged in 1865.

James Phillips was born in Cherry Valley, Otsego county, N. Y., March 12, 1812, and is the son of Barnabas Phillips, dec. He came to this county in the fall of 1837 and settled in the town of Griggsville. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812. He worked in a flouring mill at intervals for about 10 years, then settled on sec. 21, Detroit tp., where he still resides a prominent farmer. Dec. 29, 1842, he married Armina Hughes: they have had 9 children, 8 of whom are living,—Clarissa J., Edward D., Francis M., Martha E., Lucinda C., Mary C., Owen R. and James M. Mr. Phillips is a very worthy citizen.

A. F. Reinika, blacksmith, was born in Germany, Sept. 15, 1848, and is the son of Simon Reinika, of Pittsfield; was reared on a farm until 17 years of age; was then apprenticed to August Sitter, a shoemaker of Detroit, but the trade not being pleasant to him he went back to farming, which he pursued 2 years, when he engaged upon a saw-mill for 9 months; he then apprenticed himself to Conrad Winant, a blacksmith of Pittsfield, with whom he worked 18 months; then went back to the farm again for one season, then went to work for Geo. Carrier, a blacksmith of Pittsfield. In Oct. 1872, he began business for himself in Detroit, where he still remains, doing a large business. Nov. 27, 1871, he married Mary E. Ayers, and their 4 children are Allie M., Harry O., Lurie and Wm. A.

Wm. Reynolds was born in Gallia county, O., Oct., 1825, and came to Pike Co. in 1840; was raised on a farm; served 21 months in the Mexican war, then returned to Ohio and married Susan Fry, by whom he had 12 children, of these 10 are living,—Geo. W., Wm. L., Stephen A., Frances J., Emily, Maud, Henry and Mary. Mr. R. returned to Illinois in 1850, and now resides on sec. 4, Detroit tp., in the Big Blue valley, and is engaged in farming. He was 2d Lieutenant in Co. B. 68th Reg. I. V. I. in

the late war. About 1854 or 1855 he engaged in brick-laying and assisted in laying the brick in all the principal buildings in Pittsfield, Griggsville, Perry and New Salem, up to about 1870.

Joseph Rhodes, farmer, sec. 6, was born in Yorkshire, Eng., Jan. 8, 1824; learned the business of a wool-stapler under Mr. Atkinson; then worked as journeyman until 1848, when he came to America and worked with one Greenbanks, of New England, until 1856, and then came to Pike county and settled upon his farm. Although farming was entirely new to him he has by good sense, hard work and economy made for himself a nice farm of 190 acres. He is a prominent farmer in this tp. and makes wheat raising a speciality. In 1844 he married Martha, daughter of James Whitfield, a hind for Arthur Heywood, a large land-owner in England. Their 9 children are William, Henry, Charles, Albert E., Manuletta, Daniel E., Sarah J. and Mary J. (twins), and Julia A. Mrs. Rhodes also is a native of Yorkshire and was born July 10, 1823.

William Sanderson was born Dec. 28, 1826, in Highland Co., O., and is the son of George Sanderson, dec.; was reared on a farm, received a common-school education, came to Pike county in 1855, where he still resides, on sec. 30, this tp. In Nov., 1848, he married Sarah Faris, and their children are Alva C. and Rufus A. Mrs. Sanderson died in 1852. Sept. 17, 1857, Mr S. married Jane, daughter of John A. Williams, dec., who was a native of North Carolina and settled in this county in the fall of 1830, just in time to help wade through the "deep snow." Mr. and Mrs. Sanderson have 5 children: Gilbert C., Linnie L., Orin R., Willy A. and Clara B. Mr. Sanderson's father was a soldier in the war of 1812. His widow draws a pension and resides among her children.

Joshua K. Sitton; P. O., Detroit; was born Nov. 25, 1824, in Lincoln Co., Mo., the son of Jesse Sitton, who brought his family here in 1828, and died in the fall of 1832, a Baptist minister. He preached all over Pike county and in the counties of Morgan and Sangamon. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was in the battle of New Orleans under Gen. Jackson. Oct. 6, 1847, Joshua K. was married to Mary A. Heavner, daughter of Jacob Heavner, dec., an early settler in this State. They have had 6 children, of whom only 3 are living, namely, Jesse, Mary E. and Annettie. Mr. Sitton is a farmer and stock-raiser on sec. 20. In 1849 he went overland to California and returned in 1851. He served 18 months in the late war, in Co. C, 99th I. V. I., and participated in the battles of Magnolia Hill, Black River, Raymond, Wilson Creek, siege of Vicksburg and others. He was wounded at Vicksburg, in consequence of which he was discharged in 1864. He was a commissioned officer all the time he served in the army. He went out as First Lieutenant and was discharged as Quartermaster.

Mary J. Smith was born in Cumberland Co., Ky., Feb. 4, 1828, and is the daughter of Samuel Baker, who brought his family to this county in 1834, settling on sec. 33, on what is now known as the "Douglas farm." He died in March, 1837. Mary J. was married

Sept. 1, 1846, to Richard R. Smith, a native of Clark Co., Ky., who was born July 19, 1821 and was brought to Morgan, now Scott Co., Ill., in 1828, settling in Winchester. He was raised on the farm, and in 1848 came to Pike county, settling on sec 33, Detroit tp., where he resided a farmer and stock-raiser until his death, which occurred Oct. 19, 1862. Mr. and Mrs. Smith had 7 children,—Harriet A., now Mrs. Wm. H. Butler; Sarah J., now the wife of Mr. A. Armstrong; Judith V., now the widow of Mr. A. Landers; Mary H., dec.; Martha C., now Mrs. Henry T. Bagby; Wm. S. and Richard D.

Mrs. Nancy Smith. This lady's father, Samuel Blake, brought his family to this county in 1833; the next year he died, leaving a widow and 7 small children. The subject of this sketch has therefore seen hard times,—times when wolves made the night hideous, when young live-stock had to be kept in pens, when a hewed-log house was considered almost an extravagant luxury, and when milling was almost impossible; she has worked in the field at picking brush, rolling logs, building fence, gathering corn, etc. She built traps and caught turkeys, and her sister Margaret at one time waded into the Little Blue creek, waist deep in the water with an ax and killed a deer, which the dogs were trying to drag down; several times Mrs. Smith went 5 miles to mill taking a sack of corn horse-back. The first steam-boat that she saw on the Illinois river she remembers was the "Raccoon." Feb. 9, 1842, she married George V. Stackpole, a native of Thomaston, Maine, who died Sept. 3, 1871. He was Capt. of various boats on the Illinois river; filled every position on boats from deck-hand to proprietor. Our subject was again married Nov. 3, 1878, this time to Nathaniel P. Smith, who was born in Ohio, Oct. 16, 1823; he was raised a farmer's boy; taught school most of the time for about 14 years; came to this county in 1873, and now resides on sec. 28, this tp.

William K. Smith is a native of Scott county, Ky., born April 4, 1804; came to Morgan county, Ill., in 1839, where he followed farming until 1851, when he came and settled on sec. 33, this township, where he has since resided; but he has placed the farm in charge of his son-in-law, John F. Kingman. In July, 1825, Mr. Smith married Lucinda Kendrick, and they have had one child, James W., now living in Montezuma tp. Mrs. Smith died Oct. 13, 1841, a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and Mr. S., in Oct., 1843, married Elizabeth Kendrick, a sister of his former wife, and they have had 4 children, of whom 2 are living,—Susan J. (now Mrs. J. F. Kinman) and Joanna I. Mrs. Smith died Oct. 3, 1875, a worthy member of the M. E. Church.

James Stoner was born in Yorkshire, Eng., Nov. 21, 1827, the son of Thomas Stoner, who brought his family to America in 1844, settling in this township, where James still resides, a farmer on sec. 17. In 1856 he married Mary A., daughter of George Croft, of Montezuma tp. They have 2 children, Ellen and Frederick. Mrs. S. died in 1865, and in 1866 Mr. S. married Harriet, daughter

of Mrs. Elizabeth Ellis, of this township; their 2 children are Fannie and James.

Creed Strawn was born Sept. 9, 1833, in this county, and is the son of Edmund Strawn, deceased, who came to this county in 1830; July 12, 1857, Mr. Creed Strawn married Helen, daughter of Zachariah Ownby. Her grandmother relates this interesting incident: An Indian chief entered the house one day, and, looking at the baby (Mrs. Strawn's uncle) which was lying in the cradle, said: "Pretty pale-face, how swap? Give pony to boot." This baby is now Thomas Ownby, of Eldara. Mr. and Mrs. Strawn have had 2 children, both dead.

L. B. Taylor, farmer, sec 29, was born Feb. 10, 1840, in this county, the son of Amos Taylor, who was born near Hartford, Conn., and who died Oct. 31, 1866. Aug. 15, 1862, L. B. married Hannah, daughter of Jeremiah Walker, deceased, and their children are Alonzo, John H., Edward, Robert, Clara, Emma, Alva O. and Ira. Mr. Taylor served three years in the late war in Co. I, 99th I. V. I., and was in the battles of Magnolia Hill, Black River, siege of Vicksburg, etc., and was discharged July 30, 1865.

William B. Thompson, who has resided in this State since 1817, was born in Borrullee Bottom, Mo., March 13, 1813. His father was James, deceased, a native of Virginia, and a pioneer in Missouri Territory, who settled in Washington county, Ill., in 1817. He was in the Indian war of 1791, and was at St. Clair's defeat, where he was wounded in the right leg, which rendered him a cripple for life. March 17, 1844, Wm. B. married Mary A. Brooks. Their children are Benjamin F., Sylvester W., Susan J., James S., Sarah E. and William D. Mr. T. is a farmer on sec. 32.

Thomas Wade, farmer, sec. 16. A native of this county, was born April 7, 1842, and is the son of Henry B. Wade, who was a pioneer of Pike county, having been brought here by his parents when but 6 years old. There were but 13 families in the county when he settled there. Thomas Wade was raised on a farm three miles south of Griggsville. Sept. 25, 1857, he married Ellen, daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Ellis, a widow lady of Detroit township. They had 3 children,—Thomas, Albertie and James. In Sept., 1875, Mrs. Wade died, and in April, 1876, he married Frances Lindville, and they have one little boy, Harvey. Mr. Wade owns a half interest in the Florence horse ferry. He served in the late war in Co. H., 73d Regiment, I. V. I., and participated in the battle of Stone river.

Birrel Walk, farmer, sec. 35; P. O., Milton; was born Dec. 14, 1832, near Lexington, N. C.; was brought by his parents to this county in 1836, and settled near Milton. His father, Teter Walk, worked very hard and endured many privations in preparing for future prosperity. He died in the winter of 1839-40. Our subject was raised on a farm and knows all about grubbing, picking bush, rolling logs, driving oxen, etc., etc. Jan. 3, 1861, he married Eliza J. Roland, and their children are Hardin W., Cordelia J.,

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Hulburt C., Sarah A., Cora B. and Lincoln Teter. In 1852 Mr. Walk went overland to California and returned in 1856.

Jasper Walk, farmer, sec. 36, was born in this township Aug. 17, 1839. His mother, Mahala Walk, came to this county in 1836, and still resides with her son at the age of 70 years. She was born in Davidson county, N. C. Her father owned the Horseshoe Neck on the Yadkin river. Our subject lives in a house made of hewed logs 39 years ago, built by Thomas Clemons, the original settler on section 36. March 28, 1860, he married Rachel Anthony, and they have had 7 children, 5 of whom are living, namely, Ella Bell, Alice A., Harvey C., Charlotte A. and Jasper C. Mr. Walk was a soldier in the late war, in Co. I, 99th Reg. I. V. I., and participated in the battles of Port Gibson, siege of Vicksburg, Black River and others. At the siege of Vicksburg he was under fire for 47 days; was wounded at the battle of Black River, and was discharged July 30, 1865, at Baton Rouge.

Augustus F. White, farmer, sec. 35, was born in Cornwall, Connecticut, May 6, 1832, and is the son of Comfort White, deceased. He received a common-school education, and attended the great Barrington Academy, of Berkshire county, Mass.; he also attended the Stockbridge Academy of the same county. He taught school most of the time for 22 years. April 9, 1858, he married Harriet Watts, and they are the parents of 3 children—Charles A., Mary A. and John E., deceased. In 1852 Mr. W. went to California by ship, crossing the isthmus of Panama by way of Lake Nicaragua, and returned by the Panama route the next year. His ancestors came across the ocean in the Mayflower, and he is a descendant of the same family of which Perigrine White was a member, the first white child born in America.

Elijah Williams was born in Clinton county, O., Aug 6, 1844, and is the son of Joseph Williams, deceased, also a native of Ohio. He received a common-school education, and in 1867 came to Illinois and located in Sangamon Co., and in 1872 to Brown Co., where he engaged in various occupations for one year, and then became salesman in a wholesale tin and hardware store for F. H. Hudson, of Versailles, Ill. In December, 1877, he engaged with J. W. Wright & Co., of the same place, in retailing dry goods and notions through various parts of the country; in the spring of 1878, he was elected to the office of Assessor. The June following he opened a restaurant, and in March, 1879, he removed to Florence and went into the mercantile business, where he now has a thriving trade. In December, 1869, he married Ida Campbell. Their 4 children are Charles H., Effie M., Joseph F. and an infant girl. Mr. W. served 3 years in the late war in Co. D, 79th Reg. O. V. I., and was in the battles of Resaca, Peach-Tree Creek, Atlanta, Stone River, Savannah, Charleston and others. He was taken prisoner by a company of Hood's cavalry, while out foraging, and placed in Libby prison, but was released in 21 days.

Harvey D. Williams, Principal of Detroit Schools, was born in

Carroll Co., Va., Nov. 10, 1847, and is the son of Nicholas Williams, who came to Hancock county about the year 1852. The Professor was educated in Quincy College, Ill., and began his chosen profession in 1868, in Hancock county, and in 1870 came to Pike county, where he has since taught, and is now teaching his sixth year in Detroit. He gives general satisfaction as an instructor and disciplinarian. Aug. 22, 1872, he was married to Cammie, daughter of David Williams, of this township.

Samuel M. Williams, lawyer, was born in Salisbury, N. C., Feb. 9, 1829, and is the son of John A. Williams, a pioneer of this county, who brought his family here in 1834, and endured all the privations of pioneer life. He was Deacon in the Baptist Church in Detroit 25 years, and died March 26, 1876, in Pettis county, Mo., where he had resided four years. May 1, 1864, Samuel M. married Eunice, daughter of Ede Hatch, deceased, who resided in this township until within two years of his death, which occurred in Newburg township, May 15, 1842. He was a worthy citizen and a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. and Mrs. Williams have three children, viz: Frances, Claiborne and Samuel. Mrs. Williams had previously been married and had three children, Henry, Henrietta and Harlow Hosford, deceased. Mr. Williams has practiced law 25 years.

Bula A. Wilson was born Jan. 13, 1828, and was brought to this county by her parents in 1833, and has seen many hardships and troubles; has done all kinds of heavy farm work, pulled, hackled, spun and wove flax, and hauled many a load of wood. She was unusually kind, benevolent and charitable, and wherever there was sickness and suffering Mrs. Wilson was found; yet when she was left a widow, sick with rheumatism, and a little speechless boy, she was placed in a poor-house. Sept. 26, 1861, she married John Holiday, who was drowned in the Mississippi river at St. Louis, Sept. 16, 1863. They had one son, John H. Jan. 13, 1876, she married Charles Wilson, a native of Sweden.

Luke Yelliott, P. O. Detroit, was born in Doncaster, Yorkshire, Eng., about 1809, and is the son of Luke Yelliott, sr. In 1842 he came to Pike county and settled on the farm he now owns, and where he resides. He was married in Yorkshire, Eng., Feb. 10, 1840 (just one week after the marriage of Queen Victoria), to Mary, daughter of John and Rebecca Burland, who came to this county in 1831, enduring many of the hardships of pioneer life. Mrs. Burland used locust thorns for pins, such was the scarcity of household articles. They both died in the house of Mr. Yelliott, aged 87 and 77 years, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Yelliott have had nine children, of whom seven are living, Rebecca and Sarah (twins), John and Annette (twins), Luke, Edward B., and Mary A.

MONTEZUMA TOWNSHIP.

This township borders on the Illinois river and lies between Detroit on the north and Pearl on the south. It was one of the first townships in this early settled county to receive the pioneer. A very complete and interesting historical sketch of this township was prepared by Mr. F. M. Grimes, editor of the *Milton Beacon*, in 1876, and we make no apology for quoting much of this sketch. The people of Montezuma and neighboring townships had a grand centennial celebration at Milton, July 4, 1876, and Mr. Grimes was appointed to the pleasant yet arduous and difficult task of preparing an historical sketch of this township as a Centennial History. After his introductory, he begins the sketch of the settlement as follows :

SETTLEMENT.

One hundred years ago the sound of the white man's ax had not been heard in our forests. The ringing of the anvil, the rattle of the reaper, the hum of the thresher, and whistle of the engine would have been strange music to the ear of the wild Indian, whose song and warhoop were the only sounds indicative of human existence. The soul-stirring music of the band, the melodious tones of the organ and the still sweeter voices of the choir, would have been in strange contrast with the howl of the wolf or the scream of the panther as they roamed fearlessly o'er the spot where we now stand. The bark canoe and the majestic steamer; the rude wigwam and the stately mansion; the Indian pony and the iron horse; the slow footman and the lightning telegraph,—but faintly illustrate the vast difference between the savage of then and the civilized of to-day.

But little is known of the history of Montezuma township prior to the year 1819, at which time Ebenezer Franklin settled upon the lands now owned by his son Frederick Franklin, our townsman. Other settlements were afterwards made by Charles Adams, James Daniels, David Daniels, David Hoover, Daniel Hoover, Joel Meacham, Thomas Davis (1826), Elijah Garrison (1826), Solomon Farrington (1827), John F. Long (1828), Fielden Hanks (1829), William Morton, Frederic Franklin (came with his father), E. C. Clemmons, James Cheatham (1834), Josiah Hoover (came with his father in 1826), George Hoover (came with his father), Daniel Hoover (1826). The last eight are still residents. Z. A. Garrison, John Batter-

shell (1832), now a resident of Spring Creek township, Ezekiel Clemmons, Boone Allen, John Morton, George Morton, Peter Dillon, John Garrison, Joseph Garrison, John Loop, Nicholas Jones, John Jones, Wm. McBride, Smith Aimes, Joshua Davis, Josiah Simms, William Kenney (1826), Solomon SeEVERS, — Roark, James Grimes (1836), John Bacus, Job Wilkinson, B. Greathouse, John Greathouse, Louis Allen, Elijah Garrison.

Like all settlers of new countries they suffered many hardships and inconveniences. The nearest mill for the first few years was Edwardsville, 80 miles distant. Mr. Franklin informs us that there were then about 200 Indians in the neighborhood. * * * *

In the year 1829 a horse-mill was built by Freeman Tucker on the lot now occupied by Mr. Franklin. The nearest trading points were at Atlas and Bridgeport, opposite Bedford. The first regularly laid out road ran from Montezuma to Atlas, and was among, if not the first, in the county. Houston was the physician. Polly Davis taught the first school in a small cabin on the land now owned by Josiah Hoover. In addition to her labors as teacher she had the care of eight children.

The inhabitants were pre-eminently religious. Shouting was very common and the "jerks" had not ceased to afflict the religious fanatic. Preaching and prayer meetings were held at private houses until better accommodations could be had. The Christian Church prevailed at that time, and an organization was effected prior to 1828. There were five resident ministers; four of the Christian and one of the Baptist faith. The present Christian Church has been perpetuated since the year 1833.

The call for volunteers for the Black Hawk war created no little consternation among the people. A meeting was called at Florence and John Battershell, Joseph Gale, William Kenney, Joshua Davis, Smith Aimes, Josiah Simms and Edward Irons enlisted. The first two are still living. There were others from the adjoining towns or counties who afterwards became residents, as Jesse Lester, then a resident of Detroit, now residing here, James Grimes, resident of Greene county, and others whose names we cannot give.

About the year 1830, by virtue of a law allowing slaveholders the privilege of passing through this State with slaves, slavery existed in the township for a period limited by the law to 30 days. Jacob Rosel brought a negro woman here, and not wishing to remove for the time, kept her until the expiration of the 30 days and took her to Missouri for a few days, and brought her back again, and so continued to do, thus evading the law for nearly a year.

The first marriage so far as we can learn was that of Joseph Gale and Elizabeth Garrison, about the year 1830. John F. Long is now the oldest resident voter in the township, having been a legal voter 47 years, and has not missed to exceed three general elections. The oldest native-born resident is Daniel G. Hoover, son of Daniel and Rebecca Hoover. Calvin Greathouse, son of John and Cathe-

rine Greathouse, was the first native-born. He is now a resident of Texas.

EDUCATIONAL.

Even in the earlier days the settlers regarded the education of their children as their first duty. In many instances the tuition was paid by the father's labor with the maul and wedge, or the mother's work at the wheel and loom. The first board of school trustees now on record was composed of the following names: Nathan Tucker, R. C. Robertson, Jacob Wagner, John F. Long and Solomon Farrington, who met at Milton July 15, 1840, and apportioned the funds then on hand, \$83.06, upon the schedules of W. M. Porter and Charles Daniels.

A subsequent meeting is recorded as follows:

June 5th, 1841.

Trustees of schools met at Milton and ordered:

1st. That the debtors to the school fund be required punctually to pay the interest when due, and annually to pay ten per cent. of the principal.

2d. That 65 days be considered one quarter of a year, and that each school teacher teach 8 hours in each day.

3d. That the trustees receive for their services 50 cts. per day, and the treasurer receive \$1.00 per day.

MATHEW BAKER,
WALTER W. TUCKER,
JAMES GRIMES,
FIELDEN HANKS,
JOHN S. BACUS,
Trustees.

At a meeting held at Thomas Davis' house in November of the same year, the township was laid off in districts, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4. Lots No. 4, 14 and 15 of the 16th section were ordered to be sold on the 24th of December on 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years' time. From 1840 to 1850 we find the name of B. Greathouse as Treasurer most of the time. The names of a portion of the teachers are as follows: T. M. Johnson, Louisa Greene, W. W. Tucker, A. Meacham, A. D. Robertson, W. Porter, G. Lester, Joseph M. Jones (now resident of Oregon), N. W. Saxton, J. J. Meacham, A. Jones, H. D. Bennett, C. L. Easley, T. P. Hoit, Noble Shaw, Martha Greathouse, B. F. Turpin, Matthew Morton, Sidney Coffey, James Brook, Nancy L. Reed, John Porter, Sherman Goss, Edwin Woolley, Joseph Colvin (now living in Time), W. F. Anderson, Addison S. Smith, John W. Allen (now residing near Milton), R. R. Clark, James M. Grimes, Adam Acott, Mary A. Clemmons, Caroline E. Davis, Harmon J. Kimball, Wm. B. Grimes, Edwin P. Simmons, John S. Woolley, Emeline Spencer, Robert Owen and Samuel Heaton. From 1850 to the present we can only mention a few of the names: Hampton, Eaglin, Hurley, Roberts, Walden, Underwood, Eakins, Harris, Ewing, N. C. Boren, P. A. Long, J. H. Long, W. M. Landess, N. J. Colvin, Fannie Allen, Jane Allen, A. F. White, W. N. Barney, Sarah B. Stuart, N. D. Mc. Evers, G. W. Manley, J. L. Harris, Lucinda K.

Smith, G. B. Garrison, W. Z. Garrison, Amanda Boren and J. M. Faris. The teachers during the last year were John King, Miss Cromwell, Mrs. A. Binns, L. D. Riggs, Geo. A. Holcomb, C. E. Thurman, J. G. Webster, J. L. Craven, W. F. Colvin, and the writer. Several of the above named persons have devoted the greater portion of their lives to the profession. During the past 20 years Mr. F. M. Grimes taught 19 successive terms in this township.

Montezuma has always been proud of her schools, and according to her population she stands second to none in the county, perhaps in the State. Liberal wages have been paid, and there seems to be a determination on the part of the patrons to spare no pains in giving to their children the greatest of blessings, a liberal education. As evidence that our schools have been all that we claim for them, we point to the business and professional men who received their education in our schools, viz: J. F. Greathouse, who now ranks among the best lawyers of the county, F. M. Greathouse, his brother, now present State's Attorney of Calhoun, and stands at the head of the Bar in that county; W. B. Grimes, ex-County Clerk, and V. A. Grimes, present Deputy; W. H. Thomas, attorney, now in California; J. H. Nicolay, who held a position in the U. S. Treasury at Washington; John G. Nicolay, present Marshal of the Supreme Court of the U. S., held his residence here for several years prior to entering upon his apprenticeship as a printer in Pittsfield, and what education he received in the common schools, was obtained in the schools in this township.

AGRICULTURE.

For many years the tillers of the soil were, of necessity, compelled to use such implements as came within their reach. The plow with wooden mold-board is within the recollection of many who were raised in our midst. The sickle and the scythe were sufficient for the amount of small grain raised, but as the acreage increased, the demand for something more expeditious was supplied by the introduction of the reaper. Mr. R. H. Robertson was the first to lead in this progressive movement, and in about the year 1845, bought and cut his grain with a McCormick reaper. Next year Mr. E. C. Clemmons followed the example. A. Boren and John F. Long soon after introduced one in the south part of the township. Flailing and tramping with horses soon gave way to the "beater," which was run by Wm. Stults. This was quite a relief to the boys who rode the horses from day to day, and bare-back at that, on a tramping floor not more than 30 feet in diameter. Our recollections on this point are very vivid indeed. The "beater" soon gave way to the improved thresher and cleaner; the wooden fork was not adequate to the task of taking care of the straw; the wooden plows were laid in the shade and the Stebbins and Modie plows took their places; the wooden harrow was not in keeping with the times, and the material from which it was made served

for other purposes. That the soil from which our crops is produced is of the best and most enduring quality, is demonstrated beyond a doubt by the manner in which it has from year to year been tilled. Until late years the clover crop was as rare as the flax crop is at the present. Year after year have our lands yielded bountiful crops, without rest or nourishment in return, and why should we wonder that it should show some signs of diminished productiveness? The improved methods of culture, deep plowing, clovering and pasturing, have made much of our land better than it was when it was first turned by the plow-share.

The introduction of improved and blooded stock was left to a few of our most enterprising farmers, who, in the past 25 years have made rapid strides in this particular, so much so that this for the past two or three years may be called the banner township, so far as the show of fine cattle is concerned. Isaac Brown & Sons, John O. Bolin, E. N. French, Geo. Hoover, R. C. Allen and others, have done a commendable work in the improvement of cattle, hogs and sheep.

The majority of our farmers now have more or less of the improved breeds upon their farms. The original scrub hog is as scarce now as the imported was 20 years ago. In order that the progress of the next century may be readily estimated by the readers who at that time may chance to see this record, we give some of the statistics furnished by Eli Grimes, present Assessor:

Merchandise, value, \$27,460; moneys and credits, \$66,485; improved lands, 12,257 acres, \$327,925; unimproved lands, 8,261 acres, \$43,660; wheat, 3,019 acres; corn, 4,148 acres; oats, 509 acres; meadows and pasture, 3,085 acres; town lots, improved, 155; unimproved, 391; total value of town lots, \$58,919; total value of personal property, \$173,175; total value of real estate, \$371,585. Grand total, \$607,539.

VILLAGES.

There are three villages in this township, the largest and most important of which is Milton, situated on section 5. At the close of the Black Hawk war in 1832, and when the people of the South and East were assured that the settlers through this section of the State had no more to fear from the Indians, there was a most wonderful influx of settlers here. There has never been a period in the history of the settlement of the Mississippi valley or the Great West, when emigration was greater than it was to Central Illinois during the few years subsequent to the close of the war, say from 1833 to 1837. The people poured in by thousands, and the beautiful groves and "points" of Pike county received their portion. During this period we find unprecedented prosperity on every hand. Then, to add to the almost wild excitement incident to the prosperity and speculation then rife, the State inaugurated the most stupendous system of internal improvements ever attempted by a government. The wildest imagination can scarcely conceive the mag-

nitude of this vast system. Suffice it to say that it proved an incentive to the settlers here to embark in speculations, especially in land. Towns were laid out on every hand, and a majority of the villages of Pike county were platted, christened and started upon their career during this eventful period. In this township the villages of Milton, Montezuma and Bedford were ushered into existence at this time.

The beautiful little village of Milton was platted by Freeman Tucker, March 2, 1835. As early as 1828 Wm. Kenney erected a log cabin here. Some little improvement was made in the neighborhood from that time until they laid off the town. There are several good store buildings, filled with a fine assortment of goods in their various lines, situated around a beautiful little square, which is set with trees, etc., and forms a pleasant summer park. The first store was kept by Tucker & Wethers, and the first school was taught by George Lester. The first church structure was situated on the Public Square. Milton is situated upon a beautiful prairie, and enjoys a fine local trade.

The village of Montezuma, which is located on the Illinois river, on section 12, and four miles from Milton, was laid out by an Alton Company for a river landing. In 1836 Joel Meacham, who ran a ferry across the river at this point for many years, laid out an addition, which comprises about one-half of the town. Montezuma had great promise of making a town of some importance, being an excellent landing for boats at all stages of water, but the introduction of railroads and the springing up of inland towns, have so crippled river transportation that at present it affords profit to scarcely any one. The village contains at present about 100 inhabitants.

Bedford, which is situated on sections 13 and 24, and about one mile and a half below Montezuma on the river, was laid out by David Hoge, April 16, 1836. It has an excellent river landing, and for years a vast amount of grain, pork and various kinds of produce, were annually shipped from here. It no longer, however, claims any great prominence among the towns of the county. Its present population numbers about 100.

PERSONAL SKETCHES.

We refrain from dwelling longer on the history of the township, or any of its villages, choosing rather to devote the space to giving personal sketches of the more prominent citizens of the township, believing such sketches are of equal importance, and afford greater interest.

Austin R. Allen, physician, is the son of John W. and Louisa Allen, who settled in this county in an early day. He was a farmer by occupation but taught school for many years; was Justice of the Peace in pioneer times, and in 1861 was elected County Judge; in 1865 he completed the canvas for the census, and is now traveling in Virginia. Austin R. began his medical studies with

his brother, C. I. Allen, a practitioner in this section since 1866; attended medical lectures at the St. Louis Medical College 1875-8, and March 5 of the latter year he was graduated, and established himself in Milton, where he now has a large practice. He was born in Detroit township in 1857.

John Battershell, sr., of the firm of Battershell & Mitchell, merchants, Milton, was born in Clark county, Ky., March 13, 1811, and is the son of John and Abigail (Rector) Battershell, natives of Maryland and Kentucky. Mr. B. settled in Scott county, Illinois, in 1829, where he engaged in farming; in 1859 he settled in Pike county, on a farm of 305 acres, in this township, valued at \$50 per acre. In 1829 he married Miss Betsey Richards, a native of Virginia, who died at Winchester, Ill. They had 8 children, 7 of whom are living,—Martha, Mitchell, Sarah, Hezekiah, Mary, Matilda, and John, jr. He then married Anna Smith, a native of Tennessee, by whom he has 3 children: Charles, Eva and Emma (twins). The present business partnership was formed in 1878, which is the largest and controls the most extensive trade in Milton.

A. W. Bemis, retired farmer and claim agent, was born in Worcester county, Mass., in 1814, and is the son of Aaron and Martha (Frost) Bemis, who settled in Summer Hill, this county, in 1835, where he purchased land and resided until his death, in 1874. The subject of this sketch married Mary P. Ford, a native of Greene county, and they have 2 children, Albert and Laurie. He first settled at Atlas, then on the old homestead at Summer Hill, then in 1851 he engaged in the lumber business in Montezuma, and in 1853 he became extensively engaged in the mercantile trade at Time, where he resided until 1873; he then returned to his present place in Montezuma. He was Township Treasurer 13 years, Justice of the Peace many years, was the first Supervisor of Martinsburg tp., and in 1851-3 he was Postmaster at Montezuma.

John O. Bolin, retired farmer; P. O. Milton; was born in Pickaway county, O., in 1824, and is the eldest son of Charles and Betsey (Griffin) Bolin, natives of Delaware, who came to this county in 1838 and settled in Pleasant Hill township; in 1848 they moved to Martinsburg township, where Mrs. B. died the next year; he then moved to Milton, where he married Miss Minerva Clemmons, and engaged in the mercantile business. In 1851 John O. was admitted to the partnership, and for 10 years this firm carried on a large dry-goods trade. Mr. Charles Bolin then retired, and in 1868 died. He was a minister of the Gospel. John O. then disposed of the stock of goods in 1865, and built his present residence, where he has 60 acres of land, valued at \$100 per acre. He also has a farm of 155 acres on sec. 16, valued at \$50 an acre. In 1845 he married Rebecca McCoy, a native of Missouri, who died in 1863. His present wife, Mary, is a daughter of Daniel Hoover. Mr. Bolin was Supervisor for a number of terms. He is a Democrat, and a member of the Christian Church.

Absalom Boren, jr., farmer, sec. 32, P. O. Milton; is the son of Absalom and Catherine (Anderson) Boren, natives of Indiana, where, in Posey county, the subject of this sketch was born in 1819; he came to this county in 1839, and settled in this tp. where he has since made his home. The same year he was married to Miss Lucinda, daughter of James Grimes, an early settler of this county. She was born in White county in 1823. The fruits of this union are 5 children, living,—Nancy K., John W., Uriel E., Angeline Q. E., and Sarah A. Mr. and Mrs. B. are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Boren has served as School Director, and his name is linked with those who were the founders of Montezuma.

John W. Boren, harness-maker, was born in this county, Aug. 2, 1842, and is the son of Absalom and Lucinda (Grimes) Boren, who settled in Montezuma tp. in 1836, where they still reside. He was married in 1872 to Miss Mary Smith, a native of this county. He first established himself in business on the northwest corner of the Square, and in 1876 settled in his present location. He carries a stock of \$1,500, and has a good trade. Is Justice of the Peace, having filled that office 4 years, and is a member of the Christian Church.

John M. Brooking, farmer, sec. 32; P. O. Milton; born on the Ohio river, in Ohio, in 1822, and is the son of Wm. and Sarah (Rubell) Brooking, natives of Ohio, where they both died. The subject of this sketch was married May 4, 1842, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of John Colvin, who came to this county in 1852 and settled in this tp., where he has since made his home; moved to his present estate in 1858, consisting of 120 acres, valued at \$40 per acre. Their children are Andrew F., Arnold D., John W., Amanda, Sarah J. and Rebecca M. Mr. B. served as School Director one term, and is a self-made man, who, by his energy and perseverance has secured for himself a good home.

James Cheatham, retired farmer, residence Milton, was born in Cumberland Co., Ky., in 1812; is the son of Richardson Cheatham, a native of Kentucky, where he died at an early day. The subject of this sketch came to this county in 1834, and settled in this tp. on sec. 4, where he built a log cabin and cultivated 80 acres of land; the same year he married Miss Virginia Robertson, a native of South Carolina, who with her mother and brother came to this county the same year. The license for this pioneer couple was the 3d one issued at Pittsfield. Three children have been born to them; Samuel, who married Sarah Lyster, and resides on the homestead; Lucy Ann, wife of F. McFadden, residents of Magnolia; and Walter, who was drowned when 19 years of age. Mr. C. settled on his present place in 1872, where he lives in retirement and enjoyment of past industry. They number among the living relics of Montezuma.

J. P. Clemmons, farmer, sec. 3; P. O. Milton; is the son of Ezekiel and Phoebe (Reed) Clemmons, natives of Rouen Co., N. C.,

where the subject of this sketch was born in 1814. The family emigrated to Illinois in 1823 and settled in Lawrence county. In 1825 they moved to this county and settled in Detroit tp., and 3 years afterward settled in this tp., where his parents both died. Mr. C. moved on his present farm in 1836, consisting of 196 acres, valued at \$60 per acre. The same year he was married to Miss Jane, daughter of Wm. Hayden, and they had 3 children, 2 of whom are living, Mary and Phœbe. His present wife, Polly, *nee* Grimes, is a native of White county, Ill., and they have had 2 children,—Henry and Sarah. Mr. C. had no opportunities for an early education, and at the age of 21 years he was enabled to purchase 40 acres of land, which by his energy and perseverance he had accumulated. To him belongs the honor of being the oldest living settler in Montezuma, a record which he may value, and to which his posterity ever look with pride. He built the first school-house erected in Detroit tp., and has experienced all the hardships of pioneer life.

George Croft, farmer, sec. 2; P. O. Milton; is the son of Mathew and Mary (Rumans) Croft, natives of York, England, where the subject of this sketch was born in 1806. He acquired his early education in the colleges of his native place, where he engaged as teacher in the academy. In 1831 he was selected by the Wesleyan Missionary Society, of London, to preach the gospel in the West Indies. He reached the Islands in 1831, and preached throughout the different Islands for 13 years. While there he met and married (in 1834), Miss Ellen Stoner, a native of Leeds, England, where she was born in 1807. Mr. C. has crossed the Atlantic 9 times, and lived under most of the flags of Europe. He spent the summer of 1879 in his native home, but prefers to live under the flag of our common country. His farm of 440 acres is the fruits of his own industry, his first purchase being but 160 acres. It is valued at \$50 per acre. Here he settled in 1856, living in a log house until he had erected his present commodious residence. He is the father of 6 children, 5 of whom are living; David S., Helen, George, Hannah L. and Thomas. He is Local Elder in the M. E. Church, and a gentleman well known throughout the county.

S. W. Daniels, of the firm of Merchant & Miller, and who resides at Bedford, was born in this county in 1829, and is the son of James and Olive Daniels, natives of N. Y., and Vt., who emigrated to Madison county, thence to this county in 1826, settling on the section where he entered 120 acres of land, where they both died. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and an early pioneer of Pike county. The subject of this sketch was married in 1846, to Miss Frances E., daughter of John French. To them have been born 5 children: Wesley P., George, Julia, Thomas, and Rozella. Mr. D. began milling in the early days. He is also engaged in the mercantile trade at Bedford and runs the ferry at that place; is conducting a good business.

Joseph Dugdell, farmer, sec. 22; P. O. Milton; was born in

Yorkshire, England, Dec. 25, 1810; was married Jan. 28, 1832, to Miss Elizabeth Farra, also a native of Yorkshire, Eng., where she was born Oct. 11, 1810. He emigrated to America in 1843 and spent one winter in Morgan county, thence he went to Scott county, and in 1847 to this county, settling in this tp., where he has since made it his home. He moved to his present place in 1852, upon which was a log cabin, and which has long since given place to his present commodious residence. Mr. D. has a farm of 280 acres, valued at \$40 per acre. He is the father of 4 children: Charles, Joseph, jr., Wm. T., and Hanna E., all of whom are married, and grandchildren surround him in his declining years.

Taylor B. Franklin, farmer sec. 11; P. O. Milton; is the grandson of Ebenezer Franklin, the earliest settler of Pike county, and eldest son of Frederick Franklin, who passed a life of usefulness in Montezuma tp., where he died in 1878. The subject of this sketch was married in April, 1869, to Miss Priscilla Stathen, a native of Ohio, and there have been born to them 4 children; Augustus, William, Fred E. and Cora H. Mr. F. resides upon a portion of his father's estate, consisting of 141 acres, valued at \$25 per acre. Sixty years have passed since Ebenezer Franklin set foot on the soil of Pike county, and to his posterity belong the honor of his name.

David Foreman, farmer and harness-maker, sec. 31; P. O. Milton; was born in Highland county, O., in 1834, and is the son of Jacob and Margaret Briggs, natives of Kentucky and Ohio, who came to this county in 1850, and settled on sec. 1, Spring Creek township, where he resided until 1863, when he moved to his son's home, where he died Feb. 8, 1871: she died Nov. 30, 1857. The subject of this sketch purchased his present estate, consisting of 80 acres, valued at \$3,000; has been engaged at his trade since 1852 at Pittsfield and Milton, and has a good business. Was married Jan. 21, 1855, to Miss Nancy Russell, who a short time afterward was accidentally burned to death. In 1859 he was united to Miss Phoebe N., daughter of Abner Long, a native of McDonough county. To them have been born 7 children, 4 of whom are living: Henry L., Sarah M., Margaret R. and Araminta J.; the deceased are Milton A., Jacob N. and John H. Members of the Christian Church.

Edward N. French, farmer, sec. 8; P. O. Milton; born in Caledonia Co., Vt., in 1829, the fourth son of Isaac and Rebecca (Folly) French, natives of that State, where they both died. The subject of this sketch emigrated to the West in 1849, and settled in Rock Co., Wis. Two years afterward he moved to this county and engaged as clerk with George Underwood in Milton. While in this capacity he purchased 40 acres of land on sec. 4, a portion of which is included in his present estate of 330 acres, valued at \$100 per acre. He was married in 1852 to Miss Sarah, second daughter of Daniel Hoover, by whom he has 4 children: Noel E., Mary A., George H., now a student of engineering in the

University at Champaign, Ill., and William O. Mr. F. is a self-made man in every respect. His mother died when he was 7 years of age, and he was bound out until 14 years of age. Without the advantages of education he has accumulated a handsome landed property, secured by his own industry and close application to business. Is a Republican.

Harrison C. French, farmer, sec. 30 ; P. O. Milton ; was the youngest child of Isaac and Rebecca (Folly) French, natives of Vermont, where they both died. The subject of this sketch was born in Caledonia Co., Vt., in 1834 ; emigrated to this county in 1856, where he resided until 1861, when he enlisted as 2d Sergeant in Co. E, I. V. I., and served 9 months ; was taken prisoner at the battle of Shiloh and confined in prison at Tuscaloosa, Ala. ; thence to Macon, Ga., and in Libby at Richmond, Va., where he was exchanged April 6, and sent to Annapolis as paroled prisoner. He was reduced to a mere skeleton by the effects of prison life. Returning, he was married in 1865 to Miss Emily, daughter of John Long. Their 7 children are all living, Augustus H., Orra J., Lefie A., Herbert, Nellie, Walter and Ruth. He settled on his present estate in 1872, consisting of 160 acres, valued at \$40 per acre. His wife is member of the Christian Church, and he is a Republican.

Zachariah A. Garrison, farmer, sec. 36 ; P. O. Pearl ; was born in Posey Co., Ind., March 29, 1815, and is the son of Elijah and Sally (Allen) Garrison, natives of Kentucky, and a lineal descendant of Daniel Boone. The subject of this sketch came to this county with his parents in Oct., 1826. His father entered a large tract of land near Milton, which he lost by unsuccessful speculations. He then moved upon the river bottom, where he died in 1840. His devoted wife lived until 1846, when she too was called to join the settlements of a better home. The subject of this sketch was married in 1834, to Miss Louisiana, daughter of Thomas Davis, who died in 1839, leaving one child, Mary L., who resides in Oregon. He again married in 1842, Miss Cynthia Waters, who died in 1852. Of this marriage one child was born, Hannah J., wife of Orsen Gilbert. His present wife, Lydia Wilson, is a native of Ohio. Mr. G. was engaged in running log rafts down the river as early as 1835, and afterwards followed the river as pilot until 1852, when he built a hotel, where he was engaged for 11 years. In 1861 he enlisted as Captain of Co. E., I. V. I., and two months afterward was appointed recruiting officer. In this capacity he served until 1864, when he moved to Oregon and spent some years. On his return he settled on his present place.

W. V. Grimes, M. D., was born in this township in 1857. His parents were Milton and Mary (McClintock) Grimes, early settlers of Pike county. He began the study of medicine with Dr. A. G. Jones, of Milton, and spent 2 years in the drug business with W. M. Crary. Soon afterward he entered the Missonri Medical College at St. Louis, and was graduated at that institution in 1877. The following

year he began the practice of his profession in this village and established himself in the drug business the same year. Mr. G. has been local editor and correspondent of the *Milton Beacon* a greater part of the time since it started, and is deservedly popular with all classes. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Christian Church.

S. V. Hayden, attorney at law, is the son of Elisha and Virginia (Sweringen) Hayden, natives of Kentucky and Missouri, who came to this county in 1833 and settled in Detroit township. In 1852 they moved to this tp., and in 1867 upon their present farm, where they still reside. To them have been born 5 children, 3 of whom are living,—Gabriella L., Samuel V. and Mary B. His farm of 132 acres is valued at \$70 per acre. The subject of this sketch was born in this county in 1856, and entered upon the study of law at Hillsboro, Ill. He then entered the Union Law College at Chicago and was graduated at that institution in 1879, when he began the practice of his profession in this village. The family number among early pioneers and are highly respected members of the Christian Church.

Wm. Hess, farmer and stock-raiser, is the son of David and Ann (Wheeler) Hess, natives of Ohio, who emigrated to this State at an early day and settled in Pearl tp., Pike Co., in 1836, where he still resides. Mrs. H. died in 1877. The subject of this sketch was born in Greene Co., Ill., in 1830. He was married Oct. 18, 1855, to Miss Margaret C. Wagner, who died, leaving him one child, J. D. His present wife, Nancy C., *nee* Smith, is a native of Pike Co. To them have been born 6 children,—Sarah A., L. C., Wm. H., Eva R. B., Ada B., and Ruthy B. He settled on his present place in 1862, the homestead land consisting of 240 acres, valued at \$50 per acre. He has also land on secs. 20, 21, 32 and 16, amounting to nearly 800 acres, making him the largest landholder in the tp.

O. C. Holcomb, merchant, dealer in groceries and crockery, succeeded Geo. Underwood in 1857. In 1863 he disposed of his stock and enlisted as Captain of Co. G., 137th I. V. I., 100-day men, and served his time. He again entered upon a mercantile pursuit in the store now occupied as the postoffice, and moved to his present location in 1879. He was born in Portage Co., O., in 1833. His mother, Dafney Holcomb, settled in this township in 1842, where she died in 1879. He was married in 1854 to Miss Sarah E. Kinman, by whom he has 3 children: Lillian, George A. and John H. Mr. H. is one of the oldest living merchants of Milton, and enjoys a good patronage.

David G. Hoover, farmer, sec. 17; P. O. Milton; is the youngest son of Daniel Hoover, jr., who emigrated to Illinois in 1825 and settled in White county, where he remained until 1827, when he moved to this county and settled in this township on sec. 9. Here he pre-empted land and resided until his death, May 24, 1868. The subject of this sketch was born June 23, 1826; was married Oct. 16, 1856, to Miss Eunice A. Stults. Mr. H. left the home-

stead in 1869 and moved to Vernon Co., Mo., where he remained 2 years. Again in the fall of 1879 to the same county, where he is residing on a farm of 320 acres. His eldest son, Charles, who lives on the homestead, was married Jan. 1, 1880, to Miss Mary E., daughter of Jackson Morton. Upon them and others of his children devolves the care of the farm, consisting of 240 acres, valued at \$50 per acre. William L., Ruth A., Frank L., Fred A., Alva B. and Fayette, were the children of this industrious pioneer, and grandchildren of one of the first pilgrims to Pike county.

David J. Hoover, farmer, sec. 8; P. O., Milton; was born in White Co., Ill., in 1829; is the eldest son of John and Cynthia (Patton) Hoover, who settled in White Co. in 1825, and in this township in 1830, where they both died. The subject of this sketch was married in 1859 to Miss Amanda F. Smithers, a native of this State. To them have been born 7 children, all of whom are living: Edgar W., Willie H., Cordelia, Minnie V., Orphy O., Ina E. and Arty E. He settled on his present estate in 1862, consisting of 404½ acres; the eastern section, 200 acres, is valued at \$60 per acre; the remainder at \$40. Mr. H. has been School Director for the past 6 years, and numbers among the early settlers. Without the opportunities of educational advantages his devotion to his profession has placed him among the independent farmers of this county.

Eli Hoover, farmer, secs. 9 and 10; P. O. Milton; is the fourth son of John and Cynthia (Patton) Hoover, natives of Maryland and Kentucky, who came to this county in 1829 and settled in this township, on sec. 8, where he entered 60 acres of land and resided until his death in 1867. His wife preceded him to the spirit world in 1864. The subject of this sketch was born on the homestead in this township in 1836; was married in 1863 to Miss Mary Stewart, a native of Greene Co., Ill., where she was born in 1841. The fruits of this marriage are 4 children: Della A., Arthur V., Otis C. and Caddie G. The homestead upon which he resides consists of 236 acres, valued at \$60 per acre. Mr. and Mrs. H. are members of the Christian Church, and number among the early pioneers.

George Hoover, farmer, sec. 11; P. O. Milton; is the second son of Daniel and America (Greathouse) Hoover, natives of Maryland and Kentucky, who emigrated to Illinois in 1825 and settled in White Co., and in 1827 moved to this county and settled on sec. 9, near Milton, where he made a claim which he afterward pre-empted. Here he lived until his death, May 24, 1868. His respected wife followed him to the better land in September of the same year. The subject of this sketch was born in Posey Co., Ind., Oct. 23, 1821, and came with his parents to this county, where he was married Jan. 24, 1844, to Miss Sophia A. Hatcher, a native of Franklin Co., Va., and daughter of John and Charlotta (Thurman) Hatcher, who settled in this township in April, 1838, where they passed the remainder of their years on earth. Mr. H. settled upon his present estate in 1867, consisting of over 500 acres of land, the valuation

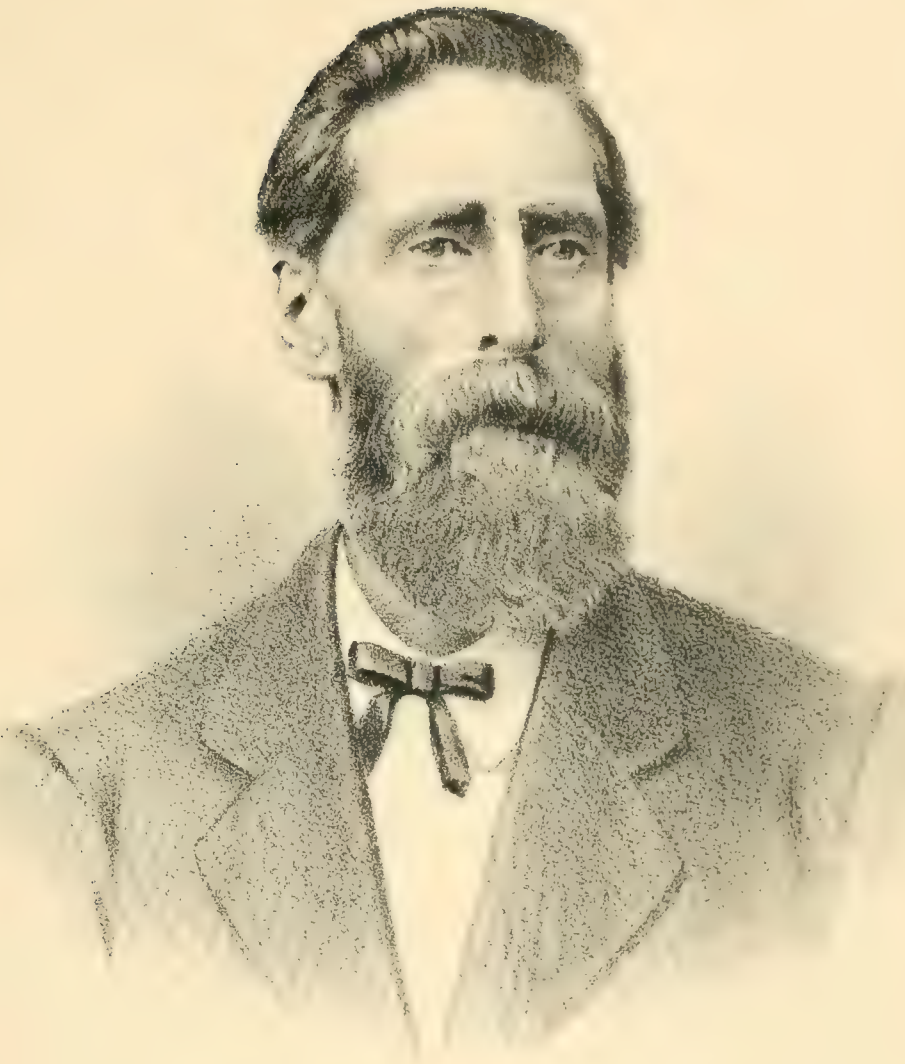
of which will range from \$30 to \$50 per acre. This tract of land includes the same farm he occupied in 1847. He is the father of 5 living children, 3 daughters and 2 sons—Geneva A., Louisa F., Eddie A., Laura and Ulysses G. He is the oldest native-born settler of this township, a life-long supporter of the Whig party, and a strong advocate of the Republican form of government.

John A. Hoover, sec. 18; P. O. Milton; is the son of John Hoover, one of the pioneers of this county who settled in Montezuma tp. in 1829, where the subject of this sketch was born in 1834. In 1859 he engaged as clerk in the mercantile trade at Milton, in which capacity he was engaged until 1871. Since then he has been engaged in farming and speculation, and by tact and energy has secured a good property. Mr. H. is one of this extensive family, unmarried, but his social qualities of mind and heart have won for him a host of friends.

Josiah Hoover, farmer, sec. 9; P. O. Milton; the eldest living son of David and Mahala (Greathouse) Hoover, natives of Maryland and Kentucky, who settled in White Co., Ill., in 1820, and were among the early pilgrims of that county, where the subject of this sketch was born in May, 1823. In 1827 the family came to this county, crossing the Illinois river on a pirogue, a large canoe. He erected his shanty south of Milton on sec. 9, where he died in March, 1876, in the 79th year of his age. She died Aug. 7, 1873. The subject of this sketch was married in 1848 to Miss Caroline, daughter of Thomas Smith, an early settler of White Co. He is the father of 9 children, 7 of whom are living—Smith, Alice, Mary, Mattie F., Sidney J., Ida M. and Lincoln. His opportunities for an early education were limited, and his success in life is due to his indomitable will and perseverance. His homestead near Milton consists of 246 acres, valued at \$75 an acre. He is one of Montezuma's early pilgrims, and although in declining health, is made happy by the large circle of children and grandchildren that surround him.

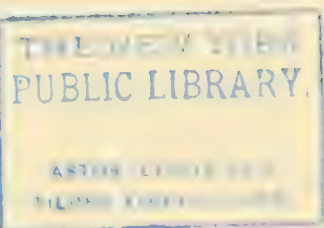
William Hutton, farmer, sec. 3; P. O. Milton; was born in England in 1833, and is the son of John and Betsey, (Watenworth,) natives of England, where they both died. Mr. H. emigrated to America in 1855, settling in this tp., where he has since made it his home. He was married in 1873 to Miss Sarah E. Clemmons, and they have 2 children, John and Mary. Mr. H. settled on his present estate in 1868, consisting of 84 acres, valued at \$60 per acre. Mr. H. is a School Director, and one of Montezuma's best citizens.

J. G. Johnson, proprietor of the Johnson House, Milton, is a son of Joseph and Esther (Jolly) Johnson, natives of South Carolina, who emigrated to Indiana in 1800, and settled in Posey Co., being among the pioneers of that State, where they both died. The subject of this sketch was born in Posey Co., Ind., in 1821; was married in 1843 to Miss Mary E. Henderson, who died in Indiana in 1847, leaving one child, Mary A. He then married Elizabeth Travers, a native of Indiana, who bore him one child, D. R., and she



J. W. Balin

MONTEZUMA TP



too was called to a better home. His present wife is Judith C., daughter of Samuel Baker, an early settler of Detroit tp., where she was born in 1835. The fruits of this marriage are 2 children, Johanna H. and J. G. H. Mr. J. came to this county in 1856 and settled in Milton, where he engaged in merchandising, and in 1862 received appointment as Captain, and raised Co. I, 99th I. V. I., and served $2\frac{1}{2}$ years, participating in the battles of Vicksburg, Port Gibson, Champion Hills and Mobile, and was mustered out in Jan., 1865, by reason of consolidation. Returning, he formed the partnership of Johnson & Goodin in the dry-goods trade. Two years afterward he sold out and engaged in farming, until 1875, when he disposed of his farm and opened a private boarding-house. The following year he leased the Eagle, now Johnson House. Mr. J. has been prominently identified with the interests of the town in several offices. He is a radical Republican, a good citizen, and an excellent hotel keeper.

Solomon T. Johnston, farmer, sec. 19; P. O. Milton; is the son of Thomas and Catherine (Main) Johnston, natives of Pennsylvania, who emigrated to Pike Co., in 1850, settling in Hardin tp., where he died. His aged wife still survives. The subject of this sketch was born in Beaver Co., Pa., in 1832; was married in 1853 to Miss Susan, daughter of John Heavener; settled on his present farm of 240 acres in 1856. In 1862 he enlisted as Corporal in Co. E, 99th I. V. I., and served 15 months, participating in the battle at Port Gibson, where he was wounded by a minie ball that passed through the lungs and lodged in the back, where it still remains. He was confined in the hospital 6 months, when he was discharged. In consequence of this wound Mr. J. is disabled from physical labor. He served one term as Collector. Is politically a Democrat. His children are Melinda, Louisa, Ellen, Thomas, Andrew, Allen, Otis, Eva, Poe and Frank.

Urban B. Kennedy, principal of the high school at Milton, was born in Morgan Co., Ill., in 1854, and is a grandson of John Wright, a native of Tennessee, who settled in that county in 1825, and son of William and Sarah (Wright) Kennedy, natives of Kentucky and Tennessee, living residents of Morgan county. Mr. Wright died in 1872, and Wright's Precinct still bears the honor of his name. The subject of this sketch entered upon the studies of his profession in the State Normal University at Bloomington, Ill., where he remained 3 years, and began teaching in 1872 in Scott county, where he remained 3 years, when he returned to his native county and officiated 2 years, where he was married in 1877 to Miss Kate, daughter of John Stewart, of Scott county. They are the parents of 2 children, Walter I. and one not yet christened. Mr. K. has filled his present position 3 years, and he is highly esteemed by the community.

Wm. M. Landess, merchant, dealer in hardware, stoves and tin-ware at Milton, succeeded Long & Riggs in this business in 1871, the copartnership being Landess & Colvin. Eighteen months

afterward Colvin retired, and the business has since been conducted by Mr. L., who carries a stock of \$3,000, and has a lucrative trade. He was born in Highland county, O., March 11, 1839; came to this county in 1863 and engaged in teaching school until he began his business career. He was married Dec. 16, 1866, to Miss Jennie Van Pelt, daughter of William Van Pelt, of Perry. They are members of the Christian Church.

John F. Long, farmer, sec. 32; P. O. Milton; was born in Tennessee in 1805, son of Robert and Betsy (Wasson) Long, natives of North Carolina, both of whom have died. The subject of this sketch came to this county in Oct., 1828, and settled west of Milton. A few years later he entered the land of his present estate, where he has since made it his home. He was married in Vanderburgh county, Ind., Feb. 23, 1826, to Miss Sally A. Patton, a native of that county, where she was born in 1809. To them have been born 8 children, 7 of whom are living, Phoebe J., Robert N., William H., James H., Samuel A., Mary E. and Sarah M. Mary E. married F. Bowman and they reside on the homestead. Their children are William, Robert, John O., Leroy and Henry M. Mr. L. was Justice of the Peace at one time, and has been otherwise identified with the interests of the town. His farm consists of 200 acres, valued at \$5,500. Himself and wife are members of the Christian Church, and he is one of the few living pioneers of this township. In the 75th year of his age he enjoys good health, and is happily surrounded at his home by his children and grandchildren.

Thomas C. Lytle, farmer, sec. 23; P. O. Bedford; was born on the Potomac, Washington Co., Md., in 1824. Is son of James and Eleanor (Burekhurt) Lytle, natives of that State, where they died. The subject of this sketch was married in 1846 to Miss Elizabeth Miller, a native of Maryland, who died leaving him 2 children, Josiah and Thomas. His present wife, Eliza Killbren, is a native of Scott county. They have had 4 children,—Elizabeth, William, John and Charles A. Mr. L. came to this county in 1856, from Berkshire Co., Va.; moved on his present farm in 1873, consisting of 80 acres, valued at \$30 per acre. Has been Justice of the Peace 2 terms, and Commissioner of Highways. Politically he is a Democrat.

Malinda Mahair, farmer, sec. 34; P. O. Bedford; widow of Michael Mahair, who was born in Ireland in 1829 and emigrated to America in 1849. He engaged in farming until his marriage in 1857, to Miss Malinda, daughter of Benjamin Barringer, an early settler of this county. After marriage he settled on the Little Blue, where he lived until 1865, when he moved on the present estate of 170 acres, valued at \$40 per acre. Their living children are William A., James B. and Lydia A.; they lost 3: Edward, John, and one in infancy. Mr. Mahair died in 1875. He was School Director many years.

N. D. McEvers, merchant, Montezuma, was born in this township

in 1846; is the only living child of T. L. and Sarah (Aiken) McEvers, natives of Ohio, who emigrated to this county in 1829, traveling the entire distance in keel-boats. He settled on his present place at Montezuma and was for years engaged in boating. He is still a living relict of early times. The subject of this sketch received his early education at the Jacksonville Business College, at which institution he was graduated in 1868. Returning home, his time was divided between teaching and advancing his education at the Normal School at Bloomington. In 1874 he purchased the building and stock of goods of S. B. Clemmons, to which he has built an addition and increased the stock, now amounting to about \$4,000, with an increasing trade. He is also extensively engaged in the grain and commission business. He has been Township Treasurer many years and Township Collector one year; is Supervisor at the present time, being the first Greenback Supervisor in the county; has also been Postmaster most of the time during his business career. In 1873 he was married to Miss Adelia, daughter of Franklin Morton, a native of this county. Theodore F. is their only living child.

John C. Mitchell, firm of Mitchell & Battershell, merchants. The subject of this sketch was born in Monroe Co., O., in 1835. He was married in 1859 to Miss Abby McCurdy, a native of Pennsylvania, who died in Ohio. In 1865 he enlisted in the 194th O. V. I., Co. I, as private, and was promoted to 2d and 1st Lieutenant, which he filled at the close of the war. Same year he moved to this State and settled in Lawrence Co., where he engaged as clerk; subsequently he removed to Clay Co. and followed the same calling for 7 years, when he cast his lot in a large commercial house in St. Louis in the capacity of book-keeping. In 1875 he came to this county and engaged as clerk with Butler & Adams, until the formation of the present partnership in 1878. His present wife, Maggie, *nee* Goshern, is a native of this State, by whom he has 2 children, James M. and Jennie. Mr. M. is a Democrat, a Notary Public, and a member of the Christian Church.

Robert O. Morris, proprietor Grange Company Warehouse, Montezuma, is a native of Adair Co., Ky., where he was born Dec. 8, 1850; came to this county in Sept., 1874, and for a time engaged in farming. Subsequently he purchased an interest in the store of W. H. Hall at Milton. Nine months afterward he sold out and took possession of the warehouse in Jan., 1880, where he is doing a large trade in lumber, grain, lime and cement, and is an active, energetic, thorough business man.

Jackson Morton, farmer, sec. 19; P. O. Milton; son of William Morton, who settled in this township in 1830, where he is still a living representative of the pioneers. The subject of this sketch was born in Hawkins Co., Tenn., in 1827; was married in 1856 to Miss Ann Main, a native of England; the same year he settled upon his present estate, consisting of 120 acres, valued at \$40 per acre. He is a lineal descendant of the pioneer family, and well

known throughout the town and county. Rosan A., Mary, Emma, and Carrie are his living children: 2 deceased, William, jr., and Ida.

William Morton, farmer, sec. 19; P. O. Milton; was born in Cheatham Co., N. Carolina, in 1800, and is a son of John and Annie (Poe) Morton, natives of N. C., who emigrated at an early day to Tennessee, thence to this county, and settled on sec. 14, in 1830. Both died in this township. The subject of this sketch left home when 16 years of age and went to Tennessee, where he remained until 1830, when he came to this township and settled upon his present farm, consisting of 120 acres of valuable land, at that time but a wilderness and resort for roving Indians. He was married in 1824 in Tennessee, to Miss Cecil George, a native of that State. To them were born 11 children, 6 of whom are living,—Eliza, Jackson, Wilburn, Jeremiah, Wm. C., and Celia. His present wife, Lucinda, *nee* Castile, is a native of Tennessee. Mr. M. is one of the oldest living settlers of this township. He lived 6 weeks in a small brush hut that stood on the site of his present home. He is now almost totally blind, and though 80 years of age, his mind and memory are clear. He served 5 or 6 years as Constable, and is one of Pike's oldest pioneers. He is the father of 2 children by his last marriage, Joseph C. and George F.

Charles H. Renoud, farmer, sec. 32; P. O. Pearl; was born in Fairfield, Conn., in 1820. His parents were Stephen P. and Lydia (Donaldson) Renoud, natives of that State, who came to this county in 1837, purchased land and returned. Their final settlement was made in 1843, in Detroit township, where he lived until '55, when he sold out and went to Ohio. The following year he settled in in Henry Co., Ill., and on the homestead in this county in 1864, where he died in 1866. She is still living in the 86th year of her age. The subject of this sketch was married in 1844 to Mary Wickam, a native of Kent, England, who died March 5, 1865, and 9 children have been born to them: George F., Caroline, Mary, Eliza, Marsha, Robert E., Richard G., Charles H. and Stephen. His present wife, Kary, daughter of Hiram Duff, is a native of Kentucky, who settled near Milton in 1825. The family can be numbered among the early pilgrims of Montezuma tp.

David Roberts, farmer, sec. 33; P. O. Bedford; was born in Delaware Co., Aug. 8, 1833, and is the son of David and Lovina (Pool) Roberts, natives of Vermont and New York, who came to this county in 1837, and entered land on secs. 29 and 36, and went to Ohio; returned in 1838 and settled on sec. 36; subsequently he moved to Hardin township and Spring Creek, thence to Pleasant Hill, and in 1850 he moved the family to Pittsfield and crossed the plains to California, returning in 1851. He died at his home in 1856. He was a minister of the Christian denomination, to which he gave much of his time. His estimable wife died in 1872. The subject of this sketch was married in 1862 to Miss Susan, daughter of Asa Cooper, a native of this county. Lavinia E., Lizzie, John

J., David, jr., and George, are their living children. Mr. and Mrs. R. are members of the Christian Church.

William Roberts, farmer, sec. 27; P. O. Milton; was born in England in 1853, and emigrated to America in 1857, stopping in Peoria county one year, when he came to this county, where he has since made it his home. He was married in 1875 to Miss Ellen Crane, a native of England. To them have been born 3 children, Frederick, Caroline and Mary Ellen. He settled on his present farm in 1865, consisting of 65 acres, valued at \$2,000. He is a Deacon of the Christian Church, of which his family are members.

William P. Sargent, proprietor of hotel, Bedford, was born in Worcester Co., Mass., in 1825, and is the son of William and Polly (Frost) Sargent, who emigrated from that State in 1839 and settled in Summer Hill. Some years later they moved to this township and settled south of Bedford, where they both died. The subject of this sketch was married in 1853 to Miss Harriet E., daughter of Silas A. Chandler, a native of this county. In 1838 he moved to Bedford and engaged at milling some years, and opened public house in 1871. He owns the hotel and 37 acres of land, valued at \$3,000. Mr. S. is the father of 3 children, Wm. O., Hattie E. and Martha. Is School Director, and one of the oldest and most worthy citizens.

Noble Shaw, farmer, sec. 6; P. O. Milton; is the son of Aaron and Phoebe (Nardike) Shaw, natives of North Carolina, where she died at an early day. The subject of this sketch was born in Guilford Co., N. C., in 1819, and emigrated with his father to this county in the fall of 1829, stopping through the winter at Montezuma, and the following spring settling on Franklin Prairie, where he died in 1830. Bereft of parents while yet a youth, and left alone in the wilderness, he sought employment among the scattered settlers of Pike. By strict economy he was in a few years enabled to purchase 60 acres of his present estate, which he has since increased to 120. He was married in 1845 to Miss Julia A. Frane, a native of Kentucky, where she was born in 1826. To them have been born 9 children, all of whom are living: Mary, William T., Ada A., James A., John, Louella, Frank M., Daniel B. and Virgil. Mr. S. has served as Road Commissioner, School Trustee and Director several years, and numbers among those of the early settlers, an honored and respected citizen.

W. S. Smith, of the firm of Butler & Smith, grocers, Milton, was born in Detroit tp., this county, in 1859, the son of Richard Smith, an early settler of this county, where he died in 1863. This firm succeeded John T. Hall in this trade in 1879, and although young men, their energies and abilities call out a large and increasing trade.

L. J. Smitherman, retired farmer, was born in Rutherford Co., Tenn., Jan. 7, 1819; was married to Miss Miriel Brown, a native of Lawrence Co., Ala., where she was born March 22, 1821. Of this marriage 6 children have been born, one of whom is living, William, who married Louisa Lester in 1863, and they have 3 children,

Otis, Mayo and Inez. Mr. S. settled in Morgan Co., near Jacksonville, in 1827. Jesse and Jincy Brown, parents of Mrs S., were early pioneers in that county. Three years afterward he moved to McDonough county, thence to Geneva county, and back to his native State; returning, he settled in Detroit tp., where he still owns 200 acres, the original homestead. Mr. S. has been prominent in the county, having served as Assessor a number of years. Supervisor a number of terms and elected County Treasurer in 1867; was re-elected in 1869, and is Village Trustee at the present time. Democrat.

Elisha Sowers, farmer, sec. 26; P. O. Bedford; was born in Hamilton Co., N. J., in 1813; he is the son of Henry and Ann (Potter) Sowers, natives of that State, who emigrated to Ohio, where they both died. The subject of this sketch was married in 1836 to Miss Caroline Scoggin, a native of Hamilton county, O., where she was born in 1816. Their children are Melissa, Henry, Mary, Thomas A., Oliver, William W., Benton, Edward and Amanda. Mr. Sowers came to this county in 1856 and settled on his present estate, consisting of 730 acres. Mr. S. is the largest land-holder in the township, and is a well-known citizen.

Oliver Sowers, farmer, sec. 34; P. O. Milton; was born in Hamilton Co., O., in 1849, and is the son of Elisha and Caroline (Scoggin) Sowers, and came to this county with his parents in 1856; was married in 1869 to Miss Mary Nicolay, a native of this county; has a farm of 120 acres of well cultivated land. He is a School Director, and numbers among Montezuma's enterprising farmers. Gusty, Francis, John H. and Archey are their children.

Jane Stewart, sec. 20; P. O. Milton; is the widow of Benjamin Stewart, who was born in Rock Castle Co., Ky., April 26, 1809. He came to this county at an early day and settled in this township, where he resided until his death, which occurred at Eldorado, Kan., July 22, 1874. He was married Dec. 6, 1838, to Miss Jane, daughter of Thompson and Sarah A. (Smith) Williams, the subject of this sketch, who was born in Scott Co., Ky., April 8, 1820, a descendant of the Rains family, of Virginian origin. Mr. S. made his first settlement on the present farm of Josiah Hoover, and was among the early pioneers. He was a citizen highly esteemed, and left a large circle of friends. Of their several children 6 are living: Thompson W., Sarah B., Philadelphia G., William L., Julia A. and Emma B. Wm. L. resides on the homestead, upon which his parents settled in 1851. Mr. and Mrs. S. were members of the Christian Church.

Henry Tankersley, farmer, sec. 1, P. O. Montezuma; was born in Scott county in 1854, and is the son of Edward and Phœbe (Sweet) Tankersley, natives of Kentucky, who settled in Morgan county in 1821, then in Scott county in 1849. He surveyed both counties for early settlements, and was County Judge in both Morgan and Scott counties. In 1864 he came to this county, and settled on the farm now occupied by his son and widow, where he

died in 1866. His life was marked with a degree of prominence throughout. He was Magistrate many years, and an early pioneer of Morgan county. He left 3 children, all of whom are living: Lyman T., Thomas and Sarah. Mr. T. has a farm of 140 acres, valued at \$40 per acre.

David L. Thurman, farmer, sec. 21; P. O. Milton; was born in Cumberland Co., Ky., in 1834, and is the son of James and Polly (Robinson) Thurman, natives of Kentucky and So. Carolina, who emigrated to this county in 1837, and settled on the present homestead, consisting of 140 acres, 100 of which is now under cultivation, valued at \$40 per acre. He died Feb. 2, 1871, and she followed him Feb. 2, 1877. The subject of this sketch was married August, 1858, to Miss Martha A., daughter of William Smith, the first settler of Winchester, Scott county, where she was born in 1833. Priscilla and Amarilla are their living children. Mrs. T. has been a life-long invalid, but tenderly cared for by a fond husband and children. Mr. T. had no opportunities for education, but through his energy and indomitable will has accumulated considerable property. The family are members of the Christian Church, and number among the early settlers and highly respected citizens.

Thomas L. Thurman, farmer, sec. 21; P. O. Milton; was born in Franklin Co., Va., in 1799, son of David and Susanna (Leftwich), natives of that State, where they died. The subject of this sketch emigrated to Cumberland Co., Ky., where he was married to Miss Millie Black, who was born in Bedford Co., Va., in 1801; she died in this county in 1871. To them were born 9 children, 5 of whom are living: Sarah A., William H., James L., John T. (who married Mary Boren. By this marriage 3 grandchildren surround him), Lolu, Unie, and Howard. Henrietta, the youngest daughter, resides on the homestead. Mr. T. came to this county in 1842, and settled on his present estate of 120 acres, valued at \$40 per acre; he is a member of the Baptist denomination, and politically belongs to the old-line Whigs.

Benjamin F. Wheeler, retired farmer; residence, Milton; was born in Clermont Co., O., in 1818, the son of Benjamin and Mary (McCarty) Wheeler, natives of Kentucky and Pennsylvania, respectively, who emigrated to Illinois in 1834, and settled in Pearl township, where they both died. The subject of this sketch was married in Pearl in 1844 to Miss Almira, daughter of Peter Clemmons, who settled in this county in 1829. Of their several children, but one is living: John A., who married Amanta Morton. Two children have been born to them, Cora B. and Anna R. Mr. W. settled in this township in 1863, and on his present estate in 1875, consisting of 80½ acres, valued at \$100 per acre. The homestead occupied by his son has 173 acres, besides 12 acres of timber. Mr. W. is a self-made man; his opportunities for education were limited, and his success has been effected only through his untiring industry. Is one of the "City Fathers," and is a member of the Christian Church.

PEARL TOWNSHIP.

This is the most southeastern township of the county. It is mostly timbered land, with a small strip of prairie land near its center. It is bounded on the east by the Illinois river, and a greater part of the township is very rough, and is adapted principally to stock-raising. The first settlers to locate within its borders came about 1824 or 1825, and were A. Perkins, J. R. Ottwell, William Pruett and John Ottwell. The first improvements were made on sections 15 and 27. Among the more prominent early settlers of the township were Thomas S. Long, Thomas Lunley and William Camerer. The first child born in the township was John Ottwell, and the first person to die was Thomas Murray. The first parties married were William Ottwell and Miss Rachel Collins. They were united by Rev. Mr. Osborn, a Baptist minister, who also preached the first sermon in the township, in 1829, in the house of John Ottwell. The first school-house was erected in 1837 on section 28. The first church was built in 1837. The first Justice of the Peace was James McConnell.

VILLAGES.

Pearl.—The village of Pearl is quite an old town, and is situated on sections 16, 17 and 20, and contains about 50 inhabitants.

Bee Creek village is situated on Bee creek, section 33, and is about the size of Pearl. It contains a postoffice, a small store, a saw, a flouring mill, a blacksmith shop and a physician.

Bee Creek Mills.—This establishment was first built in 1856 as a horse-mill, and in 1857 it was propelled by steam. In 1867 it was torn down and rebuilt by George Schutz. Mr. Wm. Wheeler purchased it the same year and is still its owner. It is now operated by G. W. Roberts, and be it to his credit to say that Mr. Roberts makes the best quality of flour and has a large run of custom. A few years ago people came a distance of 25 miles to this mill. There is also a saw-mill attached to it.

Pearl Station.—This is the largest village in the township, containing about 150 inhabitants, and is situated upon the Louisiana branch of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis railroad. It was surveyed by order of Thomas S. Long, guardian of the heirs of Samuel Fulcher, and is located on the southwest quarter of section 10. It

was surveyed in September, 1872, by County Surveyor H. J. Harris. *Chowrow* is the name of a little settlement on section 33.

CHURCHES.

Trinity M. E. Church is located at Pearl Landing on the Illinois river. It was organized in 1856 by Rev. E. Elliott, with six members, at the house of T. H. Lincoln. It was known by the name of Pearl Landing M. E. Church, which name it continued to bear until 1871, when the present church structure was erected. The Society worshiped in Mr. Lincoln's house for two years, when they removed their place of worship to the Pearl Prairie school-house. While worshipping at this place the Society was more commonly known as the Pearl Prairie M. E. Church, but was really the same organization. In 1869 the Society moved to the new school-house at Pearl Landing, and in 1871 occupied the present church edifice. Rev. Charles McKown is Pastor.

Pearl Prairie Christian Church was organized several years ago, and in 1867 erected a neat house of worship in Pearl on section 20.

Below we give personal sketches of some of the more prominent citizens of the township.

James H. Dawson, physician, was born in Warren county, Ind., Aug. 3, 1836, and is a son of John W. and Effie A. Dawson; was educated in the common schools, and at the age of 24 enlisted in the late war, Co. D, 1st Mo. Inf., where he served for 2 years. He is a graduate of the Keokuk Medical College, in Keokuk, Iowa; began the practice of medicine in Pleasant Hill, this county, in 1874, remaining there one year. He then located in Chowrow, this county, where he still resides and has built up a good practice. In Feb., 1858, he married Miss Sarah Hamner, daughter of Jesse Hamner, deceased, an early settler of this county, and they have 3 children—Mollie, Anna and Flora.

Enoch W. Garrison was born in Posey county, Ind., Dec. 22, 1818. He is a son of Elijah Garrison, who landed his family in this county long before railroads were thought of and when the Indians and wild animals roamed at large, and the wolves made the night hideous by their constant howling. He located in Montezuma tp. Enoch W. hunted coons where Milton now stands, and on one occasion a panther chased their dogs from the hunting grounds. He was deprived of educational advantages, as there were no schools in the first settlement of this county. In a few years, however, came the days of subscription schools and teachers with ox gads in their hands; he attended school for a short time in a log cabin where Milton now stands. He has been married three times, and is the father of 8 children, of whom 4 are living; William, Lewis A., Hannah L. and Enoch W. Mr. G. is engaged in farming and stock-raising, and resides on sec. 2, this tp.; has been a hunter all his life; hunting and trapping in winter and farming during the summer.

Ransom Kessinger, a native of Scott county, Ill., was born Sept. 3, 1830, and is a son of Solomon Kessinger, deceased, well known in

the pioneer days of Scott county. He was a native of Kentucky and came to Jacksonville in 1825, when there was but one house in that city; came to this county with his family in 1844 and settled in Pearl tp., where he resided until his death, which occurred Feb. 10, 1862. Our subject was raised on a farm and received a common-school education; served 3 years in the late war in Co. I, 99th Reg. I. V. I., and was in the following battles: Hartsville, Mo., siege of Vicksburg, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, Matagorda, Fort Gaines, on Mobile Bay, and others; he was honorably discharged in 1865. June 11, 1863, he married Sarah J. Peacock, daughter of Henry Peacock, deceased, an early settler of Pike county; they have had 10 children, of whom 8 are living,—Henry, Nancy, Catharine, Jacob, Peter, Ransom, Martha and John. Mr. Kessinger is engaged in farming and stock-raising, and resides on sec. 20. He is Justice of the Peace.

Thomas S. Long was born in Bucks county, Pa., Oct. 3, 1807: parents first moved to New Jersey; he moved from that State with his family in an early day and located in this then wild country. They are the oldest married immigrants living in Pearl tp. Mr. Long is a son of Morgan and Rachel Long, deceased. Mrs. Long was born Nov. 7, 1810, and is a daughter of Barney and Margaret Deemer, deceased; they have had 9 children, of whom 5 are living—Thomas S., Morgan, Mary A., Elizabeth and Rachel. Mr. Long engaged in the mercantile business for 3 or 4 years after the close of the war, but now is retired from active business and resides in Pearl, on sec. 16. In early days he had to go a distance of 18 or 20 miles to mill; at one time he went in a wooden-wheeled wagon, was water bound while gone, and was unable to get to the mill; he stopped at a horse-mill and staid over Sunday, when they ground the corn the same day, and he returned on Monday.

Thomas S. Long, jr., was born June 21, 1833, in Bucks county, Pa., and is a son of Thomas S. Long, of Pearl Prairie; came to Illinois with his parents in 1835. Aug. 27, 1854, he married Mary C. Peacock, daughter of Henry Peacock, dec., an early settler of Calhoun county, Ill., and they have had 10 children, 8 of whom are living.—Henry T., Fannie L., Sarah M., Nancy A., Polly C., James W., Ettie C., and Ransom A. Mr. Long is a carpenter, and also a farmer, on sec. 16 this tp.

A. J. Ottwell is the oldest settler living in Pearl tp., and was born in Ross county, O., April 22, 1817; is a son of John and Zyporinah Ottwell, dec., who were natives of Delaware. Mr. Ottwell was brought here by his parents in 1828, was raised on a farm, received but 4 months' schooling, and that in a subscription school. He is a self-made man, and has filled every office in the tp. except Justice of the Peace. The Black Hawk Indians camped on the same land Mr. Ottwell now owns. At that time there were but 3 families in the tp., viz: Joshua and John Ottwell and Abraham Janes. He went 20 miles to mill. His father was the first blacksmith in the county and erected a shop near the mouth of Bee creek in Pearl tp.,

in Dec., 1828. The next shop was erected in Atlas by Benjamin Barney in 1830. When people came from Atlas and the surrounding country to Mr. Ottwell's shop, they would make a visit of several days, and fish and hunt while their work was being done in the shop. Feb. 29, 1844, he married Miss Mary A. Henry, daughter of Jacob Henry, dec., an early pioneer. They have had 12 children, 8 of whom are living, namely, Mary J., Charles, George A., Elizabeth, Alex. J., Louise, Sarah and Emalissa C. In early life Mr. Ottwell engaged in boating 8 years, but is now a farmer and stock-raiser, residing on sec. 9.

Joshua R. Ottwell, a native of this county, was born Oct. 6, 1845, and is a son of William Ottwell; was raised on a farm, and educated in the common schools; was a soldier in the late war in Co. G, 137th Reg. I. V. I. In 1865 he married Miss Lucy Woods, daughter of James Woods, dec. They have had 6 children, of whom 4 are living, namely,—Thomas J., Frances L., Jesse E. and Walter J. Mr. O. is engaged in farming and stock-raising, and resides on the old homestead, sec. 28.

George W. Roberts was born in Kinderhook Dec. 25, 1841, and is a son of Ezekiel Roberts. In 1852, he, in company with his eldest sister, started for California; when about half way across the plains his sister sickened and died, leaving him, but a boy, alone in a dreary country. He returned and worked by the month in this county until he accumulated some capital, when he engaged in the mercantile business on Bee creek; he sold out to Mr. Smith in 1876, and has since been operating the Bee Creek Mills. He has served 8 terms as Supervisor, and has filled every other tp. office except Justice of the Peace. He married Lowena Albert, by whom he had 7 children, viz: Josephine, George E., Ezekiel, Mary, Wm. J., James W. and Florence.

William Wheeler was born in Clermont county, O., March 7, 1823, and is a son of Benjamin Wheeler, dec. He came to this county in 1834, and is a farmer and stock-raiser, on sec. 32. In 1843 he married Matilda Battershell, and they have had 12 children; 7 are living, viz: Washington W., Nancy, Matilda W., Amanda M., Dora E., Sarah E. and Lora M. Mr. W. went to California in 1849, and returned in 1852. He used to kill deer and turkeys; helped raise a house in 1836 in a valley where sycamores have since grown 12 inches in diameter.

William T. Williams, physician, was born in Adams county, Ill., March 20, 1841, and is a son of G. W. Williams, of that county. He received a common-school education, and at the age of 16 years began to read medicine; he was graduated at the Iowa Medical College at Keokuk, and began practice in this tp. in April, 1869, where he still resides and has a large practice. July 16, 1863, he married Margaret A. Walker, daughter of Archibald Walker, dec., and they have had 5 children, 3 of whom are living, namely, George F., Hattie B. and Myra Grace. Few doctors have built up so large a practice in so short a time as has Dr. Williams. He was in the late war in Co. K., 53d Mo.

PERRY TOWNSHIP.

This township, which in many respects is second to none in the county, is in the northern part of the county, and is bounded upon the north by Brown county, on the east by Fairmount township, on the south by Griggsville, and on the west by Chambersburg township. When it was first settled there was but little prairie land within its borders; almost the entire surface was covered with timber; much of it, however, was of small growth. We now behold highly improved and cultivated farms throughout the township, the result of the well-directed labor of the pioneers, their descendants, and those who came here in later years. Among the early pilgrims who located here prior and up to 1835, we mention James H. Chenoweth, Robert Gregory, William Browning, James Ritchie, Matthew Dale, Gideon Bentley, Joseph King, David Johnson, B. L. Matthews, Nicholas James, David Callis, John Bond, Chas. Dorsey, Joseph Cavender, John Hume, Abel Shelley, John Matthews, Mr. Lovelady and John Gillaspie. The latter six gentlemen came to the county as early as or even before 1829. James Wells came in 1825, and his son, Stephen V. Wells, who was born the same year, was the first white child born in the township. George Bright, a veteran of the Revolutionary war, came in 1827. Only two or three of these pioneers are living in the township at the present time. Some have moved to other scenes of labor, but by far the greater number are dead. After 1835 settlers came in quite rapidly, and improvements were made throughout the township.

The following very interesting historical article was furnished us by Mr. A. Hinman, and is given in his own language:

"Go back with me 50 years and compare our condition then with what it is at present. Fifty years ago our inhabitants consisted of a few hundred hardy pioneers who settled along the river bluffs and around the edges of groves of timber, and were living in little log cabins and subsisting on corn bread, wild game and honey, with such vegetables as they could raise on their new improvements. We had very few roads then, only such as were naturally made by the settlers passing from one settlement to another. We had no bridges across streams, nor conveyance of any kind except by horseback or in an ox wagon; no railroads or

steamboats in those days; what little transportation was done in those days was done with keel-boats. We had no schools nor free-school system, and when our little log school-houses began to spring up it was by the individual effort of the poor settlers. Although these schools were of a very poor character, they were a great benefit to the children of pioneers, who were able to attend one or two winters. We had no churches, stores, shops or manufacturing establishments; we had no railroads in the State, or telegraph lines; but many of us have lived to see the wonderful changes that have taken place in half a century. From a few hundred settlers we have multiplied to many thousands. The land that was bought by the early settler for \$1.25 per acre has advanced in price until it is worth from \$40 to \$100 per acre. Public roads have been laid out, graded and bridged. The log school-house has given place to fine frame and brick structures, which are supplied with competent teachers, good books, etc. Instead of horseback and ox-wagon rides we have fine carriages, spring wagons, etc.; and instead of keel-boats we have magnificent steamers plying up and down our noble rivers. In the last few years over 100 miles of railroad have been built within our county, with two bridges spanning the Father of Waters, connecting us with our Western States and Territories. Fifty years ago our State had not a single rod of railroad: now she has 10,000 miles. The first of this grand system of railroads was commenced in 1837 or '38, at Naples, on the Illinois river, and was built to Jacksonville. A few days ago I was on this road at Naples and found still in use some of the old original ties upon which the road was first built. They are red cedar, and were brought from Tennessee.

"We have seen the time when our grand old county's credit was so poor that she could not borrow \$200 to buy the 160 acres of land upon which to locate our county-seat. I have seen the credit of our State so poor that the interest-bearing bonds could not be sold for 25 cents on the dollar; but now these things are all changed; and I feel thankful to the Giver of all Good that I have been permitted to live out so nearly the time allotted for man's existence here. Among all those improvements for the good of our people none has given me more satisfaction than our free-school system, where every child in the land has an equal chance to gain an education. I pay no tax more cheerfully than my school-tax, although individually I never had the benefit of one cent of the public money for my education, for the reason that I lived a little too early in a new country to get an education at all."

The first school taught in the township was in 1830, in the southeastern corner; John Cavender was the teacher. He was one of the strict "old masters" who have lived their day of usefulness and have given place to the more modern teacher. Our free-school system was not inaugurated until many years after this school was taught. So much per quarter was charged for each pupil. Evi-

dently Mr. Cavender carried on an excellent school,—at least in his own estimation, for his charges were high. Each pupil was required to pay \$3.50 per term. Mr. Cavender was remarkably strict as to the deportment of his pupils. He would “blaze” the trees between the boys and girls, keeping them separate; and the one who dared overstep the bounds suffered for it. He made it a rule to “flog” at least one-half the scholars each day.

Perry Springs.—These springs are located in the east part of the township, and are greatly valued for their curative properties. We quote the following descriptive and historical article concerning these springs, published in 1872:

“Perry Springs have received a national celebrity, being the most noted resort in the West. They are situated most beautifully near a creek among the hills west of the Illinois river, and at the confluence of several deep ravines. The surrounding country is very broken, hills are steep, and covered with a beautiful forest growth. These springs have long been known by the Indians. What is now known as the Magnesia Spring gushes through a rock in great quantities, and was called by them “spring in the rock.” Its medicinal qualities were well known to them, and they brought their sick to it from great distances to be healed. Little cabins were used by invalids until 1856, when Zack Wade, who was attracted there for his health, erected a very good hotel building. To B. A. Watson, Esq., of Springfield, Ill., is due the credit of developing not only this spring but also others in close proximity, erecting another very large hotel, with many extensive improvements; and to his indefatigable energy and determination through numerous unforeseen obstacles, is to be given the praise of furnishing the country the finest natural resort in America. The water is strongly impregnated with magnesia, lime, iron, potassa, soda, salt, etc., etc. There are three springs within a few steps of the hotel building, called respectively Magnesia, Iron and Sulphur springs. Each not only tastes differently, but operates differently; and what a wise provision of Providence is here illustrated,—three springs but a few rods apart, all strongly medicated and having each different medicinal properties; and of all the diseases that afflict the human family but very few of them but what one of these springs would relieve, if not wholly cure. It is a singular fact that these springs are not affected in their flow of water by dry or wet weather, or their temperature by either hot or cold weather. In the summer the water ranges at 50°, and in the winter at 48° Fahr.”

The name of the township was derived from the town situated near its center, and the histories of the two are so closely identified that we pass from the history of the township to that of the town.

PERRY.

This beautiful little village is situated on sections 21 and 28 of Perry township. It was laid out by Joseph S. King, Feb. 16, 1836,

and first christened "Booneville," in honor of the famous Kentucky hunter. It was settled largely by Kentuckians, and a great many of these people and their descendants still reside here; but a majority of the population are Eastern people: the German predominate above every other foreign class. There is not a negro in the town. When one occasionally "strikes" the place the boys all gather around him, anxious to see this curious colored man, which annoys this dark-skinned gentleman not a little, and he consequently makes his stay brief.

As above mentioned, the town was first named Booneville, but was subsequently changed to Perry, in honor of Com. Perry, of lake Erie fame. This name was given by David Callis, with whom the honor of naming the town was left. Mr. Callis was the father of Mrs. Reynolds, wife of Thos. Reynolds, now living near Perry.

Joseph S. King, who came to Perry in 1832, was its first merchant. Dr. Sutphin, who came in 1835, was its first physician. The town has enjoyed its season of prosperity as well as adversity, and is now quite a business point. It contains several good stores, three of which are quite large establishments. They carry a general line of merchandise, and a large and well selected assortment. Among the business men and the business houses are the following: Shastid & Cockill, A. S. Whittaker, and J. F. Metz, all general dealers; Dunn & Brengelman and Dana Ayers, druggists; three restaurants; one hotel, kept by H. J. Chenoweth; two barber shops; one livery stable; four blacksmith shops, and one mill. It also contains one school-house, six churches, and one newspaper.

The first school-house in the town was built in 1835. It was a log structure and school was taught here by Hannah French. The present school building was erected at a cost of \$4,000. It contains four rooms. There are in attendance at present an average of 200 pupils. Prominent among the teachers who have taught here are Mr. Freeman, Richard Noyes and Allen. C. Mason. Mr. Luce is the present teacher.

The Perry Cornet Band was organized in 1876. They have fine instruments, and the band is one of the best in the county. Geo. W. Ham, B. Hume, C. Norris and Frank Bright are all that were members when it was organized. A. Gregory was the first leader, and A. A. Hinman is the present leader.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Church.—A nucleus of the present church at Perry was formed by a few people who met at the house of David Callis about the year 1832. At that time a class was formed consisting of David Callis and wife, Ira Andrews and wife, Mr. Gillaspie and wife, Margaret Matthews, G. W. Hinman and wife, Isaac Davis and wife, B. L. Matthews and wife, N. W. Reynolds and wife, and Susan Beard. From that time regular meetings were held at private houses, but principally at the residences of David Callis and J. B. Matthews. These meetings were held only once in four weeks.

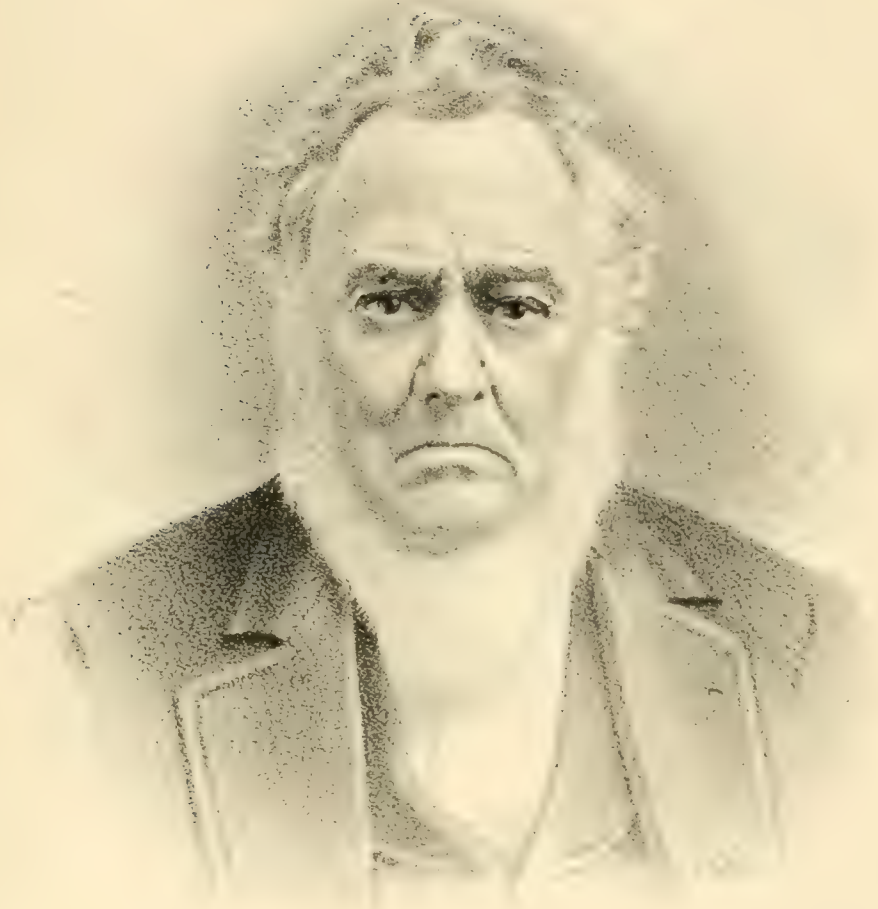
Wilson Pitner was the first regular preacher employed by this Society, his circuit extending as far as Atlas and other points in the county. The first house of worship was built on sec. 28 in 1839. It was about 20 by 24 feet in size, made of hewn logs, and it had a seating capacity of about 100 persons. The first Trustees of this Church were Z. Wade, Isaac Davis, N. W. Reynolds, B. L. Matthews and John McFarland. The first Steward was Isaac Davis. The Society occupied this building for religious meetings until 1848, when a new house of worship was built. This structure was located in Chenoweth's addition, was 30 by 40 feet in size, and cost about \$2,000. It has been remodeled at a cost of \$1,000. Its present size is 30 by 50 feet, with sittings for 350 people. Among the early pastors were Revs. Wm. H. Taylor, Mr. Hunter, Mr. Piper, Isaac Kimber, James Matteson. Among others who served in that capacity in later years were Revs. W. F. Gilmer and J. C. H. Hobbs. The present Pastor is Wm. H. Wilson, and the present membership about 200. After the building was repaired the Society bought a good organ, which is still in use. The Trustees are, Dr. Harvey Dunn, Asahel Hinman, S. D. Fagin, Rufus Reynolds and Z. Wade. The Sunday-school has a regular attendance of about 100 scholars, and is superintended by Dr. R. F. Harris.

Christian Church.—The first meeting for the organization of this Church took place at the house of Nicholas Hobbs, on the southeast quarter of sec. 29, about the year 1837. Nicholas Hobbs and wife, Abraham Chenoweth and wife, Gideon Bentley and wife, Samuel Van Pelt, Wm. Van Pelt and wife, Wm. Chenoweth and wife and others, met at that time for the purpose of organizing a Church. Samuel Van Pelt, Wm. Van Pelt and Nicholas Hobbs were the officiating Elders on this occasion. Religious meetings were held at different private houses throughout the neighborhood until 1839, when the congregation erected a house of worship. This building was a frame 18 by 24 feet in size, and was located on the southeast quarter of sec. 28, which was in the village of Perry. The congregation was supplied with traveling preachers for a number of years, among whom were Elders Wm. Strong and John Kearn. The first Elders elected at the organization were Nicholas Hobbs, Wm. Van Pelt and Wm. Chenoweth. The first Deacons were Abraham Chenoweth and Gideon Bentley. The principal preaching was done by the Elders for the first few years, when the congregation engaged Elder David Hobbs to officiate as Pastor.

In April, 1843, the great revivalist, Elder Wm. Brown, of Kentucky, held a protracted meeting in this church, lasting over two weeks. The religious fervor produced by his efforts was very satisfactory, and some 80 conversions were made. The old church building being too small to hold the immense crowds that were drawn to hear him, one side was removed and a large shed addition was built, which was capable of holding some 500 people. For the next few years meetings were held in the old building, at the school-house, and occasionally in the Baptist church. In 1851 a more

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James H. Chenoweth

PERRY T^P

commodious house of worship was built on lot 4, block 1, Thompson's addition. It was 34 by 50 feet, with seats for 400 people, and was erected at a cost of about \$2,000. The building committee were James H. Chenoweth, David Johnson and Charles Dorsey. Elder Alpheus Brown for a while previous to this had been regular Pastor. Being a carpenter, he in company with John Reed took the contract for and erected this church. Elder Brown continued his services with the congregation. This building was occupied until 1879, during which time the congregation employed the regular services, as pastors, of Elders Donan, Wm. McIntyre, Samuel Johnson, A. G. Lucas, H. R. Walling, Clark Braden and others. During the labors of these worthy and able men, there was much good done, and many accessions were made to the ranks of the Church.

In April, 1879, the congregation commenced agitating the question of the necessity for and propriety of building a more modern and commodious house of worship. A building committee was appointed with full power to examine and adopt plans for the erection of a suitable building. This committee consisted of Jon Shastid, Alex. Dorsey, John S. Dorsey, Bennett F. Dorsey, Matthias Gregory, Jasper M. Browning, Dr. W. D. C. Doane and James Walker. Jon Shastid was appointed Treasurer of the committee, and Alex. Dorsey and James Walker executive officers. Plans were accepted, contracts made, the work vigorously prosecuted, and the building completed by the first of January, 1880. It is built in the Gothic style, is 38 by 64 feet in size, with an auditorium finely frescoed and furnished, and with a seating capacity to accommodate 500 people. It cost about \$4,000, and it is a credit to the society and an ornament to the town. The present membership of the congregation is about 330. The Pastor is Elder J. T. Smith, who took an active part in, and was one of the main workers in collecting money for, the erection of the new building. The Elders are Jasper M. Browning, Alex. Dorsey and Bennett F. Dorsey. The Deacons are Wm. Love, Wm. M. Browning, Henry Mays and Edward Wade. Clerk, J. E. Smith, and Treasurer D. S. Rickart. The Sunday-school is conducted by Superintendent J. B. Warton, and has an average attendance of over 100.

Zion Church is located on sec. 4, and was erected in 1852. It is a substantial structure, and meetings have been held in it since its erection every two weeks, with few exceptions. The society had held meetings years previous to the erection of this edifice. Rev. Smith was the first minister. The congregation numbered but 10 members when the house was built; at present the membership is 50. Since the erection of the building they have not missed a month without holding Sunday-school in it.

Lutheran Church.—This Church was organized in 1859, and was the first church of that denomination in Pike county. The congregation met for the first 10 years in the Christian church, but in

1869 built a new church, at a cost of \$2,200. The present membership numbers 80. Rev. Recker is the present Pastor.

PERSONAL SKETCHES.

As a portion of the history of Perry and Perry township we give biographical sketches of pioneer and leading citizens, believing such personal mention forms the better part of local history. Those who have made and are making the history of Perry and the township deserve special mention in a work of this nature.

Dana Ayres was born in Massachusetts Dec. 7, 1809; is the son of Jason and Betsey (Holman) Ayres; was educated in the common schools of Massachusetts, and between the ages of 16 and 26 manufactured salt from sea water. In 1836 he came to this county, and in 1838 settled in the town of Perry, since which time he has followed the drug business. In 1838 he married Alice Cleland, and they have 2 children, a son and daughter. In politics Mr. Ayres is a Republican. He voted the Free-Soil ticket in 1840, and in 1842 was elected County Magistrate. He has been School Trustee, Collector, and Trustee for the Corporation.

George W. Baldwin was born in New York city in 1830; is the son of David and Ann (Desney) Baldwin. His early educational advantages were very limited. In 1858 he married Sarah Jane Mason, a native of New Hampshire. Of their 6 children 5 are living, 4 sons and one daughter. One son is studying dentistry, and one of his daughters is a teacher. By occupation Mr. Baldwin is a miller, but has at present retired from business.

Stephen Banning, son of Thomas and Keziah Banning, was born May 15, 1815. His father was from Virginia, and his mother from Maryland; both are of German descent. He was educated in a subscription school, and came from Ohio to Illinois in 1837, settling near Chambersburg. December 10, 1839, he was married to Elizabeth Rigg. Of their 8 children, only 3 girls are living, and are married. Mr. B. has been School Director and Road-master. He owns 160 acres of good land on sec. 26. In politics he is a Democrat.

W. A. Beavers, deceased, son of Wm. Beavers, was born in Missouri Dec. 1, 1824; emigrated to Pike Co. in 1869, and followed merchandising for several years. In 1860 he married Mary Elizabeth Smith, who was born in Pike Co. Aug. 26, 1838. Her parents, Aberland and Lucy A., were natives of Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Beavers have 3 children: Herschel V., born Aug. 26, 1861; Averill, born in 1863, and L. F. (a girl), born Sept. 29, 1870. Mr. B. owned 160 acres of land, and followed farming several years previous to his death, which occurred Jan. 13, 1873.

Williamson Bond was born July 12, 1837, and is the son of John (a native of Virginia) and Frances Ann (*nee* Aikins, a native of Tennessee) Bond. Both parents are of German descent. In 1858 he was married to Jennie James. They have one daughter, Frances Ann, born in 1861. Mr. Bond has been School Director for 2 years; is a Democrat. He owns 130 acres of land on sec. 36.

Benj. F. Bradbury was born in Ohio in 1824, the son of Benjamin

and Betsy (Davis) Bradbury, natives of Maine, and of English descent. He is by occupation a farmer; came to Pike county in 1853, where he now has 190 acres of land. Sept. 13, 1848, he married Elizabeth Carlisle. They have 3 sons and 4 daughters. He is a Baptist, and she a Presbyterian; he is also a Granger and a Democrat.

H. H. Brengelman, druggist, Perry, Ill.

Robert Brim, deceased, was a farmer on sec. 7; was born in South Carolina in 1832, and emigrated to Pike county in 1846; he ran a restaurant 2 years in Perry, and 2 in Chambersburg. In 1856 he married Catharine Taylor. Of their 6 children 2 are dead. Mrs. B. is a daughter of Simon H. Taylor, who came to Pike county 54 years ago. At one time he owned 520 acres of land in Pike county, and other lands in other counties, entering his choice land at \$1.25 an acre. Mr. Taylor is still living, and Mrs. Taylor died in 1876. Mr. Brim was a Democrat.

Archibald Brooks, farmer, sec. 16; P. O. Chambersburg; was born in this county in 1850, and is the son of Archibald and Sophia (Sutliff) Brooks, the father a native of Tennessee, and the mother a native of Indiana; educated in the common school; owns 120 acres of land. In 1872 he married Emily Remington, daughter of Orson R., of Perry. Their 3 children, boys, are all living. Mrs. B. is a member of the Christian Church in Chambersburg. Mr. B. has been 3 years a School Director, and is a Democrat.

Jasper M. Browning; P. O. Perry; born in this township July 1, 1834, is the son of Caleb and Penelope (Power) B., both of English descent. His father is a farmer, who came to this county in 1833, but at the present time is living in Kansas. Jasper M. is also a farmer on sec. 15, where he owns 140 acres of land. In 1865 he married Rachel Allen, and they have 5 boys and 2 girls. Members of the Christian Church. Republican.

Lemuel Calhoun, farmer, sec. 11; P. O., Perry; was born in Tennessee May 30, 1829, the son of Hansel and Harriet (Carpenter) Calhoun; educated in the subscription school; emigrated to this county in 1835, and has lived on sec. 11 for 27 years. In 1852 he married Mary Elizabeth Thompson. Of their 6 children 4 are living, all girls. He has been School Director; is an Odd Fellow; owns 138 acres of land, and pays all his debts once a year; is a Democrat. Himself and wife are members of the Christian Church.

Wm. H. H. Callis was born in Brunswick Co., Va., Nov. 7, 1822, son to David and Sarah (Walpole) Callis, natives of Virginia, and of English descent; went to school but one year in his life, and that was in the old-fashioned log school-house in this county, having emigrated here in 1829. He has seen every man, woman and child within 10 miles of his father's house all there at one time, and fed on old-fashioned corn hominy; he has killed many panthers in Perry township. In 1844 he married Harriet Eliza Ingalls; of their 4 children 3 are living and married; one child died in 1845. Mr. C. has given his children a good education, at one time moving even into Iowa for the purpose of sending them

to a good school. His son is a graduate of Simpson Centennial College. He is now living on his farm on sec. 25. He drilled with Abraham Lincoln in the Black Hawk war. Mr. and Mrs. Callis are members of the M. E. Church.

John Campbell, undertaker, carpenter and builder, and dealer in coffins, caskets, shrouds, etc., Perry, was born Dec. 21, 1845, the son of A. and K. C. (Coffee) Campbell, both of Kentucky; educated in the high school at Griggsville; commenced to learn his trade at 17 years of age, and has followed it ever since. In 1868 he married Emma Smith: Katie, born July 8, 1870, is their only child. Mr. C. is a Republican, an Odd Fellow, and belongs to the United Workmen; and he and his wife are Methodists.

Milton Cheek was born in Bedford Co., Va., Nov. 16, 1804; parents both natives of Virginia, and of English descent; went to school but two months in his life; is a farmer; came to Pike county in 1832, undergoing the usual hardships of pioneer life. He once walked 10 miles to Jeff Hume's mill, and offered to split 200 rails for a bushel of meal; but Jeff did not want rails; he wanted money. Mr. Cheek was compelled to go home that long distance after sundown without any meal and even without any supper; and his family had to subsist upon potatoes a while longer. At present he owns a farm of 79½ acres. In 1826 he married Martha Carroll, and they had 10 children. Mrs. Cheek died in 1860, and in 1863 he married Marinda Crystal, and they have had 3 children. He is School Director and Road Overseer: is a Democrat.

D. J. Chenoweth was born in this county Jan. 13, 1848, son of James H. and Artemisia C. (Burkhead) Chenoweth, natives of Kentucky, and of German descent. He owns a farm of 20 acres and runs a meat market in Perry. In 1867 he married Eleanor Dorsey, and they have 4 children living. Both he and wife are members of the Christian Church. He is a Republican.

H. J. Chenoweth was born in Kentucky Oct. 29, 1819; his parents, Abraham and Rachel, were natives of that State and of Welsh descent; emigrated to Pike county Nov. 16, 1836, settling one mile east of Perry, and in company with his father improved 160 acres of land. He followed farming until 1851, when he started a saw-mill 3 miles northeast of Perry, and after running it 18 months he sold it; then farmed for 3 years, then was in Missouri 4 years, and then (1861) came back to this place and continued farming and clearing land. In 1872 he started the first hotel in Perry. H. J. married in 1841, and is the father of 9 children, 6 of whom are living, 2 boys and 4 girls. Mr. C. has been School Director and member of the Town Board. Republican.

Jacob V. Chenoweth was born in this township June 27, 1850, son of James H. and Artemisia C. (Burkhead) Chenoweth; is a farmer and dealer in live stock. May 13, 1875, he married Elizabeth Parke, and they have 2 little girls. Mr. and Mrs. C. are members of the Christian Church. Mr. C. owns a farm of 81 acres in Pike county, and 80 acres in Kansas.

James H. Chenoweth, one of Pike county's oldest and most respected citizens, was born in Nelson Co., Ky., July 9, 1801. His father, Wm. Chenoweth, went to that State from Virginia when a young man, and took part in many an Indian fight on "the dark and bloody ground." He married the widow of John Hinton, whose maiden name was Mary VanMeter; of this family were 10 children, all of whom lived to be grown: William, Jacob, Abraham, Isaac, Miles, James, Hardin, Letitia, Ruth and James H. Jacob, Abraham and James all came to Pike county and were among its more worthy and substantial pioneer citizens. James H., the subject of this sketch, first came to this State in 1832, stopping for a while in Scott Co., and came to Pike in the spring of 1833, locating on secs. 27 and 28, Perry tp., where he entered 240 acres of land. He at once erected a double log cabin, in which he lived for several years; he then built the frame house which still occupies the site; 30 acres of this farm Mr. C. laid off in town lots as "Chenoweth's Addition to the Town of Perry." Mr. C. is one of the oldest residents of the county, and is a good example of what industry and economy will accomplish. He is now 78 years of age, and is the owner of between 500 and 600 acres of land in this county, as well as land in Missouri.

Mr. C. was married in 1831 to Artemisia Burkhead, of Nelson Co., Ky. One child, Abraham, was born to them in Kentucky; James H., jr., Mary, Joseph K., deceased, Joseph S., Robert A., Ruth, David J., Jacob V. and Susanna R., deceased, were all born in Pike county; the 8 children living are all married. Three, David, Jacob and Ruth (the latter the wife of Chas. O. Turner) are still living in this county. Mr. C.'s wife died Jan. 4, 1874, and Mr. C. is now living with his daughter, Mrs. Turner. Mr. C. was formerly a Whig, but since the organization of the Republican party he has voted with that party. One of his sons, Robert A., served two years during the Rebellion in the 33d Ill. Inf't. Mr. C. is a member of the Christian Church, as also was Mrs. C.; and in the affairs of the Church he has always taken a prominent part. All of his children are also members of that Church.

Mr. C. is familiarly known as "Uncle Jim," and no man in the township is better known, and has fewer enemies. He was always full of fun, and liked to fish and hunt, and enjoy himself in such sport. His average weight is 212 pounds. One of his favorite games was tying men who boasted of their strength. He would take his rope and tell his man that he would tie him, giving him leave to fight or do anything but gouge and bite: that was all he asked of the strongest man, and he never yet failed in his object. He drank whisky with the "boys," and sometimes when alone, from the time he was 16 years old until he was 74. At present he only takes wine. He thinks he averaged a quart of liquor per day for 57 years; and the other day he figured it up, counting only one pint per day, and it made over 72 barrels, of 44 gallons each! He is willing to throw off 2 barrels in the estimate, which would leave

even 70 barrels, or 3,080 gallons. Now, if it cost \$2 per gallon, it would amount to \$6,160; and if the whisky he has drank were sold at 10 cents a drink, allowing 10 drinks to the pint, it would amount to \$24,640; and he thinks he has drank twice that amount, or \$49,280 worth of whisky! Perhaps he has given away as much as he has drank, which would make a total expense of \$98,560! And he is yet stout enough to round this number out to even \$100,000, either by drinking the liquor or giving it away! Mr. Chenoweth's portrait appears in this volume.

Job Clark, farmer, sec. 29, was born in Hamilton Co., O., Jan. 6, 1825, and is the son of John and Christiana (Reed) Clark, the father a native of Greene Co., Pa., and his mother of Hamilton Co., O. He received his education in the common schools of Illinois; he came to Pike county in May, 1857; by occupation he was a millwright, but since he came here he has been farming, meeting with splendid success. His residence is as good as any in the township, if indeed not the best. He is engaged in raising Poland-China hogs and thorough-bred cattle. He was married in 1853 to Miss H. E. Gilham. Mr. C. has served his township in various offices, and politically is a Democrat.

W. O. Cobb was born in Perry, Pike Co., July 19, 1855, and is the son of Chauncey and Elizabeth (Parks) Cobb. Mr. C. at the present time is keeping a barber shop in the town of Perry; formerly he was by occupation a carpenter. He is a natural genius, and capable of doing anything well that he undertakes. Politically he is a Republican.

F. M. Cooper was born in Morgan Co., Ill., Jan. 19, 1831, son of G. W. and Mahala (Clayton) Cooper, his father a native of N. C. and his mother of Georgia; is a farmer and plasterer. He was married in 1858 to Artemisia Hobbs, and they have 6 boys and 1 girl, and are members of the Christian Church. Mr. C. is a Democrat, in politics.

Job Dixon, son of Thomas and Mary (Barker) Dixon, was born in England in 1828, where he was educated; he is a farmer and owns 280 acres of land, one of the best stock farms in Illinois. In 1858 he emigrated to Pike county, and Oct. 4 of the same year married Ann Stephenson, a native of England. They have had 6 boys and 3 girls. Mr. Dixon is a Democrat.

Luther Dodge was born in Vermont in 1815; was educated in a subscription school, and is at present a farmer. He has been twice married, the second time to Margaret Crawford, in 1861. She is a native of Tennessee, and was born in 1822. She was the fourth child of a family of 14 children, 11 of whom are living, all married but one, who has taught school 14 years. Her name is Rachel Crawford. Mrs. Dodge's stepmother, Mrs. Elizabeth Crawford, lives with her, and is 81 years of age. Mr. Dodge is a Republican.

Deacon Alexander Dorsey, the son of Charles Dorsey, was born in Rutherford county, Tenn., Nov. 29, 1824; his father was born in North Carolina in 1795, and was the son of Wm. Dorsey, who served

for several years in the Revolutionary war. Oct. 16, 1823, Charles Dorsey married Miss Eleanor Broiles, of his native county. She was born June 25, 1805. Dec. 31, 1828, Mr. Dorsey landed in Pike county and wintered in a board tent. During the following spring he cleared a piece of land on which a portion of Detroit now stands. In the spring of 1831 he moved to Perry township and settled on sec. 24, and was one of the leading farmers and stock-raisers of the county. Alexander Dorsey received his education in Pike county; in the winter of 1845-'6 he made a visit to his old home in Tennessee, where he married Miss Jane Fox, who was born in Rutherford county, Nov. 29, 1829. Mr. and Mrs. Dorsey are both members of the Christian Church, and he has been Elder and Deacon for many years, and was a member of the executive committee that erected the new church building.

B. F. Dorsey was born near the celebrated Mineral Springs of Perry, Nov. 11, 1832; he is the fourth son of Charles and Eleanor Dorsey, the former a native of Raleigh, N. C. Our subject on arriving at the age of 18, was married to Miss Matilda, daughter of Elder David Hobbs, who, as well as his wife, were natives of Kentucky, and came to Illinois in 1829, settling in Scott county; and Mrs. Dorsey was born Oct. 8, 1832. They have a family of two children: Edgar, the elder, was born May 9, 1859, and Asa L., March 22, 1861. Edgar married Anna, daughter of M. B. Chenoweth, Dec. 31, 1877; reside at the old homestead and have a little daughter, Dottie D. Dorsey. Asa married Carrie Clark, May 15, 1879; she was a daughter of Job Clark, a native of Ohio, and she was born in this county.

The sons are engaged with their father, under the firm name of B. F. Dorsey & Sons, in importing and breeding Berkshire and Poland hogs, and Spanish or American Merino sheep, sending stock of this kind to Colorado, Michigan, Mexico, Texas and Pennsylvania. They have a farm of 387 acres on sec. 22, known as the Wolf Grove stock farm. It is said that they have on this fine farm the champion herd of sheep in America. It consists of 500 thoroughbred Merino sheep, one buck in which herd cost Mr. Dorsey \$600, and clipped the past season 28½ pounds of wool; another cost \$300. They also have a herd of 100 thoroughbred Berkshire and Poland-China hogs. One of these, "Knight of Gloucester, No. 201," was bought by the firm in England, and is worth \$560.

They exhibited at the first fair ever held in Pike county, which was in the year 1851, since which time they have exhibited their stock at some of the leading fairs in Illinois and Missouri, and always successful as competitors. They have taken over 600 prizes within the last four years, never failing to carry off the sweepstakes at each and every fair. At the Illinois State Fair in 1879 they took on their herd nine first and four second prizes, including the breeders and sweepstakes in each class. The breeders on which the prize was given consisted of one boar and four sows. They took it on Berkshires and Polands, which was never

done at the Illinois State Fair, or indeed at any other State fair, so far as is known to us.

Mr. D. is a member of the Christian Church, and has been for 32 years. He has served 12 or 15 years as Elder. As a representative citizen of Pike county we give Mr. Dorsey's portrait in this volume.

Charles Dorsey, son of Alexander and Jane (Fox) Dorsey, was born in Pike county in 1855; he had only the benefits of the common school, and has engaged in farming and clerking. In 1877 he was married to Ada Chenoweth, and they have one girl, Anna.

John S. Dorsey; residence Perry; was born in April, 1830, in this county; he is the son of Charles and Eleanor (Broiles) Dorsey, referred to above; by occupation he is a farmer and stock-raiser; he owns 370 acres of land near Perry, and is counted as one of the leading farmers of the county; he devotes considerable time and attention to breeding fine blooded stock, and makes the Poland-China hog and American Merino sheep a specialty; in this business he is connected with his brother, Alexander Dorsey. In 1857 Mr. D. was married to Mary Hardy, and they have four children—two boys and two girls. Mr. D. is a member of the Christian Church, and Mrs. D. of the Methodist Church. He is a member of the Town Board of Perry, and has been for three terms.

John W. Dorsey was born in Pike county, Ill., in 1853, and is the son of Alexander and Jane Dorsey, *nee* Fox. Mr. D. owns 110 acres of land on sec. 21, in this township, and is engaged in raising fine stock. Oct. 27, 1872, he was married to Sarah Jane Ham, who was born in Chambersburg township in 1856. Their children are: Izzie Jane, Mary L. and Minnie Bell. Mr. D. is a member of the Christian Church, of Lodge No. 76, I. O. O. F., and Secretary of Perry Grange. Mrs. D. is also a member of the Christian Church.

T. B. Dunn was born in the town of Chambersburg, Pike Co., in 1842, and is the son of Harvey and Phadima (Winegar) Dunn; the former was born in Feb. 2, 1806, and his mother, June 29, 1819. His father died Dec. 28, 1868, and his mother, June 11, 1848. Mr. Dunn received his education in the common schools of this county; from 1864 to 1868 was engaged in the dry-goods business in Chambersburg, since which time he has been engaged in farming. April 5, 1864, he was married to Nancy Jane Banning, daughter of Stephen Banning, one of the pioneers of the county. They have two boys and two girls. Both he and his wife are members of the Christian Church. Among the curiosities which he has in his possession is a mirror which came over in the Mayflower.

S. D. Fagin, farmer, P. O. Perry; was born in Ohio in 1843; his father, George Fagin, was a native of the Buckeye State; his mother was Julia Hahn. Mr. F. received a common-school education; was married in 1866 to Mary, daughter of Capt. B. L. Mat-



B. F. Dorsey

PERRY TP

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thews, and they have 3 children, all boys, and living. They are members of the M. E. Church.

John P. Gardner, farmer, sec. 7; was born in England, Nov. 15, 1828, and is the son of John S. and Elizabeth (Powell) Gardner, both natives of England. John P. received his education in the high schools of England; he started to travel at an early age in life; when he was only 16 years old he went on a cruise to South Africa; when 21 he came to America. In 1852 he married Anna Parker. He is a successful farmer. P. O., Perry.

Alpheus Glines was born in Perry Jan. 26, 1853, the son of L. D. and Ellen (Cruthers) G.; his father was a native of New York, and mother, of Ohio; father came to Illinois in 1851. Alpheus received a common-school education and learned the trade of a stone mason, the occupation of his father. He and his brother have been engaged in bridge-building in this and adjoining counties. Alpheus is a member of the M. E. Church at Perry.

Joseph A. Gould was born in the town of Perry Dec. 28, 1853; his parents were Josiah P. and Lucy C. (Watson) Gould. He received his education in the common schools of this county, and by occupation is a plasterer. At the early age of 16 he began to learn his trade, at which he has worked ever since. In 1875 he was united in marriage with Lydia Burnett: they have 2 children, both girls. He and his wife are both members of the Christian Church in Perry. At present he resides in Griggsville.

Matthias Gregory, farmer, sec. 22. Mr. Gregory was brought to Pike county in 1829, and has seen the vast wilderness transformed into a garden, as it were. There was not a house in the town of Perry or Griggsville at that time. Mr. G. was born in Coffee county, Tenn., Feb. 12, 1822, and is the son of Robert and Nancy (Broiles) Gregory, both natives of South Carolina, and of English descent. He received his education in the log school-houses of Pike county. In 1843 he was married to Mary Chenoweth. They have 5 children, all boys, and 3 of them are married. Both he and his wife are members of the Christian Church at Perry. He is a Trustee of the Church, and a member of the building committee. He has served 15 years as School Director. In 1862 he enlisted in Co. B, 99th Ill. Inf., under Capt. Matthews.

Clayborn Ham. The subject of this sketch was born in March, 1827, in Bedford county, Tenn. He is the son of James and Mary (Broiles) Ham; his father a native of North Carolina and his mother of South Carolina, and both of German descent. By occupation Mr. H. is a farmer, which business he has followed for 31 years. He has been very successful, now owning 400 acres of land in this county. In 1836 he came to this county and settled on sec. 36, Perry township, where he still lives. He has been twice married. In 1848 he was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Smith, by whom he had 3 children; 2 are living. He married his second wife, America C. James, in 1857, and they have 8 children, 3 boys and 5 girls, all living. His wife is a member of the M. E.

Church. He served as School Director for 8 years, and as Road Commissioner 3 years. His father, though illiterate in respect to school education, not being able to write his own name, was a very successful business man. When he came to the county in 1829 he was not worth \$100, but when he made a division of his property among his children he owned 1,700 acres of land, and personal property to the value of \$14,000.

George W. Ham, farmer, sec. 21; P. O. Perry. Mr. Ham is a son of William and Elizabeth Ann (Elliott) Ham, natives of the Eastern States, and of English descent; he was born Sept. 5, 1859; he attended the common schools and entered the Illinois College at Jacksonville, where he graduated in 1876; he then entered the dry-goods store of Metz & Wilson, where he clerked for two years. In 1878 he was united in marriage with May Reed. A son was born to them Dec. 3, 1879. Mr. Ham is a prominent member of the Perry Cornet Band.

James T. Ham is the son of Clayborn and Margaret C. (Smith) Ham, natives of Tennessee and Missouri, respectively. James T. was born on sec. 36, Perry tp., Aug. 8, 1851. He owns a farm on sec. 35, this tp., where he is engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1871, March 31, he was united in the holy bonds of matrimony with Melissa C. James. Alma A., born Feb. 9, 1873, and Lola Estella, born Dec. 23, 1877, are their 2 children. His grandfather, James Ham, was one of the early pioneers of, and one of the wealthiest men in Pike county.

Elijah Hamilton, farmer, sec. 1; P. O. Chambersburg. Mr. H. is a native of Kentucky, where he was born in 1815; his parents were Allen and Salina Hamilton, who came to Illinois in 1820, settling in Sangamon county. In 1839 Elijah Hamilton came to Pike county, locating on sec. 1, where he has ever since resided, and owns 200 acres of land. In politics he is a Democrat, but has not voted for several years. He is a bachelor, and his widowed sister, Mrs. Jane Webb, lives with him. She was born July 26, 1805. Elijah is one of a family of 11 children, only 3 of whom are now living.

John Hardy was born in Ohio Feb. 8, 1839, the son of John and Maria Hardy, both natives of Ohio and of English descent. Mr. Hardy came to Illinois in 1840 and to Pike county in 1846, and lives on sec. 19, where he owns a farm of 213 acres, which is said to be the best farm between the two rivers. He has refused to accept \$100 per acre for it. In 1858 he was united in marriage with Rebecca Walker, the daughter of Robert Walker, an early settler of Pike county. In 1872 Mr. Hardy took a trip to Europe for his health, benefiting him greatly. He has also traveled over the Western States considerably.

Martin Harrington was born in Worcester Co., Mass., Dec. 24, 1797. His father, Samuel Harrington, was a native of Grafton, Mass., and was born Aug. 3, 1769. On arriving at the age of twenty-six, he was married to Miss Abigail Putnam, who was born Sept. 15,

1775. She was a daughter of Zadock Putnam, who was closely related to the daring, brave and patriotic Gen. Israel Putnam, of Revolutionary fame. Mr. Putnam's father was Nathaniel Putnam, who built the first wagon set up in Worcester Co., Mass. It is related that over 200 came from long distances to see one pair of wheels following another.

The subject of this sketch is connected by a long line of ancestry as far back as the original Puritans who came over in the "May Flower." Among that highly honored and respected band who landed on the cold, bleak shores of Plymouth, is made honorable mention of the Harringtons, whose names yet stand engraved on that ever memorable rock, around which clusters the purest and brightest thoughts of all true lovers of American liberty. The Harringtons are also connected, on the paternal side, with the Brighams, of early Massachusetts history, and on the maternal side, with the as yet revered name of the Elliots. Major Elliot, great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, served with distinction during the Revolutionary struggle.

Mr. Samuel Harrington had a family of 4 children, of whom Martin is the second. Three are yet living at quite an advanced age. Mr. Harrington died at his residence, October 5th, 1802. His wife survived him until April, 1871. After being a widow seven years, she was married to Capt. David Trask, of Leicester, Worcester county, Mass. They had a family of 5 children. The subject of our sketch was early thrown upon his own resources by the death of his father, but with that true Yankee pluck and stick-to-it-iveness, he overcame all obstacles in his way, and succeeded in acquiring a good English education; but that served only a nucleus, around which he has been constantly adding to his store of knowledge, until now we find him possessed with conversational powers seldom surpassed by the most cultured men of the country—not only being informed in local matters, but his range of intellect grasps the broadest questions. In his conversation one can not long be a listener without being richly compensated by his large fund of information. Previous to his marriage, his vocation was that of a scythe manufacturer.

On the 22d of June, 1822, he was married to Miss Myra, daughter of Josephus Willard, Esq., of Grafton, Mass. They had a family of 3 children, of whom two are yet living. In the year 1827 he moved with his family, to Amsterdam, New York, at which place he was the first manufacturer of turned carriage axle-trees, with pipe-boxes, which business he continued for a period of 9 years, with other machine business. Mrs. Harrington died at her residence, New York, in 1832, and the following year (1833) Mr. Harrington married his second wife, Miss Catharine, daughter of Evert Hagaman. She departed this life April 27, 1875: her remains rest in the new cemetery in Perry. A fine monument erected to her memory by her husband marks the spot. They have had born to them a family of five children. His son, F. M. Harrington, is now practicing law

in Kirksville, Mo., where he has grown into a large and lucrative practice. In 1836 Mr. Harrington left New York and came to Illinois, locating in Pike county. He says he was in the county when settlements and improvements were scarce. He is, therefore, justly classed among the old settlers. By industry and perseverance Mr. Harrington has succeeded in getting together considerable wealth, so that his old days can be passed in reaping the reward of a well spent life. His son-in-law in Missouri has been twice elected to the legislature of that State, and all his children are getting wealthy. The family is one of the oldest and most respected in the county. Mr. Harrington's brother, Hon. Charles Harrington, who was for some time Judge of the County Court of Pike county, in its early organization, was also one of the pioneer preachers of this section of the country.

The subject of our sketch, now far past the meridian of life, enjoys excellent health, and his is another of the many instances of what can be accomplished by a well directed industry. By his generous and straightforward principles, he has won the confidence and esteem of his neighbors and fellow-citizens. During the war he was a strong supporter of the cause of the Union. He is a member of the Republican party. A few years since he retired from the active pursuits of life, and is now residing at his residence in Perry. We give the portrait of Mr. H. in this volume.

Asahel Hinman. The ancestor in a direct line of the subject of this sketch and the founder of the Hinman family in America, was Sergt. Edward Hinman, who emigrated from England, his native country, between 1650 and 1652, settling at Stratford, Conn. Soon afterward he was married to Hannah, daughter of Francis and Mary Stiles, of Windsor, Conn. Their first child was named Sarah, born at Stratford, in 1652. Sergt. Hinman was an extensive farmer, and was largely engaged in the buying and selling of land, owned and operated a mill, etc. He died at Stratford in 1681, leaving a family of 4 sons and 4 daughters. There has been a tradition in the family from the early settlement that Sergt. Hinman was Sergeant-at-Arms for King Charles I. He, like many others, became exiled to escape the vengeance of Oliver Cromwell, as it was well known that Cromwell was firm in condemning to death the supporters and defenders of Charles I. This proves him to have been a most trustworthy loyalist and honest man, for no other could have received the confidence of the crown at that critical period. It would also appear from the above that Sergt. Hinman was a respectable Englishman, and of a good family, as none other would have been selected to have constituted the body guard of the King.

Edward Hinman, jr., youngest son of Sergt. Hinman, was born at Stratford in 1672. He was married to Hannah Jennings, and they had 12 children. Jonas Hinman, the eldest son of Edward, jr., was born at Stratford in the year 1700. When a young man he went to live at Newark, N. J., where he married Elizabeth Crane. Ten children were born of this union. Mary Hinman, his

youngest child, married Asahel Hinman, a son of James Hinman, and was a grandson of Sergt. Edward Hinman. After the close of the Revolution Asahel Hinman and family became pioneers in the wilds of Kentucky, locating in Bullitt county. Next to the youngest child in this family was George W. Hinman, who was the father of the subject of this sketch, and the first of the family to settle in Pike county.

George W. Hinman was born in Bullitt county, Ky., in April, 1791. When he was 8 years old his father and family removed to Ohio county, Ky. He was married in the year 1815 to Miss Nancy Stewart, of that county. Here 2 children were born to them,—Maria and Asahel, the latter the subject of this sketch. In 1819 he moved to Indiana, where 2 more children were born,—Eliza Ann, now deceased, and Phœbe. In 1829 he came to this county, locating on the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 14, Griggsville tp. In his house on this land took place the first religious meeting in this part of the county. Geo. W. Hinman was a man of sterling worth and unblemished honor. He was a man of deep thought, strong religious convictions, undeviating honesty, a fit and honorable representative of his worthy ancestors. Such qualities, together with the experience in pioneer life in Kentucky and Indiana, fitted him to take a prominent part in the affairs of the county. In 1830 he was elected one of the three County Commissioners. He was appointed with two others, by the Legislature, to expend certain moneys accruing under the internal-improvement act on the roads of the county, and in many other ways serve the public. "Hinman's Chapel" (Methodist) was principally built by him. He and his wife are both buried in the ground attached to the Chapel. He died Dec. 8, 1854.

Asahel Hinman is the only child of Geo. W. Hinman, now living in Pike county. He was born in Ohio county, Ky., Jan. 19, 1817, and was brought to this county with his parents in 1829. On reaching his majority his father gave him \$100, with which he entered 80 acres of land. Dec. 23, 1838, he was married to Sarah McLain, daughter of John and Mary McLain, of Adair county, Ky. In the spring of 1839 he built a hewed-log cabin 18 feet square on his land. It was a story-and-a-half house, and contained two rooms. Here he lived for 28 years. His farm now consists of 600 acres, and is one of the finest improved in the county. He is also the owner of the large flouring-mill at Perry, called "Hinman's Mill," and which is carried on by his sons, George W. and Asahel A., in company with himself. He was one of the original stockholders in organizing the 5th National Bank of Chicago; also the Griggsville National Bank, of which he is a Director. He is also one of the organizers of the Farmers' Insurance Company of Griggsville, and was chosen its President.

Mr. and Mrs. H. are now residing in Perry, surrounded by their family, consisting of three children,—George W., Sarah F. and Mary. Asahel, the youngest, is married and living at Perry.

Catharine, the eldest child, married the Rev. Thomas Bonnel; and resides in Christian county, Ill. John W. and Nancy J. are deceased. We give Mr. Hinman's portrait in this volume.

A. A. Hinman was born in Pike county in 1859, and is the son of Asahel and Sarah (McLain) Hinman. He attended the common schools of Pike county and also the Wesleyan University at Bloomington, Ill. He was united in marriage in 1878 with Ella Oat, and they have one child, A. J. A. Hinman. Mr. Hinman is a miller, owning an interest in the Hinman Mills. Politically he is a Democrat.

George W. Hinman, son of Asahel Hinman, whose sketch is given above, was educated in the high schools of Perry and Griggsville, and also attended the Chicago law school, where he graduated in 1871. He began the practice of his profession the same year in Missouri. Subsequently he moved to Perry, where he practiced 8 years, meeting with remarkable success, seldom losing a case. At present he is turning his attention to milling, being a partner of the firm of Hinman & Sons. He is a member of the M. E. Church.

James Higgins, jeweler, Perry, was born in Clinton, N. J., Oct. 11, 1845; he is the son of Lewis and Anna Higgins; received his education in the common and select schools of New Jersey; he came to Perry in 1867, where he clerked for 5 or 6 years; then engaged in the hardware business, and in 1876 started a jewelry store, and thus far in his business has met with success. In 1871 he was married to Mary L. Cleveland, and they have 3 children, 2 girls and a boy. His wife is a member of the M. E. Church. In 1863 he enlisted in the 35th N. J. Zouaves and was in all the battles that the corps was in from Chattanooga to Savannah.

Henry Hippe, jr., farmer, sec. 8; P. O. Perry; Mr. Hippe was born in Germany in 1818, and is a son of Herman Hippe; was educated in the schools of Germany, and came to America in 1832, stopping at New Orleans, and the same year settling on sec. 8, this tp., where he owns 80 acres of land. His eldest son, Henry, is carrying on the farm at the present time.

Hinson S. Hobbs was born in Kentucky in 1814, and is the eldest of a family of 9 children; his parents were Solomon and Mary L. (Young) Hobbs; his father was born in the fort where Cincinnati now stands, and is of English descent; his mother was born in Kentucky and is of German descent. Solomon Hobbs and wife with 6 children, in company with Obadiah Mitchell and wife, 7 children and one negro, Benj. Morris and wife and 4 children, with one wagon and 8 pack-horses, came from Kentucky to Illinois. Our subject came to Pike county in 1834; since 1842 he has been farming, meeting with success; he is the owner of 600 acres of land, nearly 400 of which are in Perry tp. He was married in 1842 to Mary M. Taylor, daughter of one of the pioneers of Pike county. They have had 7 children, 4 boys and 3 girls: two of the former and one of the latter are married. His wife is a member of the M. E. Church, and he is a Republican in politics.

Isom L. Ingram was born in Smith county, Tenn., June 12, 1822, and is a son of Joshua P. and Susanna (Lenix) Ingram, natives of Tennessee, and of English descent. He engaged in the coopering business for 15 years, then followed the carpenter's trade, and for several years has been engaged in farming, and owns 172 acres of land on sec. 2, this township. He came to Pike county in 1833, and Oct. 25, 1843, he was united in marriage with Perlina Rusk; 8 children have been born to them. His wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He has served as School Director for 15 years.

A. J. Johnson, farmer, sec. 36, was born in Indiana, and is a son of Enos and Sarah (Caw) Johnson, the former a native of Pennsylvania and of English descent, and the latter of Virginia and of Dutch descent; in 1846 he came to Pike county, where he is engaged in farming. In 1862 he enlisted in Co. F, 99th Ill. Inf., under Capt. Smith; he was discharged in 1865; he served in 13 hard-fought battles. In 1850 he was united in marriage with Amanda Bond; 7 children have been born to them. His wife is a Missionary Baptist, and he is a Methodist.

David Johnston, dec., one of the earliest and most respected citizens of this county, was born in Wythe county, Va., July 13, 1797, and was a son of Larkin and Mary (Davis) Johnston; he emigrated to Kentucky, where he married Miss Sarah Day, daughter of Joseph and Margaret Day, of Kentucky. In 1826 he came to Illinois, locating in Sangamon county; and in 1828 he located on a farm near Griggsville, Pike county, which he improved, and where he lived for two years; in 1830 he moved to Perry tp., where he resided until his death, which occurred in Sept., 1879, when he was at the advanced age of 82 years, 2 months and 8 days. In 1835 he was elected County Surveyor, and served in that capacity for about 13 years. He and his wife Sarah (Day) Johnston had a family of 9 children, whose names were: Mary, now Mrs. David Winslow, of DeWitt Co., Ill.; Margaret E., now Mrs. H. J. Chenoweth, of Perry; Sarah J., wife of Hinson Hobbs, of Kansas; Minerva A., wife of Wm. Taylor, Perry; Delilia, now Mrs. James Hughes, of Clay Co., Neb.; Harvey D., who married Maria Swakyer, and resides in Mo.; Thomas, who married Mary E. Chenoweth, and lives at Marysville, Mo.; Artemisia, now Mrs. James B. Chenoweth, of Clinton Co., Mo., and Ann Eliza, now Mrs. Thomas Seaborn, of McDonough Co., Ill., Sept. 9, 1865, Mrs. Sarah J. Johnston died, and Sept. 14, 1871. Mr. J. married Mrs. Sarah E. Lucas. For some years previous to his death Mr. Johnston was engaged in the mercantile business at Perry. Mrs. Lucas was the widow of J. B. Lucas, her maiden name being Adams. She was born in Harrison county, Kentucky, in 1831. By her last marriage she has one son, David L., born Mar. 15, 1874. Mrs. J. lives with her two sons, David L. and James P. Lucas, a son by a former marriage. Mr. J. was a member of the Christian Church for 28 or 30 years, and led an exemplary life. Mrs. J. is also a member of the Christian Church, and has been for 15 or 16 years.

Joseph Jones, farmer, sec. 16; P. O. Perry; is a native of Pennsylvania, where he was born Jan. 6, 1814; his parents, Joseph and Susanna Jones, were natives of the Keystone State, the former of Welsh and the latter of German ancestry; Mr. J. was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Cheek in 1841; five children have been born to them, two boys and three girls, all of whom are living. Mr. J. came to this county in 1835. He never was inside of a courtroom.

Joseph Kirgan; residence, Perry; was born in Clermont county, O., April 10, 1829; his father, Thomas Kirgan, was a native of Ireland; his mother, Mary (Fred) Kirgan, was a native of Ohio; parents were farmers, in good circumstances; by occupation Joseph is a farmer and has had some experience in milling; at present he is engaged in business in Perry, and owns a substantial residence in town. He was married Jan. 1, 1863, to Sarah Wilkins, who is a member of the Christian Church. He is a member of the order of Odd Fellows.

Fred Lipcaman, sr., is a native of Germany; came to America in 1836; lived one year in New York, and then came to Pike county, where he has ever since resided; he is a farmer, owning 160 acres of land on sec. 9. In 1840 he was united in marriage with Barbara Lutz, and to them have been born 10 children, 6 boys and 4 girls. Both he and his wife are members of the M. E. Church.

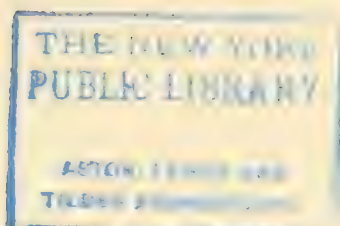
Fred Lipcaman, jr., farmer, sec. 16, was born in Pike county, Jan. 14, 1847, and is a son of Fred and Barbara (Lutz) Lipcaman, natives of Germany; he was married in 1872 to Kate Hose; three children, one boy and two girls, have been born to them, all of whom are living. He and his wife are members of the M. E. Church. He is a diligent, successful farmer.

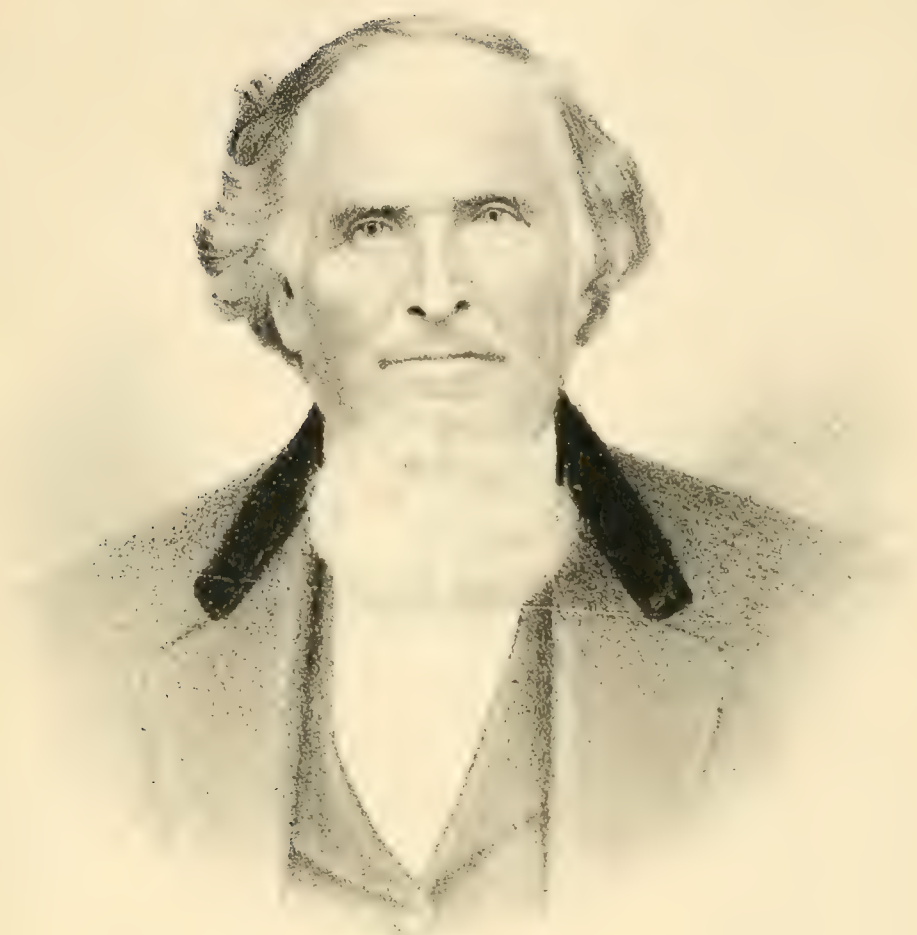
George Lipcaman, sr., resides on sec. 9, P. O. Perry.

George Lipcaman, jr., farmer, sec. 5; P. O. Perry; the subject of this sketch is a native of Pike county, where he was born in 1841; he is the son of Fred and Barbara (Lutz) Lipcaman, spoken of above. He received his education in the common schools of this county. In 1862 he enlisted in the service to defend his country and served until 1865; took part in the siege of Vicksburg, and participated in many of the important engagements of the war. He was married in 1867 to Anna Bradbury.

Thomas J. Magee, miller, Perry, is a native of this county, and was born Aug. 2, 1851; his parents, Thomas M. and Mary (Crosier) Magee, are of Irish descent; his father is one of the prominent citizens of Perry. Thomas received his education in the common schools of Adams county. Recently in company with his father, he, has started a first-class mill in Perry. Oct. 8, 1874, he was united in marriage with Martha H. Burton. They have one child, a girl.

William Manton, farmer, sec. 26; P. O. Perry. The subject of this sketch was born in England in 1843; he is the son of James and Charlotte (Hammerton) Manton. He came to Illinois in 1854, and as a farmer has been quite successful. In 1866 he was married





L. Johnston
PERRY

to Lucinda Jane Layton. Two boys and two girls have been born to them. Politically Mr. M. is a Democrat; has served as School Director 7 years, Assessor two years, and Road Commissioner 3 years. He is a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge, No. 76, and of Encampment No. 27. Both he and his wife are members of the M. E. Church.

Capt. B. L. Matthews, the son of John B. and Margaret (Leach) Matthews, was born Dec. 15, 1806, in Rouen county, N. C. His father was a native of Rockingham county, Va., his mother of North Carolina. She was a daughter of Benj. Leach, who was of Welsh descent. Her ancestors emigrated to North Carolina long before the Revolution, in which they took an active part on the side of the Colonies. Their direct paternity also took part in the war of 1812. The father of John B. Matthews was a native of the county of Tyrone, Ireland, and came to North Carolina in a very early day, where he died. John B. Matthews was among the very earliest settlers in Pike county, having located here in 1825. Crossing Phillips' ferry over the Illinois river, he settled on land in Flint tp., where he engaged in farming. When he arrived many remnants of once powerful Indian tribes yet remained on their favorite hunting-ground. He said that 500 Indians seen in one gang was not an uncommon sight.

They brought with them a family of 6 children: Benj. L., who was born in N. C.; Alvira and John, born in Ky.; James, Nancy and Robert, born in White county, Ill., where the elder Matthews emigrated about 1818; two more children, Austin and Albert, were born to them in this county. All of these are living except John and James. After one year's residence in Flint tp., Mr. M. moved to sec. 12, Griggsville tp., where he resided for several years; then to New Salem tp., where he lived two or three years; and then to Perry tp. His wife, Margaret (Leach) Matthews, died on sec. 32, Perry tp., in 1851 or '52. John B. went to Missouri in 1856 and resided with his daughter, Mrs. Alvira Tucker, where he died in 1857.

Capt. Matthews, the subject of this sketch, obtained his early education in the old-fashioned log school-houses of Kentucky and Illinois. Dec. 24, 1829, he was married to Minerva Carrington, a native of Kentucky, and a daughter of Asa Carrington. Mrs. M. died Oct. 15, 1841, leaving a family of 4 children, an infant some two years old dying 5 days previously. The names of the children were Martha, Asa C., Joseph H., Lucinda and Benjamin. Asa C., the well known Col. Matthews, of Pittsfield, and Martha, are the only two now living. Mr. Matthews was married a second time to Sarah Wattles, in 1842. She was a native of Connecticut, and died March 2, 1861, leaving 2 children, Harriet and Mary. He was married to his 3d and present wife, Mary Layton, in Dec., 1861. She is a native of Pennsylvania and a daughter of Joseph Layton. They have 1 child, Anna B.

At the age of 21 Capt. Matthews commenced active life with not so much as a dime, and with no expectation of anything being given to him. He first started for the Galena lead mines; for one year prospected, worked by the month, etc., not being very successful; the second year he took job work, running a smelting furnace and cutting wood. He laid up about \$300 this year, when he went near Naples, Morgan Co., now Scott Co., and invested a part of this in 80 acres of land, upon which he erected a log house, and in this he commenced housekeeping after he was married. He then bought land on sec. 33, Perry tp., upon which he moved in 1833. Up to 1856 Mr. M. turned his entire attention to farming and stock-raising. That year, in company with Cephas Simmons, he built the first steam grist-mill that was built in Griggsville. This mill is now run by Mr. Frye. Mr. M. since that time has occupied his time in farming mostly, and resides with his family on sec. 28, this tp.

Capt. Matthews is a Republican in politics; was formerly a Whig. During the war of the Rebellion he took a prominent and active part in support of the administration of President Lincoln, and for the preservation of the Union. He raised Co. B of the 99th Ill. Inf., and was unanimously chosen its Captain. He served for about six months, when he was severely attacked with chronic rheumatism, on account of which he was obliged to resign his office and return home, and suffered severely for three years afterward. The Captain has been a member of the M. E. Church for the last 46 years. We give his portrait in this book, which was engraved from a photograph taken at the age of 69 years.

J. C. Meredith was born in Missouri Feb. 2, 1849; is a son of William and Amelia (Beatty) Meredith, the former a Welshman, his mother a native of Connecticut. J. C. attended the common schools of this county, where he received his education; he has followed farming, but at present is engaged in keeping a restaurant in Perry. In 1879 he was joined in the holy bonds of matrimony with Melissa Bradbury; both of them are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. M. is a member of the Odd Fellows order and also of the Ancient Order of the United Workmen.

Joseph F. Metz, merchant, was born in Harrison county, Va., Jan. 31, 1824, and is the son of Isaac and Lucy (Hoskinson) Metz. His father was born in Berks county, Penn., June 7, 1799, and his mother in Monongahela county, Va., June 19, 1800. His father was of German descent and his mother of Welsh. Has been engaged in the mercantile business for 20 years, since 1844 at Chambersburg. He came to Perry in November, 1875. He was united in marriage in 1852 with Elizabeth Akin. Three children, 2 girls and a boy, have been born to them. Mrs. M. died June 13, 1867. James A., the eldest son, is married and engaged in the store with his father. May 7, 1872, he was married to Elizabeth Elliott, who is a member of the M. E. Church at Perry. Mr. M. is a member of both the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders.

George S. Metz, farmer, sec. 13; P. O. Perry. Mr. Metz was born in Pike county in 1841; he is the son of Isaac and Lucy (Hoskinson) Metz, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Virginia. Geo. S. owns 220 acres of land in this county. Aug. 23, 1862, he enlisted in Co. B, 99th Ill. Inf., under Capt. J. W. Fee, and served until 1865. He was in the 40-day siege of Vicksburg under Gen. Grant, and was in every battle that the Regiment was in. He is a radical Republican, politically.

Thomas Morgan was born in county Warwick, England, Feb. 22, 1816. James and Letitia (Clark) Morgan, his parents, were natives of England. He was educated in the common and high schools of his native country. He came to America in 1842, and lived in St. Louis, then in Alton, Missouri, and Kansas, and then came to Pike county in 1862. By occupation he is a stone and brick mason, having learned his trade in England. He was married in 1839 to Anna Tolton, a native of England. They have 3 children, all girls. Mr. M. is a Democrat and a Free Mason.

A. J. Morris, farmer, sec. 35; P. O. Perry. Mr. Morris was born in Scott county, Ill., Nov. 29, 1840; he received his education in the common schools of Missouri; he formerly conducted a saw-mill, and is now the owner of a farm in Perry tp. His parents were James and Prudy (Barrett) Morris. In 1868 he was married to Mary Hewey. Three children were born to them: James Walter, dec., Melissa Ellen and Edward Nathaniel.

W. W. Morris was born in this county in 1837, and is the son of John and Emily (Henly) Morris, natives of Kentucky. He is a farmer, owning 190 acres of land in this township. In 1859 he married Mary F. Metz, and they have 7 sons and 2 daughters. He is a Democrat, has been School Director two terms, and he and his wife are Methodists.

John E. Morton was born in Kentucky Sept. 9, 1833, the son of Charles M. and Mary L. (Hawkins) Morton, natives of Orange county, Va., the former of Scottish descent, and the latter English; John E. obtained his school education in Adams county, Ill., whither the family had emigrated when he was an infant. In October, 1861, he came into Pike county. He followed farming until 1860, kept store in Adams county two years, then continued the mercantile business at Perry Springs, in partnership with his father-in-law, two years: went to Perry in 1865, where he kept store two years, and then commenced the business of packing pork and dealing in grain and lumber. In 1871 his building was burned down, and he lost nearly \$4,500. He is now farming. In 1855 he married Emily J. Brown, and they have had 3 children. He is a Master in Lodge No. 95 of the Masonic Order; his wife is a Presbyterian.

Maj. W. K. Oat was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 25, 1804, a son of Jesse and Charlotte (Happle) Oat, of German descent; for thirty years he followed farming in Hunterdon county, N. J., and in 1858 he emigrated West, settling in the town of Perry. Dec.

4, 1845, he married Mary M. (Bensted), widow of J. W. Calvert. The major has been married three times. He and his present wife are Presbyterians. He is a Republican, and has been School Director and member of the Town Board.

Jesse Pierce was born in Adams county, Ill., in 1844, and is the son of John and Nancy (Wilson) Pierce, natives of Kentucky. He is a farmer on sec. 7. In 1862 he enlisted in Company H., 129th regiment, under Capt. Case, and was discharged June 8, 1865. He went with Sherman on his Grand March to the Sea. In 1867 he married Martha Green, and their children are 4 boys and 3 girls. Mr. Pierce is a Republican.

Dr. J. G. Phillips was born in Lexington, Ky., in 1826. His parents, Joseph M. and Nancy (Miller) Phillips, were natives of Pennsylvania and Kentucky, respectively. He received his common-school education in Illinois. In 1855 he graduated in medicine at the Missouri University, and practiced in Iowa nine years; most of the time in Illinois he has been in Brown county. In 1878 he came to Perry, where he has a successful practice. In 1850 he married Mary Ann Thompson, and in 1869 he married a second wife, Minerva A. McClure. He has been a School Director and Town Trustee in Mount Sterling. He served two terms in the Legislature as a representative of Brown county. Politics, Democrat. In 1847 he was in the Mexican war, and discharged in 1848 at Santa Fe. In 1862 he enlisted in the war of the Rebellion; was Captain of 36th Ill., but soon resigned on account of ill health.

W. A. Reed, wagon and carriage manufacturer, Perry, was born in Hamilton county, O., May 11, 1838, the son of Joseph and Mary (Ward) Reed, the former a native of Kentucky, and of Irish ancestry. He received his education in the common and select schools of Ohio, and Perry, Ill.; he learned the blacksmith's trade, but at present is engaged in the manufacture of wagons, buggies, etc., at which he is very successful. In 1860 he was married to Lizzie Lynn, in Winchester, Ill., and they have 2 children, both girls. Both Mr. and Mrs. R. are members of the M. E. Church, of which he has been Recording Steward. He has served as Town Clerk and Police Magistrate.

O. Remington was born in Ohio in 1830; his father, Anthony, was a native of Massachusetts, and his mother, Wealthy Ann, *nee* Aldridge, was born in Ohio. Their ancestry was English. The subject of this sketch came to Pike county in 1835, and has lived in this county ever since. He followed farming until 1877; then he was in the hardware business a little over a year in Perry. In 1854 he was married, but his wife died, and he married again in 1872. He has had 3 children by each wife. He is a Democrat; has been Road Commissioner, School Trustee and Director. He was a partner in the Perry Woolen Mills two years.

Norman Reynolds was born in Scott county, Ill., in 1844, and is the son of Allen B. and Louisa (Bradbury) Reynolds. His

father was born in Putnam county, N. Y., and his mother in Brown county, O., and both of Scotch-Irish ancestry. The subject of this sketch is a farmer by occupation. In 1861 he enlisted in the 33d Ill. Vol. Inf., and while serving as cook he lost his sight and became so blind that in 1863 he was discharged. He was in the battles of Cotton Plant and Boliver Bend, both in Arkansas. He is a man of more than ordinary energy. He says that he can do any kind of work now that he ever could do when he could see, and will walk all over and around the town of Perry, and even go into the country four or five miles. He superintends all his work. In 1877 he married Mattie A. Crawford. They are members of the Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a Republican.

N. W. Reynolds was born in North Salem, West Chester Co., N. Y., April 4, 1802; he is the son of Zadok M. and Polly Reynolds, natives of the Empire State, and of English descent; he emigrated West in an early day and Aug. 11, 1837, located in the town of Perry, where he has ever since lived. At the age of 16 our subject commenced to learn the trade of manufacturing saddles, harness and trunks, which business he followed until 1864. In 1844 he started the first hotel in the town of Perry, called the Perry House, and conducted it with success until 1860. In 1824 he married Eliza C. Crissey, who died Sept. 11, 1859. They had 4 children, all now married and doing well. In 1860 Mr. R. married again. His present wife is a Baptist, while he is a member of the Methodist Church and has been Class-Leader, Steward and Trustee; in politics he is a Republican. He is a charter member of the Masonic Lodge at Perry, No. 95, and also of the Chapter.

Thomas Reynolds, one of the early settlers and now one of the most prominent citizens of Perry tp., was born at Argyle, Washington county, N. Y., Aug. 8, 1816; his father, William, was a native of Ireland and his mother, Nancy (*nee* Martin) Reynolds, a native of New York and of Scottish ancestry. His father came to America when 20 years of age, locating at Argyle, N. Y., where he married. In 1826 he moved to the western part of New York State. He and his wife both died at Jamestown, N. Y., aged 64 and 60 respectively. Thomas first settled in Pike county in the summer of 1842, when he bought a grain thresher and separator, the first in the county, and followed threshing with some kind of machine in connection with farming for 23 years. Feb. 4, 1844, he married Lucy Jane Callis, daughter of David and Sarah (Walpole) Callis, of Virginia, and early settlers in this county. The ancestry of the Walpoles is traced in a direct line to Sir Edward Walpole, of England, a branch of the family having settled in Virginia previous to the Revolution. Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds have 6 children: Nancy Malvina, who married Robert Buckthorp; Sarah Jane, who married Henry Cocking: these reside at Jacksonville, Ill.; David M., who married Ada Burrows and resides in Spring Creek township, this county; William T., John W. and

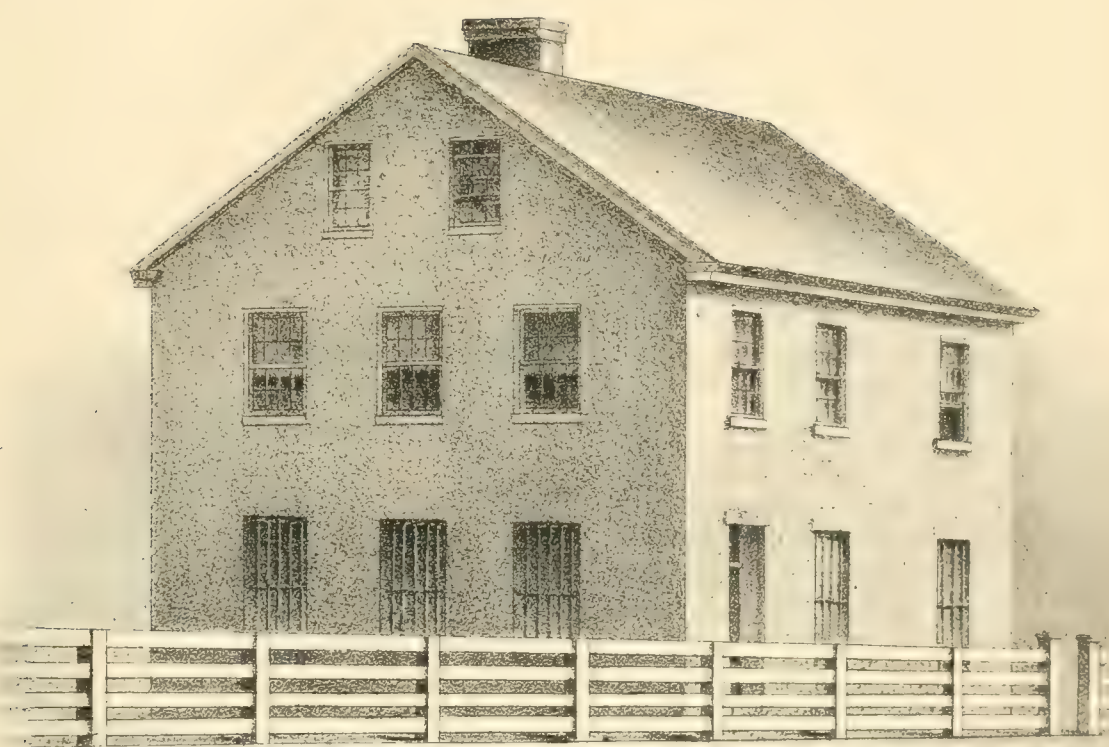
Hugh Lee are with their parents. . Mr. Reynolds and most of his family are Methodists.

Although Perry tp. is largely Republican and Mr. Reynolds is a Democrat, he has been elected to fill nearly every office in the gift of the township, besides having been County Treasurer two years. He was Supervisor for 9 or 10 years, School Director 20 years, Road Commissioner, etc., etc. He was elected County Treasurer in 1876, when he furnished security of \$1,100, 035, which was far heavier than any ever before given in the county. He was expected to collect and pay off bonds for the Sny levee. During his term of office the county prosecuted a suit against the railroads to collect tax on their capital stock, and the decision was in favor of the county. Mr. R. took an active part in securing this result. While Treasurer he resided in Pittsfield. He is now on his farm, N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 26. In 1845 he bought 180 acres, but he now has 240 at his homestead, 216 on secs. 31 and 32, Chambersburg tp., and 240 on secs. 10 and 11, Spring creek tp. Mr. Reynolds' portrait will be found in this volume.

Joseph B. Rickart, carpenter and contractor, was born Aug. 5, 1847, and is a son of David S. Rickart, who is a native of Ohio and a merchant in Perry, where Joseph also resides. His mother is of German ancestry. By occupation Mr. R. is a carpenter, and is accounted one of the best mechanics in Perry. He began to learn his trade at the age of 20, and has continued to follow it with energy and success. He does considerable contracting, and is a man who loves the association of books.

Charles Schaffnit, insurance agent and dealer in musical instruments and sewing-machines, Perry, was born in Pike county, Oct. 24, 1848, and is a son of Martin and Mary (Lutz) Schaffnit, natives of Germany. He received his education partly in the common schools, and also attended the Central Wesleyan College of Missouri. He came to Perry in 1871, where he has met with eminent success in his business. He represents the German Insurance Company of Freeport, the Phoenix of Hartford, the American of Chicago, and the Home Life of New York. His father came to Illinois in 1847; in 1872 the subject of this sketch was married to Louisa Yockey; to them have been born 3 children.—2 boys and 1 girl, all living. He and his wife are members of the M. E. Church, of which he has been Steward. Mr. L. is Justice of the Peace of Perry, and handles the Whitney & Holmes organ and all kinds of sewing machines.

D. D. Schaub, carpenter, was born in Monroe, O., Feb. 23, 1838; his parents, David and Catharine B. (Bitz) Schaub, were both of German descent. He received his early education in the Baldwin University of Ohio. At the early age of 14 he began to learn the carpenter's trade, and most of his life since has been spent in this calling. He is a Trustee of the town of Perry, and a member of the Masonic order. In 1863 he was united in marriage with Caroline Feldner. Both of them are members of the M. E. Church.



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Jon Shastid was born in Tennessee, June 2, 1827, and is a son of John G. and Elizabeth (Edwards) Shastid, the former a native of Tennessee, and his mother of North Carolina. John came to Pike county in 1836, locating at Pittsfield. In 1862 he moved to Perry. He received his education in the common schools and the Illinois College at Jacksonville. He followed teaching from 1844 to 1868. He taught three terms in the country and has taught in Pittsfield, Griggsville, Perry, Barry, Mt. Sterling and Lewistown. In 1869 he embarked in the commercial business with his father-in-law, under the firm name of Kockill & Shastid, and they have transacted a successful business. In 1864 Mr. Shastid was united in marriage with Esther Anna Kockill, and both are members of the Christian Church.

Benjamin Taylor Shoemaker, deceased, was born in New Jersey, Feb. 12, 1812, and was the son of Daniel Shoemaker. He was reared on a farm and received his education in the common schools of his native State. He was a natural genius and a mechanic of superior ability. As a farmer he was very successful, and was considered one of the best farmers in the county where he lived in New Jersey. He came to Illinois in 1868, and died Oct. 26, 1872. His wife, whom he married in 1863, bought 120 acres of land near Perry. She was a widow lady at the time they were married, having been the wife of Mr. Felmley: her maiden name was Ellen Voorhees. Mr. Shoemaker had 5 children by a former wife, all of whom are living and married. Mrs. S. had 2 children by her former husband. The elder son, David, is teaching in Carrollton, Greene county. He has been attending college at Ann Arbor, Mich.

John C. Smith, dec., was born in Illinois in 1833, and was the son of Absalom and Sarah (Tunnel) Smith. He was engaged in farming during his life, at which business he was successful, and owned a farm at the time of his death in 1875. He was united in marriage in 1868 with Miss Elizabeth T. Shelton; two children, one boy and one girl, were born to them. Mrs. S. was born in Pike county, Ill., in 1845, and is the daughter of C. Shelton, one of the pioneers of Pike county. She is a member of the M. E. Church at Perry.

W. W. Smith was born in West Virginia in 1833, the son of Gabriel and Elizabeth (Nair) Smith, natives of Virginia; father of German, and mother of Irish descent; was educated in the common schools of W. Va.; is engaged in farming, owning 200 acres in this county. For 10 years he was engaged in threshing in Pike county. Aug. 16, 1860, he was joined in the holy bonds of matrimony with Frances A. Brown. Ella V., George M. and Harvey D. are their living children. Both Mr. and Mrs. S. are members of the M. E. Church. He is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities, Ancient Order of the United Workmen, and of the society for protection against horse-thieves. He came to

this county in 1857, settling at Perry, at which place he has since resided.

John Jacob Snider, farmer, sec. 6 ; P. O. Perry. Henry and Catharine Snider are the parents of the subject of this sketch, and they emigrated to this county in 1850 ; John Jacob, who was born in Germany April 7, 1840, came to this county and located at Perry in 1853 ; he was educated in the common schools. He learned the trade of a tailor, at which business he was engaged 8 years. Sept. 21, 1865, he was united in marriage with Maria Herche ; 4 children, 2 boys and 2 girls, were born to them. Both Mr. and Mrs. S. are members of the M. E. Church.

George W. Steele, miller, Perry, was born in Pike Co., Ill., Jan. 29, 1840 ; his parents, L. J. and Sarah (Walker) Steele, were natives of Kentucky, his father of German, and his mother of English descent. Geo. W. received his education mostly in Adams Co., Ill. He has been engaged in Hinman Mills at Perry for the last 8 years. In 1859 he was united in marriage with Catharine Mull : of the 7 children born to them 6 are living,—5 boys and one girl. Both Mr. and Mrs. S. are members of the M. E. Church.

James Stewart, farmer, sec. 2 ; P. O. Perry. The subject of this biography was born in the State of Kentucky March 17, 1818 ; he is the son of Peter Stewart, of Delaware, and Tamar Stewart, *nee* Hancock, of Maryland, and both of Scottish descent. Mr. Stewart did not have the advantages of school, never having attended a day in his life. Until he was 18 years of age he did not live within 20 miles of a school-house. He came to Pike county in 1825. He is the owner of 300 acres of land, and as a farmer is successful. In 1839 he was united in marriage with Miss K. Arnott. His third wife was Martha Jane Newton, who was born in Brown Co., O., May 29, 1840. When Mr. Stewart first came to Morgan county his nearest neighbor was 6 miles distant, and there was only one house in Jacksonville.

Ransom Stowe, manufacturer, Perry, is a son of David and Sally (Palmer) Stowe, natives of Vermont ; he was born in 1815 ; received his education in the common schools of the Green Mountain State : in 1850 came to Illinois, and in 1852 to Perry, where he has since resided. He had been engaged in farming, but since that date has been running a plow manufactory in Perry, and has been moderately successful. In 1835 he took unto himself a wife in the person of Ann Prindle ; by this union 2 children were born. Mrs. S. died in 1871, and in 1873 Mr. Stowe was united in marriage with Sarah Stewart. Israel F., born in 1874, is their only child. Mrs. S. is a member of the M. E. Church.

Richard Sweeting, farmer, sec. 33 ; P. O. Perry. Mr. S. is a native of England, and was born Sept. 10, 1819. His parents, Jonathan and Mary (Norfolk) Sweeting, were also natives of England. Richard came to America at the age of 19, and to Pike county in 1850, where he has since resided. He was united in marriage with Dorothea Marshall, and they have had 11 children, 7

of whom are living. Mr. S. learned the bakery and confectionery trade in England, but has been farming since he came to America. He arrived in his adopted country with \$3.75. He now owns a good farm of 160 acres. His wife is a member of the Church of England.

Sutphin Taylor, farmer, sec. 18 ; P. O. Perry ; was born in Pike county in 1844, the son of Simon H. and Nancy Taylor, Kentuckians,—his father of Welsh and mother of German descent. Mr. T. is the youngest of a family of 13 children. For several years he engaged in blacksmithing. In 1870 he was united in marriage with Lucinda Barnett. Mr. T. is a member of the Masonic lodge at Perry. Politically he is a Democrat.

William Taylor, the son of Wm. and Charlotte (Philpot) Taylor, was born in Connecticut in 1838; his parents were natives of England. He received his education mostly in Pike county, where he came in 1850, and went to Ottawa, La Salle Co., where in 1861 he enlisted in Co. E, 26th Ill. Inf., and was discharged in 1863 on account of disability. He was in the battle of Corinth, Iuka, Parker's Cross Roads, Farmington, and several skirmishes while in Missouri. Has resided in Perry since his discharge from the army, where he has been elected township Collector for 7 years in succession. In 1865 he was married to Elmira Francis. They have two children, both girls. He is a member of the Christian Church at Perry.

William Thompson, farmer, sec. 15; P. O. Perry. Wm. Thompson was born in Boston, Mass., Oct. 31, 1828; his parents were Wm. and Hannah (Lowe) Thompson, the former of the Keystone, the latter of the Bay State. Mr. T. came to Pike county in 1835, and has resided on sec. 15, Perry tp., ever since, engaged in farming, at which business he has been very successful, owning three farms in this county. His father died Sept. 11, 1871, and his mother is living with him. In his father's family were 8 children, 2 boys and 6 girls, 5 of whom are living, and all in this county except one. His mother, Hannah (Lowe) Thompson, was born in 1802, and his father was born June 3, 1795, and served in the war of 1812.

Wm. M. Todd was born Oct. 12, 1840, in this county, and is the son of Wm. and Lucy (Morris) Todd, of Kentucky ; he received only a common-school education. He was united in marriage in 1875 to Mrs. Elizabeth Davis, *nee* Remington. They have two children. By occupation Mr. T. is a farmer, but also has followed the business of a plasterer. Mr. T. is a member of the M. E. Church. Politically he is a Democrat, and has served as Constable.

Charles Wade, farmer, sec. 7; P. O. Perry. On the 4th day of January, 1854, there was born to John and Vibiler (Taylor) Wade, a son, the subject of this sketch; he attended the common schools in this county. He was married April 8, 1877, to Fannie M. Hobbs. In politics he is a Republican.

John Wade, deceased, was born in Kentucky in 1829, and early became a resident of Pike county, and engaged in farming. He was married in 1850 to Vibiler Taylor, and of the 5 children born to them—3 boys and 2 girls—one son and one daughter are married. Mr. Wade died several years ago. Mrs. Wade is the daughter of Simon H. Taylor, who emigrated to Pike county in 1825, and has since resided here. Mrs. W. resides on sec. 8.

Z. Wade was born in Kentucky June 4, 1823, and is the son of Josiah and Frances Wade, the father of Virginia and of English descent, and the mother of Kentucky and of Welsh descent. Mr. Wade came to Pike county in 1830, and has seen a vast wilderness transformed into a fruitful field. He is the first man who discovered the medical properties of the famous Perry Springs; he conducted them very successfully for 6 years. As a farmer he has been quite successful; he now owns two farms. In politics he is a Republican; has served three terms as a Supervisor, and has been a School Trustee, Road Commissioner, etc. In 1849 he was married to Mary Morrison, and they have a family of one boy and two girls. Both Mr. and Mrs. W. are members of the M. E. Church, of which Mr. W. has ever been an active member.

Leonard Wagner, farmer sec. 4; P. O. Perry; was born in Pike county in 1841, and is the son of John and Catharine (Lutz) Wagner, both natives of Germany. Mr. W. is engaged in farming on sec. 4, where he owns 80 acres. In 1862 he enlisted in Co. B, 99th Ill. Inf., under Capt. B. L. Matthews; he was in almost all the battles in which his regiment was engaged; he was discharged in 1865. He was married in 1867 to Caroline Schwer. Both he and his wife are members of the M. E. Church.

William Wagner, farmer sec. 6; P. O. Perry. The parents of the subject of this sketch, John and Catharine Wagner, were natives of Germany; William was born in this county in 1842; attended the common schools and received a fair education; his father came to Pike county 43 years ago. William is engaged in farming, owning a farm of 135 acres. In 1867 he was united in marriage with Miss Louisa Jane Rider, and they have a family of 4 boys and 4 girls. Both Mr. and Mrs. W. are members of the Zion M. E. Church.

W. C. Walpole was born in Tennessee, and is the son of William and Rebecca (James) Walpole, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of Tennessee; he came to Pike county in 1833 and has resided here ever since. In 1862 he enlisted in the 99th Ill. Inf., Co. B, under Capt. Matthews, and served until 1865; was in the battles of Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River, siege of Vicksburg, Matagorda, Tex., and Spanish Fort, but was never wounded or taken prisoner. In 1854 he was united in marriage with Marina Piper, and they have a family of one boy and one girl, at home. All are members of the M. E. Church. His wife's father, Abraham Piper, was one of the earliest settlers of Pike county.

Henry Warren was born in Ohio, Sept. 30, 1827, and is a son of John and Sarah (Brantlingter) Warren, both natives of Ohio, mother of German, and father of English ancestry. Henry began to learn his trade when a boy, and has worked at it ever since, and has conducted a shop in Perry for several years. In 1854 he was married, and his wife died May 16, 1869. He has a family of 2 boys and 2 girls. He has served as a member of the Board of Trustees of Perry.

B. A. Watson, proprietor of the Perry Mineral Springs, is a native of Tennessee. Here he was born in 1818. His parents, W. W. and Maria (Cape) Watson, were natives of New Jersey and Kentucky respectively. When our subject was 18 years of age he emigrated to Illinois, and from 1840 to 1865 he was engaged in the manufacture of confectioneries at Springfield, at which business he was quite successful. Thinking to better his condition he moved to the celebrated Perry Springs, where he expended the enormous sum of \$100,000 in the erection of buildings and other improvements. These Springs are very largely attended by parties from all parts of the United States. We speak at length of them in our history of the township. Mr. W. was married to Miss Emma R. Planck, in 1845; by this union 7 children have been born. The eldest son and daughter are both married, the latter the wife of Dr. A. B. Carey, of Pittsfield. Mrs. W. died in 1870. Mr. W. has served as Postmaster in Perry Springs for the last 10 years.

Jacob Weber, born in Germany in 1829, is the son of John and Mary (Readiner) Weber, natives of Germany, where they both died. He received his education in the common schools, and emigrated to America in 1852; is a blacksmith, and commenced to learn his trade at the age of 14, and worked at it 8 years in Germany; also 8 years in Philadelphia; the last 18 years he has followed farming, with success. He owns 150 acres of land on sec. 17. In 1854 he married Mary Klos, a member of the M. E. Church. They have 2 sons and 5 daughters. Mr. Weber is a Democrat.

A. S. Whittaker was born Oct. 25, 1818, in Greene county, N. Y.; he is the son of William E. and Anna (Dubois) Whittaker, natives of New York, the former of English ancestry, and the latter of French. He commenced to learn the carpenter's trade at the age of 14 and worked at it until 1853, since which time he has kept a general store. He has had 2 partners since starting in business here, but for the last 5 years he has been alone. In 1840 he married Lucinda Smith, and they have 5 daughters and one son. Mr. and Mrs. W. are Universalists, and he is a member of Lodge No. 95, A. F. and A. M.

Smith Wilkins, wagon and carriage manufacturer, was born in Ross county, O., in 1851. His parents were Peter and Elizabeth (Bowen) Smith, natives of Ohio, and of German ancestry; he was educated in a common school. For several months he has been running the engine at Hinman's Mill. June 11, 1875, he married

Sarah Kelley, and they have 2 sons and one daughter. Politically, Mr. Wilkins is a Republican.

W. H. Wilson was born Sept. 16, 1845, in England, and is the son of Henry and Catharine S. (Stratton) Wilson, natives of England; received his school education in the common school in Brown county, Ill.; six months he attended Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College. He has lived in Pike county since 1855, except one year, 1864, he was in the army. He now lives half a mile from Perry, where he and his father own 400 acres of land and follow farming. In 1869 he married Miss C. E. Bradbury, and they have 2 daughters,—Grace, 9 years old, and Bessie, 5. Mr. and Mrs. W. are Presbyterians. As to politics Mr. W. votes for the best man. Mr. Wilson pays as he goes, never contracting debts.

Henry Winters was born in 1845, in Calhoun county, Ill.; when young his parents brought him into Pike county, but he was educated at the Warren Institute at Warrenton, Mo. By occupation he is a barber. During the war he enlisted in Co. B, 99th Reg. Ill. Vol., and was in the battle of Hartsville, Mo., and the siege of Vicksburg. Seven holes were shot through his coat, but he received no wound. He was in Gen. Grant's command.

Frank Wright, carriage blacksmith, was born in 1855, son of Robert and Harriet Wright, his father of Irish ancestry, and his mother a native of Pennsylvania. After traveling and working in several States he, in 1867, settled in Pike county. He has followed the trade of blacksmithing ever since he was 16 years of age. In 1878 he married Flora Schaub, and Charley, born in 1879, is their only child. He is a Democrat, and she a Methodist.

Fred Zimmerman, farmer, sec. 7; P. O. Perry; was born in this county Sept. 19, 1843; his parents were George and Anna Maria (Lutz) Z., natives of Germany. He owns 124 acres of good land, and is a successful farmer. In 1866 he married Catharine Beiner, and they have 3 boys and 2 girls. They are both Methodists, and he is a Democrat and an Odd Fellow.

George Zimmerman, farmer, sec. 4; P. O. Perry; was born Oct. 7, 1810, in Germany, and is an early settler of this county, having come to America in 1833, stopping 4 years in New York, and in 1837 settling in Pike county, on the place where he still resides. In 1836 he married Anna Maria Lutz, and their 8 children are all living, 5 of them married. He and his wife are both members of the M. E. Church. He is an independent Democrat; has served as a School Director. He owns 160 acres of land.

GRIGGSVILLE TOWNSHIP.

Among the beautiful, productive and well-improved lands in the Military Tract—and there is no fairer section in this great State—Griggsville township stands foremost. It possessed many of the charms that were likely to attract the attention and receive the favor of the pioneer seeking a home in a new country,—the fine points of timber, high rolling land, running water, and the absence of all those things which were popularly supposed to produce prevalent sickness in a new settlement. Accordingly, early in the history of Pike county we find the groves and “points” of this township settled; as early as 1825 came Henry Bateman, who located on sec. 14. He doubtless had traveled this region over, and had selected this spot because of the particular charms it possessed for him. He was not molested by the encroachment of new settlers for some years. From 1829 to 1831 came several pioneers, among whom were George W. Hinman, Abel Shelley, Uriah Elledge, Abraham Goldman, Nimrod Phillips and others. The first birth in the township was the son of Mr. Bateman, and the first person to die was his wife.

Ere many years had rolled by all the good points of timber had been taken. Many years, however, elapsed before any considerable number of the pioneers pushed out upon the beautiful prairie land. It was formerly believed that these wild prairies never would be inhabited. They might do for cattle to rove over, as they do over the vast pampas of South America. As late as 1850 the argument used by Stephen A. Douglas in securing the passage, through Congress, of the act granting to the State the alternate sections of land for six miles on either side of the railroad (the Illinois Central) to be built, was that in no other way could these vast prairies ever be settled. A wonderful revolution has been made in this respect, however, as in many others. Now the timbered land is forsaken for the poorest of prairie.

Elledge Canon.—This township is not without its natural features of interest as well as the works of nature's art. One is known as “The Canon,” which the writer has christened “Elledge Canon.” This narrow, deep hollow, is situated on sec. 6, on the south branch of McGee's creek, and upon the land of Thomas P. Elledge; hence its name. As we wended our way through this narrow pass,

observing with deepest interest the mossy cliffs on either side, we determined to name it a canon. On mentioning our intentions, however, to Mr. Elledge, we learned that it had been known as "The Canon" for several years. We therefore prefixed the word "Elledge," which we deem but just and proper.

The Unfortunate Calf.—In the pioneer days of this county there occurred many laughable incidents. Among those which were related to us as happening in this township is the following, showing how great a trouble may arise from a little matter. On a certain occasion John Dix purchased a calf and tied it to his cart to lead home. On the way home his oxen took fright and ran away, dragging the poor calf over the rough roads by the neck. We imagine it an interesting scene to observe Mr. Dix running at the top of his speed, and keeping barely close enough to reach the caudal appendage of the calf as it dangled among the brush. He finally overtook the oxen and rescued the choking calf by lifting it up and throwing it into the cart. A neighbor's dog subsequently bit the calf, from the effects of which it died. Had this been the last of the calf it would have been better for all the parties concerned, but it still lives in the memories of many. Had it been forgotten, a vast amount of time, worry and expense would have been saved. Not being able to settle the case among themselves, Mr. Dix sued his neighbor. From the Justice's Court it was appealed to the Circuit Court, which then sat at Atlas. After a somewhat extended trial for so small a case, it was finally settled, as it was thought; but one day an officer of the Court came to Mr. Dix with a demand for the costs of the case, which surprised him not a little. The demand however was upon Levi Dix, another individual. Mr. Dix refused to pay it, and another lawsuit occurred, which was finally settled by Mr. Dix proving that Levi Dix never owned a calf.

EDUCATIONAL.

The settlers of Griggsville township, like all the settlers of 50 years ago, had many difficulties to overcome before any perceptible progress could be made in establishing educational institutions. The first efforts at instruction of any kind were very simple lessons in rudimentary knowledge, given at the residences of the early settlers. The first school was taught by John Cavender in a small log cabin on the Judge Harrington farm, where now resides George Harrington. The first school-house was built before there were any regular schools. It was erected on sec. 14 in 1833. Since, the schools have multiplied, and at present they stand second to none in the county, great care being taken in the selection of teachers and the use of proper text-books. This locality has a system of schools that the patrons may well be proud of. There are now seven school-houses in the township, besides the city schools of Griggsville.

ORGANIZATION.

The township of Griggsville was organized under the township organization law in 1850. The first election was held in April of that year. At that election Amos Hill was chosen Supervisor, James A. Kenney, Town Clerk; Porter Cotton, Assessor; Samuel Reynolds, Collector; Samuel Hill, Wm. Hinman and James Shinn, Commissioners of Highways; John Crow and B. F. Coffey, Justices of the Peace; S. B. Elledge and Frank Hatch, Constables.

GRIGGSVILLE.

This city is pleasantly located upon the Wabash Railway, about four miles from the Illinois river. It is situated upon a beautiful eminence. In its immediate vicinity the land is sufficiently rolling, requiring no drainage, and makes what is apparently a healthy location. It was laid out in 1833, by Joshua Stanford, Nathan W. Jones and Richard Griggs, and was named Griggsville by Mr. Jones in honor of Richard Griggs. It consisted of eight blocks on the north side and eight upon the south side of Quincy Avenue. Each block contained eight lots of one-quarter of an acre each. The original plat made provisions for a public square, containing two acres. It was subsequently re-platted, however, and instead of a public square two lots in block 3, two lots in block 14, two lots in block 2 and two lots in block 15, were given for Church and school purposes. There has since been added to the original plat Johnson's, Jones & Purkitt's, McConnell & Clark's, Parsons', Simmons' and Hatch's additions. The place was incorporated by a vote under an act of the General Assembly approved Sept. 10, 1849, on the 16th of November, 1852; and on the 23d of the same month, Reuben Hatch, Porter Cotton, Jesse G. Crawford, Charles Kenney and Marshal Ayers were elected Trustees. On the 26th of November, 1878, it was voted to organize as a city under an act of the General Assembly approved Sept. 10, 1872. At an election held April 15, 1879, the following officers were elected: Mayor, Daniel Dean; Aldermen—James B. Morrison, H. L. Hurt, Wm. A. Wise, James Oliver, David Borrowman, John W. Stead; Clerk, E. A. F. Allen; Attorney, Edward Doocy; Treasurer, James A. Farrand.

An Abolition Melee.—In the year 1838 there occurred an incident in Griggsville which, although not commendable in itself, would be well to record in the annals of Griggsville's history. In those early days, as in more modern times, there were the pro-slavery and the anti-slavery parties. At the annual election that autumn each party brought forth a strong man for Constable. Marshall Key was the Democratic candidate, and B. F. Coffey the Whig candidate. A very hot contest ensued, which resulted in the election of Coffey. Some of the opposition seemed to take offense at the proceedings. Whether Coffey was fairly elected or not we are not prepared to say. Be that as it may, however, a Key man assaulted a Coffey man immediately after the election, striking him

in the back. A general *melee* then followed, but no one was seriously hurt.

In a few weeks after the above occurrence a gentleman visited Griggsville, holding anti-slavery meetings and circulating a petition to Congress asking that honorable body to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and the non-admission of Texas as a State. The petition was first presented for signers at a religious meeting at the Methodist Church. Previous to the close of the service the minister gave notice that the above petition was in the hands of a gentleman present, and that he would be pleased to have any one present who felt so disposed, sign it. Quite a number walked forward and signed their names. A few parties in the audience signified their disapproval of such proceedings, excitement running high among the more ignorant class. They met in a saloon, known then as a "grocery," where liquor was sold, and passed resolutions that the parties who had signed that obnoxious petition should be compelled to erase their signatures from it. To carry out this design, on the morning following the last anti-slavery meeting, they pursued the gentleman who held the petition, overtaking him on the farm of J. K. Moore, and compelled him to produce the document. They then returned and waited upon those parties whose names appeared upon the paper, and demanded of them that they should immediately erase them, under the penalty of violence if they should refuse. Some complied with this demand, but others did not. These disturbers of the peace then notified the obstinate ones that they must erase their names, and accordingly appointed an evening to "finish up the business." They again met in the same grocery to more fully complete their organization, and "fire up." The good people of the country being afraid of their manœuvres, came pouring into town about twilight, well armed and equipped, to act on the defensive. They met with the peaceable people of Griggsville in the hotel and organized, appointing Mr. Blood as their Captain. A committee was also appointed to confer with a committee of the other party, in which conference the committee from the citizens informed the disturbers that they must immediately disband, or else they would be dealt with harshly, and that the first man who dared to intimidate another petitioner would receive a "fresh supply of ammunition."

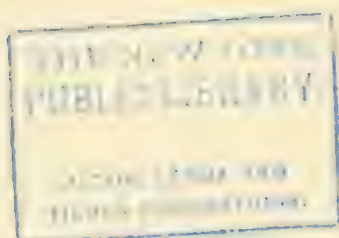
The disturbers then seeing the turn of affairs, decided to abide the decision of the citizens and immediately disbanded. Thus ended what might have assumed the form of a riot, had it not been for the timely aid and energy of the peaceful citizens of the neighborhood.

War Record.—It is no wonder that this township, whose political education has consisted largely in means of bringing discomfort to the slaveholders and their hired slave-catchers, should take a deep interest in a war which, though not primarily waged in the interest of the colored race, must nevertheless result in their liberation. To that end Griggsville made a large and precious sacri-



Robert Seaborn

GRIGGSVILLE



fice. The alarm of war had scarcely sounded before the able-bodied citizens of the township were seen marching toward the nearest recruiting stations in squads, as it were. It is difficult to give the number that went from the township, but suffice it to say that more enlistments are recorded from Griggsville than from any other point in the county.

Quite a number of those who went to defend their country from Griggsville were killed in actual conflict. Some died in rebel prisons from starvation, and others of wounds or disease contracted in the army. Their bones lie mingled with the soil of the country which they went out to rescue from the hands of those who sought to destroy it. The sacrifice was a costly one, but their country demanded it, and they gave it willingly.

RELIGIOUS.

The old pioneers, though they would not have hesitated much to engage in a rough-and-tumble fight, and did not hesitate to take a dram once in a while (though they say the whisky did not contain as much infernal fire as it does now), were yet almost universally pious people, and enjoyed themselves religiously quite as well as the more fastidious church-goers of to-day. The religious services were simple, the church buildings were simple, the methods of conveyance to and from the church were simple, and the manners, dress and intercourse of the people who attended church were primitive in the extreme. But some of the old pioneers assert that the natural organs of voice with which they praised God were to be preferred to the organ now pumped by a boy, and skillfully manipulated by a popular but not pious young lady or gentleman, dressed in silk or broad-cloth instead of the ancient linsey-woolsey or jeans. In a religious point of view, from the very earliest days this township has always taken a great interest in the establishment of Churches and missions.

Baptist Church.—The first regular Baptist church at Griggsville was organized Aug. 4, 1834, by Rev. Alvin Bailey, with seven members. Henry Carmer was chosen Deacon and Clerk, which position he held until 1861, when he removed from the place. The first members were Amos Blood, two ladies by the name of Susan Blood, Joseph B. Cooper, Sarah Bradstreet, Henry Carmer and Mary B. Carmer. This church struggled hard in its infancy, but by the earnest labors of its faithful members has grown to a large and prosperous organization. For some time the church held regular services in a house owned by Mr. Blood, and they had no pastor until in 1835, when Rev. Calvin Greenleaf took charge and held the position until 1838; then Thomas H. Ford to 1840; Chandler Curtis from 1840 to 1841; Ambler Edson from 1843 to 1844; B. B. Carpenter from 1845 to 1870. Since that time the following-named pastors have served: L. C. Carr, H. L. Stetson, R. F. Gray, B. W. Morgan, and C. R. Lathrop, the present Pastor.

In the year 1836 the congregation began the erection of a frame

building, 40 by 54 feet in size, which was finished in 1840. About the year 1853 they built an addition to this structure. In 1873 the old building was torn down and a new brick edifice was erected, at a cost of about \$20,000. Services are held each Sunday morning and evening by Rev. C. R. Lathrop, Pastor, and Sunday-school at 12 o'clock. The present number of communicants is 213. When Mr. Carmer removed in 1861, Mr. John Petrie was elected his successor as Deacon, and Henry Lynde as Clerk, which positions they both hold at present. This Church has enjoyed various revival seasons, and over 650 different persons have at various times been members of the Church.

Griggsville M. E. Church.—This Church was organized in 1835 by Rev. William Hunter, with the following charter members: Dr. James M. Higgins, Mrs. Margaret Higgins, Jesse G. Crawford, Peleg Gardner, Mrs. Caroline Gardner, James Hutchinson, sr., and James Hutchinson, jr., and Samuel, Mary, Eliza and Sarah Hutchinson. Dr. Higgins was the first Class-Leader. Among the early pastors was the Rev. Wilson Pitner, a very earnest worker, and a preacher well fitted for conducting revivals and camp-meetings. On one occasion during a camp-meeting here, while discoursing upon the day of judgment and upon the appearance of Gabriel with his trumpet on that great and awful day, the appearance of the saints robed in white, etc., the women became very happy and set up a shout which completely drowned the stentorian voice of the enthusiastic minister. In order to quiet them he reached back and took the horn, which was used for calling the audience together, and began blowing it. This only intensified the excitement of the almost fanatical persons who were engaged in shouting. They thought, without looking to see from whence the noise came, that Gabriel had indeed come, and was now in their very midst, blowing his trumpet. It was some time before the people could become quieted.

There was a "class" organized in the county about two miles east of Griggsville, previous to 1831, but the members of this society united with the Griggsville Church immediately after the erection of a church edifice, which was in 1836 or 1837. In 1846 the society erected another building, and so rapid was the growth of the congregation that they soon found it necessary to erect another structure, which was accomplished in 1852. This society now has a membership of about 250. Services are held each Sunday morning and evening by Rev. H. Shaw, the Pastor. Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M.

Congregational Church.—On Feb. 1, 1837, 11 persons, residents of Griggsville, but members of different Congregational and Presbyterian Churches elsewhere, met for the purpose of consulting respecting the organization of a Church. Resolutions were passed declaring that it was expedient to organize a Church, and the day previous to the organization was to be set apart as one of fasting and prayer. In accordance with the resolutions the 16th day of

February, 1837, was observed as a day of fasting and prayer ; on the following day the Church was duly organized, with Rev. A. G. Norton as Pastor. Geo. T. Purkett was regularly appointed Deacon Jan. 4, 1838. The Sunday school was organized May 12, 1837. Rev. A. G. Norton closed his labors with the Church in February, 1838, and has been succeeded by the following Pastors, given in their order : Revs. Wm. Whittlesey, A. L. Pennoyer, J. Ballard, J. T. Holmes, G. B. Hubbard, W. H. Starr, T. Lyman, Rollin Mears, W. Herrott, N. P. Coltrin, W. W. Whipple, G. H. McArthur, E. C. Barnard, G. H. Bailey and S. M. Wilcox, the present Pastor. The whole number of members, from the organization to the present time, has been 563 ; the present membership is 169.

Hinman Chapel M. E. Church.—The church edifice of this society is on sec. 6, this township. The class worshiped in private and schoolhouses for several years. About the year 1844 they erected a house of worship. Services are held each alternate Sabbath by Rev. A. P. Stover, Pastor. Sunday-school each Sunday.

Maysville United Brethren Church was organized in 1842, in the house of Lewis Dunham. Caleb Boyer, now of Fulton county, was among the first ministers. This society erected a small house of worship about the year 1857, and in the year 1870 they erectee a new edifice, at a cost of \$1,000 besides the labor. Services are held each Sunday, and preaching each alternate Sunday by the Pastor, Rev. Wm. Pease. The number of communicants at present is 65.

Griggsville Church of Christ was organized July 26, 1874, with the following 12 members : J. E. Alcorn, M. E. Alcorn, Jesse Fielding, Atlanta Fielding, Theodore Ball, Anna Crawford, Adelia Elledge, Phœbe Rickart, Rachel Mason, Eadie Jenkins, Amos Williams and Ellen Williams. This was at the beginning of, or soon before, a protracted effort which closed Aug. 25, 1874, with a membership of 141. The Trustees elected were J. E. Alcorn, I. L. Lewis and Peter Harshman. The congregation completed the erection of a house of worship in 1877, at a cost of \$1,800. The present membership numbers 72.

MILLING.

Mill interests in the early history of the county were considered of much greater importance than at present. The easy communication between neighborhoods, towns and cities by means of the railroad has revolutionized almost everything, but nothing more than that of transforming the grain into flour or meal. To the early settler one of the most important items in his calculations was the grinding of his grain. There were no steam mills then, and a site for a water mill was an important thing. The pioneers were all poor, and though mill sites might have been plenty, they could not improve them. Therefore numerous devices were invented

to convert wheat and corn into bread. A few were possessed of hand-mills, not greatly unlike those in use some 2,000 years ago, and to which allusion is made in the Bible, Matthew xxiv, 41: "Two women shall be grinding at the mill," etc. By and by some of the more forehanded farmers brought in a kind of horse-mill, which, though a very primitive affair, was considered a valuable accession to the industries of the neighborhood, and a wonderful convenience. These mills were mostly used for simply cracking corn, upon which the old pioneers lived. Corn was the staple feed for man and beast, and upon it they all thrived and grew healthy and strong.

The "*Pike Mills*" were erected in 1877, by the firm of McMahan & Co., composed of L. W. McMahan, D. P. Baldwin and G. P. Baldwin. The latter has sold out his interest. The machinery is all of the latest improved style, adapted to the new-process system, and this was the first mill of the kind in this section of the State. It has proven a success to the owners, giving a larger yield and better quality of flour than the old system. The building is four stories high, with four run of burrs and a capacity of 200 barrels in 24 hours. They have a large patronage in the New England States and in Chicago for their flour.

L. W. McMahan has been a resident of the county for 24 years. For a number of years previous to going into the present business he was in the grain trade. His acquaintance with the valuable milling qualities of the wheat raised in this section induced him to invest in this enterprise.

Frye's Flouring Mill.—This mill was erected about the year 1855, by Mr. C. Simmons. After passing through different hands, Mr. Frye, in 1877, purchased it, and in 1878 he sold a half interest to Mr. McWilliams, of Griggsville. The mill has been re-modeled by Mr. Frye, and is one of the best mills in the county. Its capacity is 80 barrels in 24 hours, and the flour is of excellent quality.

BIOGRAPHICAL DEPARTMENT.

In justice to the pioneers and prominent citizens of the city and township of Griggsville—those who have made and are now making the history of this section—we wish to speak personally, and short biographical sketches of them here follow:

Edward A. F. Allen was born in Beverly, Essex Co., Mass., July, 13, 1823; he came to Quincy, Ill., in 1838, and to Griggsville in 1841. He served three years in the late war in Co. I., 33d Ill. Inf., and one year of this time was 2d Lieutenant. He was subsequently in the Quartermaster's department for three years. He was married July 13, 1844, to Sarah A. Lyon. They had 9 children, of whom 6 are living: Henrietta, now Mrs. Gilbert Brooks, of Clinton, Ill.; John J., M. E. preacher, of Monroe City, Mo.; Martha E.

now Mrs. James Vannatta, of West Chicago; David E., Hattie M. and Ruth. David E. is a painter by profession.

Robert Allen, sr., was born in Cumberland Co., Ky., May 31, 1803. He was married to Miss Amanda Turk in 1824, and removed to Henry Co., Tenn., thence to Naples, Ill., 1834, where for three years he was extensively engaged in building flat-boats, trading in live stock, and freighting to New Orleans and other Southern points. He left Naples in 1837, and took up his residence in Griggsville, dealing in live stock and butchering. Mr. and Mrs. Allen were the parents of 7 children, of whom 3 are living: A. S. and R. P., prominent citizens of Griggsville, and Mrs. Wm. Jones, now of Chillicothe, Mo. Mrs. Allen died Jan. 16, 1841. In 1842 Mr. Allen again was married, this time to Sarah Stanford, who now survives him. Mr. Allen gave liberally to the support of Churches and missions, and held positions of honor and trust; one being that of Postmaster during President Buchanan's administration. He was a member of the M. E. Church, and died Jan. 1, 1880, from a stroke of paralysis received some years before. In the death of Mr. Allen his wife lost a loving husband, his children a kind father, and the community an honest and influential man.

Wm. F. Anderson, deceased, was born in Baltimore, Md., in 1801. He was the oldest of 4 brothers, whose father, Capt. Wm. Anderson, was lost at sea, in the year 1813. Mr. Anderson was one of the firm of Beecher & Anderson, of New York, for about 5 years. He came West during the financial crisis of 1836, and traveled in different parts of the country until 1841, when he married Laura E. Gilpin. They settled in Springfield, Ill., where he engaged in farming for 2 years. In 1849 he engaged in business in St. Louis. In 1851 he came to Griggsville and engaged in the mercantile business with J. D. Philbrick for a short time, when the latter retired and Mr. Anderson carried on the business alone until his death, which occurred May 21, 1857. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson had 7 children, whose names are Eloise L. (now widow of Henry Cotton), Wm. F., M. Louise, deceased, A. G., Alexander C., Charles H. and Geo. S.

Isaac Bailey was born in Cumberland Co., Me., in 1829; son of Josiah Bailey. He was raised on a farm, and at his majority began working on the railroad as a section hand, then as section boss; in 1854 he came to Illinois and was Roadmaster of the C., B. & Q. for some time; then section boss again for 3 years, then Roadmaster again on the H. & St. Joe R. R. 7 months; 2 years on the Mississippi Central, and is at present Roadmaster on the Hannibal branch of the Wabash R. R. Oct. 9, 1861, he married Miss Lizzie E. Pitney, and they have had 5 children, of whom Geo. W., Minnie and Frank are living.

David Baldwin, deceased, was born in Newark, N. J., in 1793. He was a large contractor in New York city for 25 or 30 years. He came to Pike county in 1835, located in Perry and purchased

large tracts of land; also engaged in farming. In 1849 he erected the Perry Flouring Mill; was the father of 5 children, of whom 3 are living: Alex., David P. and Geo. W. Mr. Baldwin died in 1854.

T. K. Ball, son of G. O. and Delia (Kellogg) Ball, the father formerly of New York, was born in this county in 1848; was educated in the common schools; has followed farming until the last three years. In 1867 he married Anna Cadwell, and their 6 children are all living. He belongs to the Christian Church, and in politics is a Democrat.

Levi Bartlett is a native of New Hampshire and came to Illinois about the year 1867; is engaged in all kinds of mechanical jobbing in light machinery, making sewing-machines a speciality: he also replates spoons, etc. He was married in 1861 to Harriet G. Crane, and they have 2 children, Albert J. and Gracie G.

E. W. Baxter is a native of Hillsboro, N. H., and was born July 19, 1837; he is the son of M. E. Baxter, of Griggsville. Mr. Baxter came in September, 1857, to Griggsville, where he engaged in the meat business for 15 years, holding an interest in the same for four years afterward. In Jan., 1872, he associated himself with Allen & Bryant, grain and live-stock dealers. This firm dissolved in Sept., 1873, Messrs. Baxter and Bryant continuing in the business for 6 years, for the most part in connection with merchandising. In 1877 Mr. Baxter purchased the entire interest in the mercantile business, and is now conducting the same. He also has a stock of groceries, queensware, and is doing a large business. He was married in April, 1857, to Helen M. Harvey, sister of Dr. Harvey, of this place. They have 6 children: Mary E., Helen M., Emma F., Harvey E., Geo. E. and Arthur.

John Bickerlike was born in Yorkshire, England, Aug. 18, 1835, and is a son of John Bickerlike, deceased, who came to this county in 1842. He selected a location for his future home and returned to England, bringing his family here the following year. He was the father of 9 children, of whom our subject is the 5th. Mr. B. was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools of Pike county. His brother, George, was killed during the late war. Mr. Bickerlike has been married twice, and is the father of 7 children, of whom five are living: Wm. A., George F., Charles E., Mary R. and Nancy E. His first wife was Rebecca J. Percy, and the second was Elizabeth Perry. He resides on sec. 36, Griggsville tp., and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. P. O. Griggsville.

Ephraim Biggs. The subject of this sketch was born in Preble county, O., June 30, 1822. He was raised on a farm, came to Defiance county, O., about the year 1854, where he remained until 1867, when he removed to Pike county, Ill., where he still resides, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was married to Mary A. Mendenhall, by whom he had 8 children, of whom 4 are living,

namely, Sarah M., Martha E., Rachel A. and Melissa. Mrs. Biggs died in 1848. Mr. Biggs was again married in 1860, this time to Mrs. Phoebe Grimes. They had one child, Wm., deceased. This second wife died in 1862, and in 1864 Mr. Biggs married Mrs. Nancy Fribley. They had 2 children, Geo. W. and Fannie. The third Mrs. Biggs died in 1866, and in the year 1870 he married Mrs. Rosanna Moore. They had one child. Mr. Biggs' father served in the war of 1812.

M. Blake & Sons. These enterprising farmers reside on sec. 8, Griggsville tp. Mr. Blake was born in Adams Co., O., Oct. 22, 1822. He was married in 1849 to Melinda Thompson. They had 7 children, 6 of whom are living; John, Nicholas, and Henry, who are engaged in business with their father; Robert, Rebecca J. and Melinda A. Mr. Blake came West in 1851, and settled in Missouri, residing in Macon, Shelby and Marion counties, but in 1865 he removed with his family to Pike Co., Ill., where they still reside. He was a soldier in the late war, in Co. G, 30th Regiment, Mo. Vol. Inf. For some time he was disabled by sickness, yet he served his time out, and was honorably discharged in 1865.

John Blake was born in Adams Co., O., June 26, 1850; is a member of the Christian Church in Perry. He received a common-school education, and his vocation is farming and stock-raising.

Nicholas is a member of the M. E. Church at Hinman Chapel, Griggsville tp.; was educated in the common schools of Ohio, and is also a farmer. He is a native of Missouri, and was born May 2, 1852.

Henry was born in Missouri, and is also a farmer.

J. M. Bodine is chief miller in Pike Mills, Griggsville.

David Borrowman was born in Lanarkshire, Scotland, in 1825. He came to St. Louis with his parents in 1838; is a marble and stone-cutter, and has carried on this business in Griggsville for 15 years. He uses the celebrated Kinderhook limestone, which is a superior quality of stone. Mr. B. was married in 1854 to Jane Barker, of Nashville, Tenn. They had 5 children, of whom but two are living. Mr. B's father, John Borrowman, located in Calhoun Co., Ill., in 1841, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising until his death from cholera, which occurred in 1849, during the prevalence of that fearful scourge in this country.

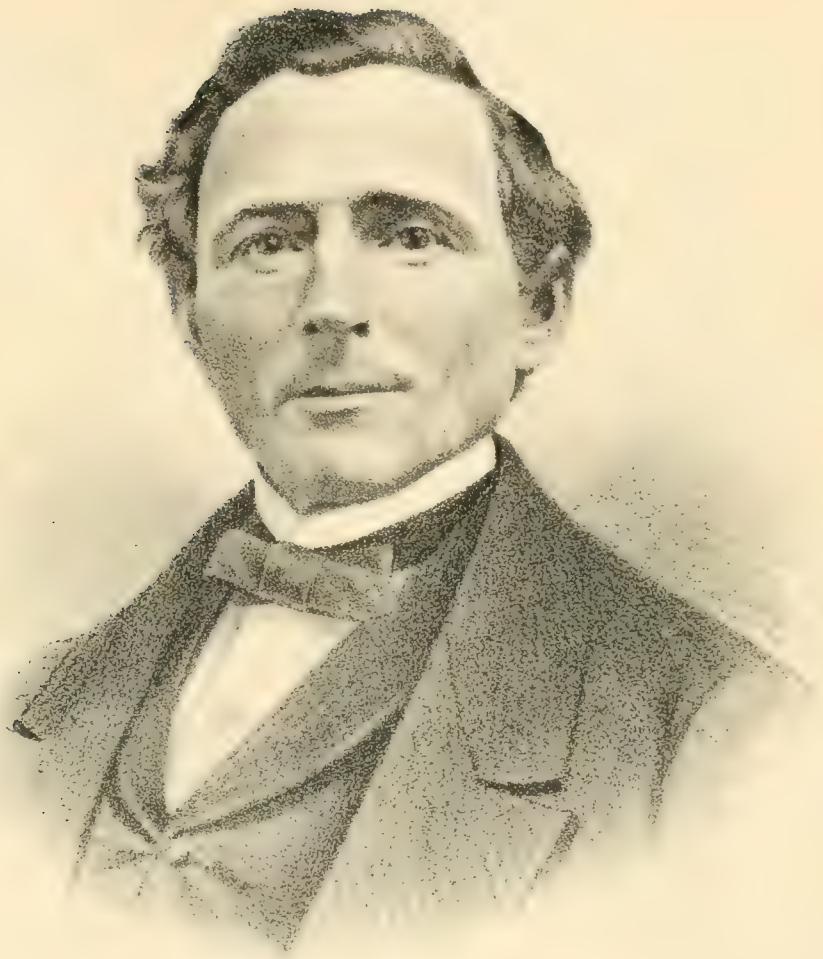
Ellen Brakefield, a native of this county, was born Jan. 19, 1835, and is the daughter of Abraham Goldman, so well known in the early settlement of Pike county. Mr. Goldman helped to erect the first log house in Griggsville. Mrs. Brakefield was married June 28, 1849, to Samuel Brakefield; they had 4 children; two only are living,—Olive and Llewella. Mr. B. was born Nov. 27, 1824, in Pennsylvania, was taken to New York by his parents when very small. He came to Pike county about the year 1848, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising. He had previously been engaged in the manufacture of brooms. On the morning of the 13th of June, 1874, Mr. Brakefield was killed while in the act of cross-

ing the railroad track with a team in front of a train of cars. His body was carried several yards by the cars, and mutilated in a most shocking manner. He was a prominent citizen and a member of the M. E. Church. Few men possessed so many virtues, and few as well respected as he. It is no wonder that the entire community was thrown into consternation at the intelligence of his untimely death.

James Brakefield was born in Kent, England, April 22, 1822, and when he was about one year old his parents, Charles and Mary Brakefield, brought him to America, settling in Clinton county, Pa., whence they soon removed to Schenectady, N. Y. At the age of 22 years James located at Griggsville, Ill., where he followed farming and broom manufacture. In 1845 he married Elizabeth Carmer, a native of Paterson, N. J., and daughter of Henry and Mary (Hunt) Carmer, who were early settlers in this county, coming here in 1831-'2. Henry Carmer was a native of New York city, and his wife of Philadelphia, neither of whom is now living. Mr. C. was reared in the mercantile business, but in an early day he came to Pike county, where he followed farming until his death in December, 1862, at the age of 70 years, his wife having died the previous August. In March, 1857, Mr. Brakefield went into mercantile business with J. M. Crandall, but after 3 years' partnership he returned to his former vocation. In 1866 he entered partnership with L. W. Dix. In 1871 his health commenced to fail, consumption setting in, and he died April 26, 1873. During his life Mr. Brakefield was prominently identified with the interests of the county.

Henry R. Brown, a pioneer of Pike Co., was born in Brown Co., O., July 15, 1821, and is a son of the late William Brown, so well known in the pioneer history of this county. He came here with his parents in 1834 and settled on sec. 29, Griggsville tp.; has dropped corn on Griggsville prairie after a large breaking plow, the rows being one mile in length. This was for Nathan W. Jones, who now resides in Griggsville. He also worked in a cotton gin in Morgan county for about 3 years. Like all other boys of those early days, Mr. Brown was deprived of educational advantages, and was compelled to undergo many hardships and privations. He saw the first steamboat that sailed on the Illinois river. He has seen over 20 deer in one drove, but never shot one. He was married Jan. 18, 1842, to Harriet Park, and had one son, Geo. W. Mrs. Brown died Jan. 18, 1844. Mr. Brown was again married Dec. 22, 1847, this time to Jane Chapman, daughter of E. W. Chapman, deceased, so well known in the early history of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have had 8 children, 6 of whom are living: John Q., Mary J., Sarah F., Alice, Amos W. and Willy H. They are all married except the two youngest.

J. Q. Brown was born in Griggsville township, Oct. 13, 1848, and is a son of H. R. Brown. He was reared on a farm and



James Bickfield

GRIGGSVILLE

FOR BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH SEE PAGE 526.

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educated in the common and high schools of Griggsville. He was married Nov. 26, 1873, to Ella E. Eastman, daughter of Lyeurgus Eastman, of Griggsville, whose biography also appears in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have two children, Alice E. and Richard E. Mr. Brown is engaged in farming and resides on sec. 8, Griggsville township.

Eben F. Bryant was born in East Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 7, 1832, and was brought to this county by his parents in the year 1837; was raised on a farm until 18 years of age, when he went to Georgetown, Harrison Co., O., and there apprenticed himself to Heberling & Russell, machinists. He remained with them about 18 months, then returned to Illinois, where he engaged in farming until he reached his majority; then went to sea. He sailed first from New Bedford, Mass., on a whaling vessel, and at New Zealand changed to a merchant vessel, bound for Salem, Mass. They rounded Cape Horn, stopped at Rio Janeiro, and arrived in Salem in October, 1854. This completed his voyage around the world, which was quite a rare thing for a Pike county boy. Mr. Bryant then returned to his old home in Pike county, following farming for 2 years, then in 1856 he again sailed, but this time on the Illinois river. He remained here until 1868, except one trip to the Hudson river, via New Orleans and Boston. He then again engaged in farming, which is his present occupation, and resides on sec. 25, Griggsville tp. Mr. Bryant is the son of Eben Bryant, who was born in South Reading (now Wakefield), Mass., in June, 1806. He was a shoemaker by trade, but on removing to Illinois he became a farmer. He was a member of the Baptist Church for several years, and died in 1869. Our subject was the oldest son, and was married in May, 1863, to Edith Dean, daughter of Jonathan Dean, a boot and shoe merchant of Prairie City, Ill. Mr. Dean spent several years of his life in Montana, where he engaged in mining and farming.

J. B. Bryant was born in Pike county in 1848; was educated in the common schools, and in the year 1871 engaged in the jewelry business in Griggsville. His father, Eben Bryant, was a native of Wakefield, Mass., and came to this county in 1838, settling in Griggsville tp., where he engaged in farming until his death, which occurred May 3, 1869.

Amos Butterfield, son of the late Leonard Butterfield, well known in this county, was born in Griggsville tp. May 17, 1849; was educated in the common schools of this township, and raised a farmer. He was married Aug. 16, 1872, to Mary Hensel, daughter of Robert Hensel, of Griggsville tp. They have one little girl, Minnie, born Aug. 17, 1873.

Leonard Butterfield, deceased, was born Dec. 14, 1805, in Nashua, N. H.; was married to Susan Lamson in the city of Boston Sept. 27, 1832. He spent the 5 following years in the State of North Carolina, as a missionary among the Cherokee Indians, and in 1837 came to Griggsville, where he resided until the death of

his wife, which occurred Aug. 21, 1870 ; he then visited his brothers and sisters in the East. He returned to Griggsville in 1873, where he remained until May 27, 1874 ; June 2 of this year he was married to Rebecca Noyes, and resided in New Hampshire until his death, which took place July 29, 1877. He was for many years a member of the Baptist Church.

Henry Curmer, deceased, was a native of New York city, and was born July 25, 1793; was educated in New York, and was a hardware merchant for several years in Patterson, N. J. In 1831 he removed with his family to Richmond, Ind., where he remained till 1833, when he came to Griggsville township. There were but three houses in Griggsville at that time. He engaged in farming for about 17 years, and was bookkeeper for Reuben Hatch, of Griggsville, for a few years, and afterward for Brakefield & Crandall. In the year 1861 he removed to Hancock Co., where he died Dec. 19, 1862. He was the father of 3 children,—Elizabeth W., now Mrs. James Brakefield; Mary W., now widow of Henry Goldman; and Lydia, now Mrs. Thomas Brakefield. Elizabeth W. was married to James Brakefield, April 22, 1845. They had 7 children, of whom 3 are living,—Mary W., now Mrs. Simmons; Henry C., Lillie C. and Ettie J. Mr. B. was a prominent merchant of Griggsville for a number of years. He died April 26, 1873.

Rev. B. B. Carpenter was born in Vermont, Dec. 3, 1810, and was taken by his parents to Schoharie Co., N. Y., when but six months old, where he remained until he was sixteen years of age, when he went to Washington Co., N. Y. He was apprenticed to John Hughes, a tailor, of Cambridge, N. Y., with whom he remained for three years. He pursued this occupation for three and a half years, when he began preparing for the ministry. He attended the Brandon Academy two and a half years, and then entered the Hamilton University. He completed only the Sophomore year on account of ill health. He was married in 1841 to Mary Richards, and they had 4 children: 3 are now living,—James B., Chester L., and Charles D. The name of the deceased was Laura. Mr. Carpenter came to Illinois in 1839, and was ordained minister in the Baptist Church at Dixon in 1840, where he remained as Pastor of the Church until 1844, when he took charge of the Lamoille (Ill.) Baptist Church for one year; he then was Pastor of the Griggsville Baptist Church for twenty-five years, but is now retired on account of ill health.

David F. Coffey, deceased, one of the pioneers, was born in Simpson county, Ky., May 18, 1817, and was a son of Nathan Coffey, deceased, well known in this county, who brought his family here in 1829 and settled on sec. 3, Griggsville township, at the summit of the hill which was afterward christened "Coffey Hill," and is still called by that name. He was the father of 13 children, of whom David F. was the 6th. The latter was married in 1842 to Elizabeth Conner, daughter of Francis Conner, deceased, who

came to Franklin Co., Ill., in 1832. Mr. and Mrs. Coffey had 10 children, of whom 9 are living,—Sarah E., Nathan F., J. Hardin, Delitha M., Daniel F., Burton B., Thomas M., Mary J. and Grace L. Mr. Coffey was Captain of Co. B, 68th Regt. Ill. Inf., in the Rebellion, but was detailed to hospital service during the second battle of Manassas. He died Sept. 22, 1867, at the age of 50 years; had been a member of the Baptist Church for about twenty-seven years.

John Craven, sr., a native of Yorkshire, Eng., was born Jan. 7, 1802; was married in 1831 to Esther Warton, and the same year came to America and settled in the wilds of Morgan Co., Ill., 6 miles west of Jacksonville, where he remained until 1850, engaged in farming. He then removed with his family to Pike county and settled on sec. 20, Griggsville tp., where he again engaged in farming and stock-raising. He is now retired from active life and resides on a little farm adjoining Griggsville on the west. Mr. and Mrs. Craven have 2 children: Sarah A., now Mrs. E. T. Williams, and John, who resides at the old homestead in this township.

John Craven was born in Morgan Co., Ill., Feb. 13, 1835, and is a son of John Craven, sr., of Griggsville tp. He was raised on a farm and educated in the common schools of Morgan Co. He came to this county with his parents in 1850, settling on sec. 20, Griggsville tp., where he still resides, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was married May 12, 1864, to Henrietta George, daughter of Samuel George, deceased, who came to Griggsville in 1847. Mrs. Craven was born Oct. 17, 1837, in London, England. Mr. and Mrs. Craven have had 6 children, of whom 5 are living: Mary E., Anna, Maud and Jennie (twins) and John.

Jesse G. Crawford was born in Overton Co., Tenn., May 6, 1810. He received a common school education there and emigrated to Illinois in 1829, settling in Macoupin Co.; in 1830 he came to Jacksonville, where he remained three and a half years, then came to Griggsville in 1833. At that time there was no town there. A log house stood near where the center of Quincy Avenue now is. It still stands just back of the postoffice, but is weather-boarded, and is owned by J. R. Stanford's heirs. Mr. C. erected the first two-story frame house on the Griggsville prairie in 1833, for Amos Blood. He was married in the fall of 1833 to Jane Avery, daughter of Nicholas Avery, an early settler in Pike Co. They had 4 children,—only one living, James. Mrs. Crawford died in 1847. Mr. Crawford again married, this time Maria J. Houts. They have 3 children,—Abbie M., now Mrs. A. H. Butler; Clara E., now Mrs. Henry Hatch; and George B.

D. W. Cree was born in Griggsville tp. in 1844, and is the son of Walker Cree, of Griggsville. In the year 1863 Mr. Cree engaged in the sale of furniture, stoves, and tinware, wall paper, picture frames, etc., with a capital of \$300. He now carries a stock of \$4,000, and has a large trade.

James M. Cree was born in Maysville, this county, Jan. 15, 1842. He came to Griggsville when 14 years old, where he still resides, and is proprietor of the Cree House in this place, one of the best hotels in the county. He was married March 31, 1865; to Lida A. Pond.

Nathan H. Davis was born in Strafford Co., N. H., Aug. 4, 1812; was raised on a farm and educated in the public schools of Canada, his parents having moved there with their children in 1818. When he obtained his majority he went to Boston, Mass., where he learned the carpenter's trade. He worked on the bridges of the Boston & Lowell R. R. for three successive summers. In 1837 Mr. Davis started for the then far West and arrived in Quincy, Ill., Aug. 14 of the same year, and in a few days came to Barry, this county, where he pursued his profession for a number of years and then purchased a farm in Derry township, on sec. 1. He then engaged in farming, working at his trade at intervals. July 18, 1839, he was married to Sarah Lourimore, daughter of Robert S. and Mary Lourimore, deceased. Mrs. Davis was born in Butler Co., O., May 8, 1817, where she remained until 8 years of age, when her parents took her to Dark Co., O., and in 1837 they moved to Pike Co., Ill., where she still resides. Mr. and Mrs. Davis have had 7 children, of whom 4 are living,—Josephine, Frances, Louisa and David; all are married. Mr. Davis is a farmer, and has been extensively engaged in stock-raising. He is a son of Nathan Davis, who was born in N. H., Nov. 22, 1772. His mother was Sally Boynton, who was born in 1777 in Old Salem, Mass.

Aaron H. Dean was born in Litchfield, Conn., March 17, 1831, son of Hiram L., and nephew of Daniel Dean, Mayor of Griggsville, but he came to Pike Co. in an early day (1836), with his parents; educated in the old-fashioned log school-house; learned the blacksmith's trade; settled on sec. 36, whence he walked 3 miles every day to his shop in Griggsville, working for \$1.25 a day. Wolves sometimes followed him on his trips. On his way to a Thanksgiving dinner one day, in an ox cart, the oxen ran away with family and all, into the brush; but the family got to their dinner all right at last. With these oxen they did all their teaming for 5 or 6 years. Hiram L. Dean died Sept. 7, 1876, aged 68 years. He was a member of the M. E. Church. In 1836 he married Wealthy M. Saunders, by whom he had 2 children,—Harriet M., now Mrs. David Stover, and Aaron H. Mrs. Dean was born in Litchfield, Conn., March 17, 1811. She is now residing at the old homestead with her son. Jan. 1, 1852, our subject married Delilah Seniff, by whom he has had 2 children,—Martha E. and Mary E. Mrs. Dean died in June, 1856, and in November, 1858, Mr. Dean married Nancy C. Dunniway. Their only son, David F., is deceased.

Daniel Dean was born Sept. 2, 1815, in Litchfield, Conn., and is the son of Amos Dean, an early settler of Pike Co., who came here in 1836 and settled in Griggsville tp. Daniel was educated in the free schools of Litchfield, and in the year 1837 he followed his pa-

rents to this county, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising until 1867, when he retired, and is now residing in Griggsville and is the present Mayor of the city. He was married in 1836 to Lydia Scranton, by whom he had 3 children,—Jane, Mary A. and Wm. H. The latter has charge of the farm. Mrs. Dean died Nov. 19, 1877. She had been a member of the M. E. Church for over 40 years.

Henry E. Dean, deceased, was born in Litchfield, Conn., Oct. 5, 1809, where at the age of 22 he united with the Congregational Church. He removed with his parents to this county in the fall of 1836, and settled on sec. 34, Griggsville tp. Here he united with the M. E. Church. He died March 15, 1877, leaving a wife and 7 children. He was married Jan. 13, 1842, to Mary L. Cohenour, daughter of John Cohenour, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Dean had 8 children, of whom 7 are living,—Annie E., Harriet A. (now Mrs. John Hedges, of Christian Co., Ill.,) John A., Geo. H., Mary J., Oliver R. and Charles D. Mrs. Dean was born in Huntingdon Co., Pa., Jan. 9, 1821, where she was raised until 15 years of age, when she came with her parents to this county, settling in Griggsville tp.

Lucy M. Dickerson, a native of England, was born Sept. 19, 1842, and is the daughter of Wm. Hobson, who came to Illinois about the year 1847, and settled in Flint tp. He was a stone mason and was killed while the Griggsville high school building was under the process of erection, by a runaway team. Our subject was married in 1858 to James D. Dickerson. They have 5 children,—Orson J., Wm. I., Ella M., Stephen L. and Laura M.

Theodore Dickerson was born in Northfield, Mass., Dec. 24, 1796, and there received his education. In 1811 he was apprenticed to Gustus Lyman, a blacksmith, of Deerfield, Mass., where he served 6 years. In 1818 he went to Salem, Mass., worked at his trade one year, went to Boston in 1819, and in 1820 began business in that place for himself. In 1831 he came to Pike county, and settled on sec. 1, Griggsville tp. In 1833 he removed to Griggsville, which then contained but three or four houses; kept boarding house in 1833, when 3 families lodged in the same room. In 1822 Mr. D. was married in Boston, to Mary T. Beckford, a native of Salem, Mass. She was born Jan. 1, 1800. They have had 7 children, 4 of whom are living,—Theodore F., Elijah, Emma A. and Horace P.

J. E. Dix & Son, boot and shoe dealers. This enterprising firm embarked in the boot and shoe trade in Griggsville in 1859, in which they are still engaged, enjoying a large trade.

John Dix, while residing in his native place, Townsend, Mass., studied the books and reports concerning the West, from which he learned that "all the worthless land belonged to Uncle Sam, while the very best land belonged to the soldiers." He therefore purchased a soldier's claim in 1837, and started West to occupy the land, coming by water around Florida and up the Mississippi, meeting with many exciting experiences. On arriving at the promised land

in this Great West, he found it rough and bluff, and not worth two cents an acre. Having been brought up in a city, Mr. Dix said he was very "green" when he came to the West; and after settling on his land he "started up the creek to hunt for a rock to make a grindstone, to grind his ax, to chop some logs, to build a cabin, to make some shingles in, to sell to buy pork with." He relates many other awkward experiences he had in his introduction to Western pioneer life. We give one more. Hearing of a mill at some distance he loaded some corn upon his ox-cart, and blazing the trees as he went to mark the way, he at last arrived at the mill, when lo! it was only a saw-mill! Night overtook him on his way home and he was obliged to get out of the cart and feel for the blazed trees in order to find his way home. In 1818 Mr. Dix married Mary Wilson, a native of Lynn, Mass. They had 7 children, of whom but 2 are living, Ellen M. and John E.

Levi W. Dix, deceased, was a native of Malden, Mass., and was born Feb. 15, 1821; was the son of John Dix, now of Griggsville. He came to Illinois with his father in 1837, and was married in 1841 to Ruth E. Kiddle, a native of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, and daughter of Arthur Kiddle, deceased. They had 5 children, 3 living,—Sarah F., Rollin M., and Margaret E. Mr. Dix engaged in merchandising with James Brakelield in Griggsville, and died April 30, 1874.

John W. Doan was born Nov. 12, 1834, in Clermont Co., O., and is a son of Wm. and Susanna Doan, deceased. The former was a native of Connecticut and the latter of Massachusetts. Our subject was educated in the common schools of Ohio, and was raised on a farm. He came to Pike county with his mother and family in 1859, where he has since resided. His father was the Hon. Wm. Doan, an ex-Member of Congress from Ohio, and also a surgeon of the 1st Reg't, 3d Brigade, and 8th Division in the Ohio State Militia. Our subject resides on sec. 15, Griggsville tp., and is engaged in farming and stock-raising.

Edward Doocy was born Oct. 24, 1851, in Griggsville, and is a graduate of Illinois College at Jacksonville, Ill., of the class of 1871. He read law about 3 years, was admitted to the bar in 1874, and is now practicing in Griggsville. He is now a successful practitioner, and bids fair to become one of Pike county's foremost attorneys. He is President of the Pike County Christian Temperance Union.

Abel Dunham, a native of Harrison Co., O., was born July 16, 1819, and is a son of Wm. and Mary (Chaney) Dunham, deceased; was raised on a farm and received a limited education in a subscription school. He was married Aug. 13, 1839, to Rachel Hardin, by whom he had 10 children, and of these 6 are living, Amanda, Isabelle, Mary E., Frances A., Joshua L. and Joseph M. His father was a soldier of the Revolution and was among the number who cut their shoes into pieces, broiling them in the fire and making coffee of them. Our subject came to Illinois in 1845,

arriving at Griggsville Landing Nov. 26, 1845, at 8 P. M. He followed farming and stock-raising until within a few years ; is now retired and resides in the village of Maysville. Mr. and Mrs. Dunham are both members of the United Brethren Church.

Nathaniel Dunham is a native of Maryland; was a son of Lewis Dunham, who brought his family to this county in 1844, and was born Sept. 12, 1802 ; was a cooper by trade, but for the most part followed farming after moving West. He died Sept. 14, 1866. Our subject was born in Warren Co., O., Feb. 14, 1834, and came with his parents to this county in 1844, where he has since resided. He was married Oct. 26, 1854, to Mary A. Kiser, daughter of Daniel Kiser, deceased, who also settled in Pike county in 1844. Mr. and Mrs. Dunham have had 7 children, of whom 5 are living,—Daniel, Wm. H., Lewis O., Charles E. and Orpha J. Mrs. Dunham was born in Warren Co., Ind., May 3, 1838. Mr. D. resides on sec. 18, engaged in farming and stock-raising.

Wm. Dunham was born in Harrison Co., O., April 17, 1829, son of Lewis and Sarah A. D., who with the family emigrated to this county in 1844. Lewis died in Sept., 1865, and Sarah A. is now Mrs. Leander Filson, of Maysville, this Co. In 1850 Mr. D. went to California and followed mining and trading in stock ; on his return he was shipwrecked Nov. 15, 1853, off the coast of the island Anicapa, 350 miles from San Francisco, and was not rescued for 5 days. The crew and passengers also had another narrow escape from death by explosion of a boiler, which was discovered red hot. He returned to this county Jan. 12, 1854, and for a time followed breaking prairie. Aug. 9, 1855, he married Miss Nancy, daughter of Thos. Carnes, now of Schuyler Co., Ill. They have had 11 children, of whom 6 are living : Thomas, Elizabeth A., Julia B., William H., Nathaniel W. and Jason. Mrs. Dunham died May 28, 1877, and Mr. D. married the widow of Wm. Ervin, Oct. 4 following. Mrs. Dunham had 5 children by her first husband, of whom 4 are living,—George H., Sarah J., Martha D. S. and Harriet R. E. Mr. D. is a farmer on sec. 7. Mr. D. helped to construct the first railroad in Illinois, that from Naples to Jacksonville.

Lycurgus Eastman. Roger Eastman, an ancestor of our subject, was born in Wales in 1611, and came to Massachusetts in 1640, locating at Salisbury ; his wife's name was Sarah, who died Dec. 16, 1694, aged 83 ; had 10 children. Philip, the 3d child, moved to Haverhill, where his house was burned by the Indians and some of the family taken prisoners. Ebenezer, a son of his, was born Jan. 10, 1689, and died July 28, 1748 ; his 3d child, Capt. Joseph, was born June 10, 1715, married Abigail Mellen, who died in March, 1801 ; of their 6 children the 3d was Moses, who was born March 3, 1743, and who married Lucretia Tyler in Pembroke, N. H. ; he died in 1796, and his eldest son, Charles, was born Dec. 11, 1774, and married Sally Bradley Nov. 29, 1798, at Concord, N. H. ; she died Dec. 9, 1809, and he Sept. 26, 1847 ; but by his sec-

ond marriage he had 6 children, of whom Lyeurgus, the subject of this sketch, was the youngest; he was born in Concord, N. H., July 4, 1807, where he resided until 17 years old, when he was apprenticed to learn the wheelwright's trade at Quincy, Mass. In 1834 he emigrated West, locating on sec. 8, this tp., where he remained 33 years, and then sold his farm and moved to Griggsville, where he now lives. In 1832 he married Elouisa B. Simmons, and their 4 children are: Maria B., now Mrs. E. O. Hills, of Chicago; Susan B., wife of Peter Northrop, of Turner, Ill.; Harriet N., a missionary teacher in Toungoo, Burmah; and Charles L., of Whiting, Kansas. Mrs. Eastman died Aug. 12, 1844, and Mr. E. again married, in May, 1845, this time Rebecca L. Humphris, by whom he had 7 children; 4 are living, namely, Emeline H., now the wife of Dr. J. L. Love, of Whiting, Kan.; Lucy J., teacher of grade 4 in Griggsville Union School; Ella E., now Mrs. John Q. Brown, a farmer in this tp.; and George E., of Whiting, Kan. The names of the deceased were Elouisa R., Lucretia G. (Mrs. Henry C. Love) and Etta Adelaide.

Thomas P. Elledge is a son of Boone Elledge, and great-grandson of Neddie Boone, a brother of Daniel Boone, the hero of pioneer days of Kentucky. The Elledges still keep up the name of Boone in the family. Thomas P. was born in Harrison Co., Ind., April 27, 1825; was educated in the common schools of Indiana and Illinois, and came with his parents to this county in 1836, settling on sec. 6, Griggsville tp., where he still resides, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was married Feb. 11, 1847, to Margaret J. Simpson, daughter of the late Matthew Simpson, and they have had 6 children, Rebecca J., James A., Hattie A., Matthew B., Mary C. and an infant. The three latter are deceased.

Uriah Elledge, son of Boone Elledge, deceased, was born in Clark Co., Ky., Nov. 22, 1802. He came to Scott Co., Ill., in 1823; had to go to Upper Alton on Wood river, a distance of 125 miles, to mill. In 1826 a Mr. John Pearson erected a horse-mill within about 2 miles of Mr. Elledge's house. While in Scott county Mr. E. worked for Alex. Bell 18 months. He was married March 26, 1825, to Catharine Scott, daughter of John Scott, for whom the county was named. They had 8 children, of whom 5 are living,—Rebecca E., Mary M., John H., Emily J. and Uriah D. Mr. and Mrs. Elledge removed to where Griggsville now stands, in 1825, but on account of sickness returned to Scott county, the following autumn. In 1830 he came back to Griggsville tp., where he resides on sec. 13. Mrs. Elledge died Jan. 9, 1855, and Dec. 12, 1858, Mr. Elledge married Mrs. Delia Ball, by whom he has had 4 children,—Anna B., Florence M., Charles H. and Frederick O. In the year 1849 Mr. Elledge, accompanied by his son, Daniel B., went overland to California, with the first emigrant train that went in search of gold. Daniel died there, and Mr. Elledge returned in December, 1851. He served in the Winnebago war, and 3 of his sons, William, John and Uriah, were in the late war. William died while in the

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L Eastman

GRIGGSVILLE

service. His daughter Rebecca was the first female child born in Griggsville tp., which occurred Oct. 26, 1831.

Moses Elliott was born in Wheeling, Va., March 18, 1819, and is the son of John and Esther Elliott, deceased; was raised on a farm in Ross county, O.; received a common-school education, and was the eldest of 10 children. He was married Oct. 2, 1853, to Jane Perry, daughter of Joseph Perry, deceased, and now resides on sec. 35, Griggsville tp., engaged in farming and stock-raising. Mrs. Elliott was born in Ireland Aug. 24, 1815, and came with her parents to Canada in 1834, and to Pike county in 1849. Mr. and Mrs. Elliott have had 2 sons,—Geo. P. and Richard W.

E. G. Farrand was born in Bridgeport, Vt., Nov. 13, 1814; left his native State at the age of 18 and went to Michigan, where he remained until 1845, then removed to Morgan county, Ill., and in 1849 went to California, where he remained until 1852. He then returned to Illinois and settled in Griggsville. Since 1861 he has been successfully engaged in the lumber trade, and dealing in doors, sash, blinds, etc., carrying a stock of \$12,000 to \$15,000. In 1852 he married Elizabeth J. McWilliams, of Griggsville, and they have 4 boys,—James A., M. K., Harvey L. and Frederick H.

Joseph A. Ferguson, son of David and Margaret Ferguson, was born in Franklin Co., Pa., May 2, 1822; was raised a farmer; came to this county in 1847; bought a farm on sec. 16, Griggsville tp., where he still resides, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was married Dec. 17, 1845, to Jennie N., daughter of James and Martha Stark, of Franklin Co., Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson have 5 children,—Wm. J., Margaret J., David A., Albert P. and Edward C. Wm. J. is married to Ella Hitch and resides in Griggsville; Margaret J. is married to Wm. S. Murray, and resides in Murrayville, Morgan Co., Ill.

David Fielding, deceased, was born in Miami Co., O., May 11, 1807. He was raised on a farm and educated in New Carlisle, O. He was married Dec. 1, 1835, to Mary (Moore) Smalley, widow of Jesse Smalley, and daughter of Samuel Moore. She was born in Dayton, O., Oct 18, 1805, when there were but 6 buildings in that place. She had 3 children by her first husband,—Ellen, Abigail, deceased, and Prudence R. Mr. and Mrs. Fielding had 6 children,—Charlotte, Mary, Jesse, Fannie, Clara and Albert. The two latter are deceased. Mr. Fielding was a worthy member of the Baptist Church for 31 years. He died March 9, 1867, loved and respected by all. His last words were, "I never thought it would be so easy when I came to die." He left messages for absent children, requesting them to meet him in Heaven. He partook of the Lord's Supper just before his death. Mr. Fielding had been married once before, to Charlotte Miller, by whom he had 4 children,—Maria, Jeremiah, Daniel and Henrietta.

Nathan French was born in Merrimac Co., N. H., in 1804, and was raised on a farm until 18 years old; then went to sea and remained 8 years. During this time he crossed the Atlantic 14 times and

visited the cities of Rochelle, St. Petersburg, Amsterdam, Stockholm and others. He sailed around Cape Horn on his way to Japan during his whaling voyage, wherein 72 whales were caught, from which 2,500 barrels of oil were obtained. In 1831 he removed to New Orleans, where he resided for three years and followed carpentering. In 1835 he located at Alton, and came to Griggsville one year afterward. At that time Griggsville contained 150 inhabitants. In 1840 Mr. F. was married to Harriet, daughter of the late David Hoyt, of pioneer history. They had 4 children, of whom 3 are living,—Wm. H., Lizzie E. (now Mrs. Barnhart) her husband being of the firm of Barnhart Bros. & Co., Chicago) and Mary W., teacher in the high school at Decatur, Ill. Wm. H. is agent for the Western Associated Press, Chicago.

Francis Frye was born in Detroit tp., Pike Co., in 1843, and is the son of the noted Jonathan Frye, the great pioneer miller of Big Blue river. Our subject was married in Aug., 1867, to Mary L., daughter of J. M. Griffin, of Kansas. They have 5 children,—Alta, Wm. E., Eva Lee, John W. and Lora E. Mr. Frye is one of the proprietors of Frye's Mill in Griggsville.

Peleg Gardner was born in Hancock Co., Me., April 20, 1803, and is the son of Peleg Gardner, deceased. He went to Boston, Mass., in 1824, where he remained for 11 years, working at the carpenter's trade. He was married in Boston July 16, 1826, to Caroline Hutchinson, by whom he had 4 children, all of whom are dead. He came to Griggsville in 1835, where he pursued his profession for several years. Mrs. Gardner died in 1850 and the year following Mr. Gardner married Maria J. Fielding, who died May 14, 1853. Sept. 4th of the same year he was married to Elizabeth C. Bazin. After toiling many years in improving the town of Griggsville Mr. Gardner had a stroke of paralysis which has rendered him a permanent invalid.

Jacob Goldman is a native of Clark county, Ky., where he was born Oct. 15, 1816. When but 13 years of age he came to Pike county with his parents, who settled on sec. 23, Griggsville tp., where he has resided since that time. He has enjoyed many a deer and wolf hunt. Once he saw 36 deer in one herd, and at one time killed 9 wolves. He saw the first steam-boat that plied the Illinois river and knows all about grubbing and picking brush, rolling logs, etc.; and after working hard all day he would grind corn in a hand-mill until 9 or 10 o'clock at night, to procure bread for the following day. They used harness and single and double trees of their own manufacture, which were made of hickory bark, corn "shucks" and poles. Mr. Goldman helped to raise the first house in Pittsfield and hewed the first timber that was used for building purposes in Griggsville. He has been chased by wolves when bringing home his game on old "Blaze," but his faithful dog "Tiger" was ever on the alert, and would invariably drive them away. He has been married twice, the first time to Bethlehem Wade, and the second time to Otelia Jaritzs, who crossed the ocean in 1834. Mr.

Goldman is the father of 12 children, of whom 8 are living,—Josiah, Newton B., Ellen H., Hardin H., Emma J., Melvin, Elizabeth and Victoria. He is engaged in farming on sec. 34, Griggsville tp.

Alfred Gordon, a pioneer of Pike county, was born in Hillsboro Co., N. H., Nov. 4, 1794; was raised on a farm and educated in the common schools. He came to this county in 1836 and settled in Griggsville tp. In 1843 he purchased a farm on sec. 16 of this tp., where he still resides. He was married in March, 1824, to Mary D. Jones, by whom he had 5 children,—Alfred A., Nathaniel H., Moses, Mary A. and Geo. Washington, all of whom are dead except George, who resides with his father and attends to the farm. In 1857 George was married to Ellen Smith, daughter of John Smith, deceased, an early settler of Pike county. They have had 4 children, 3 of whom are living,—Charley, Willie and Nellie. The two latter are twins. Mrs. Alfred Gordon died April 24, 1867. Our subject was a soldier in the war of 1812, under Gen. Dearborn, and endured unusual hardships and privations. He has been a member of the Baptist Church for over 47 years and has held many offices of trust. In N. H. he was Overseer of the Poor and was a member of the State Legislature of that State for 4 successive terms. He has been Justice of the Peace and Treasurer of the school fund in Pike Co.; is also a surveyor, which business he has pursued more or less. In the year 1842 he taught school in Griggsville.

Daniel B. Griffin was born in Pike Co., Oct. 17, 1839, and is the son of Lorenzo D. Griffin, deceased. He was married in 1860 to Mary E. Baker, and they had one child. Mrs. Griffin and child both died in 1862, of the small-pox, as also did Mr. G.'s father. In 1864 he again married, this time Sarah A. Fowler, and they had 6 children, of whom 3 are living,—Lizzie, Riley and Noley. Mr. Griffin is an engineer by profession, but is now engaged in packing and shipping flour with McMahan & Co.

M. Hainsfurther, merchant, Griggsville, is a native of Germany; came to America in 1853 and located in Winchester, Scott Co., Ill., and engaged in the dry goods business; also clothing, boots and shoes. He located in Griggsville in 1860, where he followed the same business. He carries a stock of about \$18,000, and has a large trade. He commenced business by peddling over the country, carrying his goods on his back. He was married in 1863 to Rebecca Cohn, and they have had 6 children, 5 of whom are living,—Millie, Nathan, Bessie, Harry and Lusettie.

Abel Harrington was born in Albany county, N. Y., Feb. 20, 1824, and is a son of the late Judge Harrington, so well known in the pioneer history of this county. Our subject came to this county with his parents in 1835, where he has since resided. He was married Feb. 7, 1847, to Eliza J. Sheeley, daughter of Abel and Mary A. Sheeley, well known in the history of this and Morgan counties. She was born in Naples, Scott Co., in 1825. Mr. H.'s mother-in-law, Mrs. Mary A. (Kenney) Sheeley, was born in Lancaster, Pa.,

May 16, 1801; she came to what is now Scott county in 1821, and to this county in 1829. She was married in Feb., 1819, to John Hollins. They had two children. Mr. Hollins died in 1822, and in 1824 his widow married Abel Shelley. They had 9 children, 4 of whom are living. Mr. Harrington resides on sec. 2; P. O., Griggsville.

Charles Harrington, deceased. Judge Charles Harrington was born in that part of Grafton, Mass., known as New England village, in 1795; in 1811 he went to Rodman, N. Y., where he remained three years, engaging in the woolen business; his factory, with two others, was burned, it is supposed, by a jealous Canadian; he then taught school for a time and located in Guilderland, N. Y., where he formed a partnership with Charles Mason in the manufacture of woolen goods; he remained there until 1835, when he came to Griggsville and continued his residence in Pike county until his death, which occurred Aug. 15, 1873. He was a worthy member of the Baptist Church for 47 years, and an ordained minister for 29 years. He was called to the pastoral charge of the Perry Baptist Church, where he remained for several years. Upon the organization of the Quincy Baptist Association in 1843, he was elected Moderator, and held the position for 11 years. In 1850 he was elected County Judge for Pike county. He was ever a bold, fearless champion of the cause of temperance, truth and morality. His efforts in the cause of temperance when a young man, as well as his activity and zeal in religious meetings after he made a profession of religion, led the Church in Schenectady, of which he was first a member, to see his aptness to teach, and they granted him license to preach. He was a very forcible, convincing speaker, but never depended upon preaching for a support. He supplied many weak and destitute churches at different times.

Charles W. Harrington was born in Griggsville tp. Dec. 14, 1852, and is the son of the late Samuel Harrington, an early pioneer. He was raised on a farm and educated in the common schools; was married in Aug., 1875, to Anna, daughter of Christian Hoss, of Griggsville tp. They have had 3 children.—Mattie, Ellis and Freddie. Mr. H. is engaged in farming and owns 80 acres of valuable land on secs. 11 and 12, Griggsville tp. In 1874 he took a tour through Kansas and Missouri and returned the same year.

Geo. P. Harrington, son of Judge Harrington, was born in Griggsville tp., sec. 1., on the farm where he now resides, July 17, 1839. Judge Harrington, a native of Grafton, Mass., was born Nov. 17, 1795; was married Jan. 9, 1823, to Hannah Scranton, by whom he had 6 children,—Abel, Samuel, Daniel, James, Abbie and George P., who is the youngest. Mrs. Harrington was born in Stephentown, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., Oct., 1801, and died Oct. 25, 1878. Our subject was married Jan. 26, 1867, to Louisa, daughter of Ebenezer C. Maddux, deceased. They had 6 children, of whom 4 are living,—Bertha, Jennie, Hannah and Louisa. Mrs. Harring-

ton died Dec. 18, 1879, loved and respected by all. She was born in Hamilton Co., O., June 20, 1848. In 1868 the family removed to Kansas, where Mrs. H. was attacked with chills, from which she never recovered. The following year they returned to Pike county. The *Independent Press*, of Griggsville, contained the following obituary notice Dec. 25, 1879:

“Loving hearts are doomed to sorrow,
Trusting souls to pine and die;
Beauteous flowers bloom and perish
’Neath the hot and burning sky.

“Then, if all in life is fleeting,
If on earth no joy is given,
Let us seek for rest unchanging,
In the Christian’s home in heaven.”

Samuel M. Harrington was born in Albany Co., N. Y., April 19, 1827, and is a son of the late Judge Harrington. He came to this county with his parents in 1835. He was married in 1848 to Charity Elledge, daughter of William and Tabitha Elledge; they have had 4 children, of whom 3 are living,—Sarah A., Charles W. and Ada Belle. Mr. H. spent one year in Colorado during the gold excitement. His grandfather, Samuel Harrington, was born in Grafton, Mass., Aug. 13, 1769, and his grandmother was Abigail Putnam, a relative of Gen. Israel Putnam, renowned in the war of the Revolution. Mr. H. was a member of the U. B. Church. He died June 24, 1875. If we should attempt to enumerate his many virtues we should fill pages of history.

Perry Harshman was born in Preble Co., O., Oct. 13, 1842, and is the son of Peter Harshman, now of Griggsville tp. He came with his parents to this county in 1852, where he has since resided. He now lives near Griggsville, and is engaged in general farming and owns about 320 acres of land.

Peter Harshman, son of Peter Harshman, sr., deceased, was born in Preble Co., O., in 1813. He was raised on a farm and received a limited education in a subscription school. He was married in 1836 to Susannah Sherer, daughter of Daniel and Catharine Sherer, deceased, and a sister of Dr. D. J. Sherer, of Grandview, Edgar Co., Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Harshman have had 10 children, of whom 5 are living,—Noah L., Perry, Eli, Rachel Ann and Daniel. They removed to this county in 1852 and settled in Pittsfield tp., where they resided until the spring of 1869, when they removed to Griggsville tp. and settled on sec. 11. Mr. H. and his son Noah are now traveling in Washington Territory and the West. He has always been engaged in farming. Mrs. Harshman’s father was in the war of 1812, and was one of the soldiers of Hull’s army that surrendered at the siege of Detroit.

Dr. L. J. Harvey was born in Warner, N. H., Oct. 6, 1851; had an academical education; came to Griggsville in 1872 and read medicine under the late Dr. Wilson; attended Bellevue Hospital

Medical College, of New York city, and also the St. Louis Medical College, where he graduated in 1875; after spending a few months in the city hospital there he located in Griggsville, where he has a large practice. In May, 1876, he married Bella Kenney, daughter of Charles Kenney, of Griggsville, and they have one little boy, Ira K.

Frank Hatch was born in Hillsboro Co., N. H., March 21, 1825, and is a son of Reuben Hatch (deceased), who was also a native of New Hampshire. He was reared and educated for the most part, in Griggsville, having come to this place with his parents in 1836. He was married Nov. 30, 1852, to Rebecca Bennett, daughter of Simeon Bennett (deceased). They have 3 children,—Charles P., Celia J. and Marshall P. Mr. Hatch has seen the rough places made smooth, and the vacant prairies of Pike county made into valuable farms. He resides on sec. 16, Griggsville tp., where he is engaged in farming and stock-raising, making the latter a specialty.

Isaac A. Hatch, banker, was born in Hillsboro, N. H., Sept. 13, 1812; came to Griggsville in 1835, where he still resides; has followed farming, milling, collecting revenue, merchandising and banking in this county; is now in the last named business. October, 1840, he married Lydia B., sister of Moses E. Baxter, of Griggsville. Their 2 children are Abbie A. and John Franklin.

Mason Hatch was born in this township April 26, 1846, son of Sylvanus Hatch, deceased; the latter was born in Hillsboro, N. H., in 1816; was a farmer by occupation, and died March 17, 1868. Mason was educated in the State University at Bloomington, Ill., and has taught school most of the time for 8 years, but is now farming on the old home place, sec. 9.

Jacob Hendricks was born in Harrison Co., O., March 22, 1831, and is a son of Andrew Hendricks, of Adams Co., Ill. He was raised on a farm, and received a common-school education; was married Aug. 28, 1855, to Nancy M. Robison, daughter of William Robison, deceased, who brought his family to this county in 1847. Mr. and Mrs. Hendricks have had 10 children, of whom 7 are living,—Leah J., William R., Mary E., Andrew G., Laura O., Estella E., and Charles R. Mr. Hendricks is a farmer, but is now engaged in the grain and stock business at Maysville.

George D. Hensell was born in Wheeling, W. Va., March 23, 1854, son of Robert Hensell, now of Griggsville; when our subject was one year old the family emigrated to Griggsville, where he was educated. For 3 years he has been teaching, and is now teaching his second term in Middle Flint district, Flint tp., where the growing prosperity of his school sufficiently attests his qualifications. June 12, 1878, he married Nellie Cover, daughter of Daniel Cover, sr., of Griggsville.

John W. Hensell was born in Portland, Jefferson Co., O., Aug. 8, 1848, son of Robert L., of Griggsville; he has lived on a farm since 10 years old, and now resides on sec. 26, Griggsville tp.; the

emigration of his people to this county was in 1855. He was married Oct. 28, 1869, to Mary J. Warton, daughter of Wm. Warton, deceased, so well known in the early settlement of Pike county; and they have 4 children,—Fred, Della M., George O. and Estella.

Dr. James Montgomery Higgins, youngest son of John and Elizabeth Higgins, was born in Montgomery Co., Md., July 30, 1808; educated chiefly in Rockville, Md.; studied medicine in Washington, D. C.; graduated in the medical department of Columbia College in that city March 11, 1829, and has followed the practice of his profession ever since,—over half a century now. Jan. 25, 1831, he married Margaret Davis in Bourbon Co., Ky., niece of Gov. Edward Tiffin, first Governor of Ohio; in the following spring he emigrated to Jacksonville, Ill., and in Nov., 1834, he removed with his wife and infant child to Griggsville, this county, where physicians were scarcer than in Jacksonville; in 1846 he was elected Representative to the State Legislature; in 1848 he was elected Medical Superintendent of the Illinois State Hospital for the Insane at Jacksonville, where he superintended the building of the original hospital, at a cost surprisingly low, as attested by a Legislative commission; he opened the institution in the fall of 1851, and conducted it with great acceptability until the summer of 1854, when he returned to Griggsville, where he has practiced ever since except in 1862–3, when he was Surgeon of the 114th Reg. Ill. Vol.

Besides an infant son that died in Jacksonville in 1832, the Doctor and his wife have had 6 children, as follows: Isaac Newton, James M., Edward Tiffin, Mary E., Drusilla C. and Lizzie M.,—all living except the eldest daughter, Mrs. Mary E. Jones. Isaac N. studied and graduated in medicine, but has followed journalism up to the present time. In company with his brother James M., he published the *Pike County Union*, the first newspaper in Griggsville, and which was afterward transferred to Pittsfield; subsequently he became editor-in-chief of the *Illinois State Register* at Springfield, and after several years he became managing editor of the *Chicago Republican*, and for 10 years past has occupied that relation to the *San Francisco Morning Call*, a daily paper of 45,000 circulation. James M., jr., a practical printer, has been connected with the *Illinois State Register* in various relations, a part of the time one of its editors. Edward T. holds an important position in the W. U. Telegraph office at Chicago. Mary E. married J. Howard Jones in 1861, and died Aug. 9, 1874, in Chicago, leaving 2 sons and an infant daughter. Drusilla C. became the second wife of Mr. Jones on the Christmas of 1878, and they reside in Chicago. Lizzie M. is a teacher in the public schools of Griggsville.

Edwin Hitch, deceased, was born Sept. 25, 1843, in Adams county, Ill.; was educated in the schools of Perry, this county, and was raised on a farm. He engaged in buying and shipping stock for several years; was married Jan. 22, 1867, to Mary Simpin,

daughter of Thomas Simpkin, deceased. They had 4 boys—Edwin L., Thomas S., Rufus and Roy M. Mr. Hitch was a worthy citizen and highly esteemed. He died Jan. 29, 1877, in Griggsville.

Prof. R. M. Hitch is Principal of the High School at Griggsville. This department is in excellent running order; everything moves on with the system and regularity of clock-work, and the best of order prevails. Save one or two exceptions, the best series of text books is used. Miss Abbie Hatch, Assistant, Miss L. E. Campbell, Teacher of Grammar School.

Capt. B. B. Hopkins was born in London, England, Jan. 2, 1838, and is a son of Robert Hopkins, deceased; came to America when but 14 years old, arriving at Griggsville Landing, Dec. 9, 1852; spent a year crossing and re-crossing the Western plains as assistant wagon-master in the service of the Government; enlisted Sept. 5, 1861, as a private in the late war in Co. G, 5th Ill. Cav., under Capt. John A. Harvey, now of St. Louis, and brother of ex-Governor Harvey, of Kansas. Mr. Hopkins was promoted to the Captaincy of his Company in December, 1862; he resigned his commission in the army in July, 1864, on account of disability. He has been engaged in raising short-horned thorough-bred cattle and Cotswold sheep since 1865. He was married Nov. 15, 1864, to Ann, second daughter of Thomas Simpkin, deceased, known as the "land king" of Pike county. Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins have 5 children.

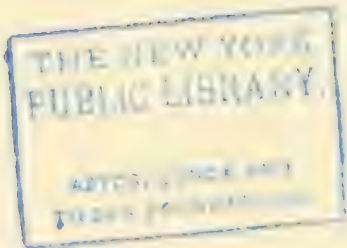
John Houston was born in 1817, in Hillsboro, N. H., and is the son of John Houston, deceased. He came to Illinois in 1837, and settled in Griggsville tp.: his brother William preceded him 2 years. Mr. Houston returned to N. H. in 1840, and remained there until 1843, when he returned to Illinois. In 1847 he again went to N. H., and was married to Mary Lane. They had 8 children, of whom 4 are living—Lavica, Samuel, Frederick and Alice. Mr. H. has been a successful brick and stone mason, and is also an excellent plasterer, but does not follow this as a business. In 1858, he was elected Sheriff of Pike county, in which capacity he served for 2 years.

Edward S. Hoyt; P. O., Griggsville; was born in this town Feb. 22, 1846; received a common-school education in Griggsville, and is also a graduate of the Jones Commercial College, of St. Louis, Mo. He followed boating on the Illinois river for seven years, and now has charge of the warehouse at Griggsville Landing. In the winter season he engages with his father in the packing of pork in Griggsville. He was married in November, 1869, to Emily, daughter of the popular Capt. Samuel Rider, of this county. They have 3 children—Herbert, Clara and Mary A.

Arnold Hughes, son of Elliott and Jane S. Hughes, was born in Danville, Montgomery Co., Mo. He is a grandson of Col. Thos. Hughes, of Paris, Ky.; his mother was the eldest daughter of John R. McConnell, of Lexington, Ky. In 1838 his parents removed to Montgomery county, Mo., within a few miles of where Daniel



Benj B Hopkins
GRIGGSVILLE TP



Boone lived and died. Our subject served an apprenticeship at the printer's trade in Milwaukee, Wis., and from there went on a "tour," working at St. Paul, Omaha, St. Joe, Kansas City, St. Louis, Jackson, etc. In Shelby county, Ill., he edited one of the best country papers in the State. He is editor of the "*Independent Press*," published weekly at Griggsville, by Hughes & Nelson. These enterprising young men wield an influence that will make their paper a success. Mr. Hughes was married Sept. 26, 1878, to Miss E. D. Hudson.

Henry L. Hurt was born in Madison Co., Va., Aug. 21, 1825. His ancestry settled in King and Queen Co., Va., about two centuries ago. Mr. H. came to Pike county in the fall of 1856, and settled in Griggsville, where he now resides, S. E. corner of Cory and Washington sts. He is a miller by occupation, but he retired from that business some years ago. In politics he has always been independent, but since the formation of the Republican party he has generally voted with that party. In religion he is a Baptist, and has advocated the cause of temperance from boyhood, claiming to have had strictly temperance parents that set an example he has tried to follow. His first marriage was in Culpepper Co., Va., Jan. 5, 1854, with Elmira Smith, who died of consumption Jan. 9, 1870. She was a member of the Baptist Church. His second marriage was in Griggsville, Feb. 15, 1871, with Elizabeth, daughter of the late John C. Shaw, who came to Pike county when there were only about 3 houses between Griggsville and the Illinois river. Mr. and Mrs. Hurt have no children, but have adopted 2 nieces, Amy and Emma Copson, whom they are trying to educate. Mrs. H. is a member of the Baptist Church. John C. Shaw was born in Attleboro, near Nun Eaton, Warwickshire, England, March 12, 1796. His father, Josiah Shaw, acquired considerable wealth and was for many years engaged in ribbon manufacture. His mother's maiden name was Ann Clark. In 1819 he was married to Elizabeth Towe, and after carrying on the brick-making and building business for a number of years in his native place, he emigrated to America in 1829, and settled in Washington Co., N. Y., following farming. After remaining there about 3 years he removed to Illinois, and settled on sec. 13, Griggsville tp., Sept., 1833, where he resided until his death. In 1840 he built a flouring-mill, also a saw-mill, on Flint creek. A few years later he removed the mills to Griggsville Landing, on the Illinois river. After a few years he again commenced farming, which he followed until the infirmities of age caused him to retire from active life. He and his wife both united with the Baptist Church in Griggsville. They raised 9 children, 3 sons and 6 daughters.

Samuel Hutchinson, inventor and manufacturer of Hutchinson's adjustable harrow, was born in Boston, Mass., in 1813; came to Pike Co. in 1834, landing here with less than \$5.00 in his pocket. He is a mechanic, and has helped to erect a great many houses in Griggsville. He was married in 1838 to Laura Bachelor, and they

had 5 children, 3 of whom are living. He was again married in 1855, this time to Jane A. Edwards. He was married a third time to Sarah E. Jones, and they had 4 children, 2 of whom are living.

A. J. Ives was born in Canada, July 19, 1850; came to Illinois in 1869; was educated in the Wesleyan University at Bloomington; began teaching in 1873. His father was a farmer. Mr. Ives came to Pike Co. in 1876; was married to Rosella Kenedy, July 19, 1873. They have one child, Elmer K.

David Jenkins, a native of Clermont Co., O., was born Dec. 15, 1841; was educated in the common schools of Ohio, and came to Illinois with his parents in 1855, remaining in Altona, Knox Co., until the spring of 1857, when they removed to Pike Co., where they still reside. He was married July 26, 1872, to Ede A. Elder, daughter of William and Phoebe Elder, deceased. They have had 1 little girl, Anna. Mr. Jenkins is engaged in farming, and resides on sec. 25, Griggsville township. He served in Co. I, 33d Reg't. Ill. Vol., in the Rebellion for 4 years and 3 months, participating in several battles. His father, Joseph W. Jenkins, was born in Gloucester Co., N. J., March 9, 1800, and was raised on a farm; was brought to Clermont Co., O., by his parents in 1806; was married in 1841 to Susannah Fisher, by whom he had 3 children,—Catharine, Mary A. and David. He is a saddler and harness-maker by trade, at which he has worked most of the time during his life. Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins now reside with their son David.

Nathan W. Jones, one of the founders of Griggsville, was born in Worcester Co., Mass., April 27, 1803; emigrated in 1830 to Jacksonville, Ill., where he served as Steward of the Illinois College for one year; in the winter of 1831 he returned East, by way of New Orleans and New York, on account of high water, and in the spring he brought his family to Jacksonville; and in 1833 he came to this point, where he bought a piece of land and helped to lay out the town of Griggsville, and suggested the name of the town. He built the first frame house in Griggsville, which still stands. At first he was a farmer for a number of years, and since has followed merchandising, etc. In company with Joshua R. Stanford he kept the first store in Griggsville, taking in trade the first year (1833) 9 bear-skins, from bears killed within 10 miles of town. He owned the warehouses at Griggsville Landing for a number of years, and was an extensive grain merchant, being the first who paid cash for grain in this township. He and Mr. Winn cut the first harvest in this township without liquor. Mr. Jones' ancestry are of New England stock, and of English origin. They are referred to in Bancroft's History of the United States. In 1823 Mr. Jones married Hannah P. Glazier, and their 8 children are: Sarah, now widow of James H. Chase, Buffalo, N. Y.; George W., Clerk of Appellate Court at Springfield, and formerly Circuit Clerk of Pike Co.; John W., deceased; William H., who died in California in 1851, in his 20th year; John H., Confidential Clerk of the Grain Inspector of Chicago, formerly Assistant

Treasurer of Illinois; Lucy T. and Henrietta H., deceased; and Charles W., bookkeeper in Griggsville. Mr. Jones' portrait is given in this volume.

S. M. Kennedy was born in Clermont Co., O., Sept. 12, 1845; moved to Pike county in 1858, where he has since resided; is chief engineer in the Pike Mills, of Griggsville. He was married in 1870 to Harriet Baldwin, by whom he has had 3 children,—Willy, Nellie and Mervyn Rhea. He served 4 months in Co. H, 137th I. V. I., in the late war, and assisted in opposing Forest's raid on Memphis.

Kenney & Clark, the largest firm in Griggsville, established themselves in general merchandising in 1864, succeeding Mr. Charles Kenney. They carry a general stock of dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, groceries, queensware, hats and caps, carpets, etc., etc., amounting to a stock of over \$20,000. Mr. Clark's father, John Clark, was an early settler in Ogle Co., Ill., having located there about the year 1830, and came to this county in 1857, where he died in 1872. He was a farmer on sec. 15, Griggsville tp.

W. E. Kneeland is a native of Griggsville, and was educated in the union schools of this place. He engaged in the mercantile business in March, 1879, and has a general stock of dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes. His trade is increasing, and he carries a stock of \$3,500.

John Lasbury was born in Kensington, near London, Eng., Nov. 11, 1830, and was educated in the same place. He learned the butcher's trade when quite young, and came to America in 1852 in a sail-ship: was 10 weeks coming from Liverpool to New Orleans, and 3 weeks from New Orleans to St. Louis. From St. Louis he walked to Griggsville in a deep snow, a distance of about 110 miles; this he accomplished in 3 days' time. He worked for the late Robert Allen, of Griggsville, for about 2 years; was the first butcher in Griggsville: supplied Griggsville and Pittsfield both with meat from one beef, and sometimes would have some left, which he would take to Perry. He was married March 20, 1858, to Sarah Simpkin, daughter of Thos. Simpkin, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Lasbury have 5 children,—Mary, Ann, Elizabeth, John and Vincent. Mr. L. resides on sec. 28, Griggsville tp., and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He has some fine cattle, and he brought the first long-wooled sheep to this part of the country. These sheep were brought from Canada.

James B. Lewis is a native of Kentucky, and was born Nov. 10, 1835. His parents brought him to Woodford Co., Ill., in 1837, and to Adams Co. in 1842. He was educated in Quincy, and at the age of 15 was apprenticed to J. C. Bernard, a harness-maker of that place, with whom he remained 5½ years. He located in Griggsville in 1865, and remained here 17 months, and then removed to Alton, where he resided in 1858, when he returned to Griggsville. He was married in Alton, Ill., June 18, 1862, to C. F. Ferguson, and they have 3 children,—Mary H., Louise E. and Maud W.

Robert M. Love was born in Trenton, N. J., June 14, 1818, and is a son of Samuel and Lydia (Morgan) Love. The former is deceased, the latter resides in Pittsfield, and is 83 years old. Mr. Love has cut, split and hauled wood 7 miles for 6 "bits" a cord, and paid \$1.50 a yard for Kentucky jeans to make himself a pair of pants. He was married Oct. 3, 1841, to Mary A., daughter of Charles Troy, deceased. She was born Jan. 5, 1824, in Morgan Co., Ill. The Troy family were burned out by the Indians and they suffered untold privations. Mr. and Mrs. Love had 10 children,—Henry C., deceased, Charles E., Lydia J., Jerome G., Georgia Ann, Eleanor, Julia, John E., Sarah E. and Robert F. Mr. Love first settled in Perry tp., but for 30 years has resided on sec. 17, Griggsville tp., where he is engaged in farming and stock-raising, and he owns 160 acres of land, 120 of which is well improved. He is a member of the M. E. Church, as also are Mrs. Love and 4 daughters.

Wm. E. Ludlow was born in Griggsville in 1858, and is the son of Robert McK. Ludlow, deceased. Mr. L. is a partner with Mr. Frye in Frye's flouring-mill. He was educated in the schools of Griggsville. His father was accidentally shot and killed while hunting in Dec., 1859.

Henry Lynde, Esq., was born in West Brookfield, Mass., Nov. 11, 1815; was educated in Munson Academy, Hampden Co., Mass.; came to Alton, Ill., Dec. 1, 1836, and the following spring engaged in the mercantile business in Griggsville, which he continued for 4 years, when he engaged in farming, which occupation he followed for 25 years within 2 miles of East Griggsville. In 1868 he rented his farm and retired to Griggsville, where he still resides, and is engaged in insurance and real estate business. He has filled the office of Justice of the Peace since 1873, and is also a Notary Public; has been Township Trustee of Schools for 21 consecutive years and has filled other offices of trust. He was married Sept. 13, 1838, to Ann C. Shaw, daughter of John C. Shaw, deceased. They had 10 children, of whom 6 are living,—Mary A. (now Mrs. Samuel Thackwray), Sarah J. (now Mrs. H. T. Frits), Burton C., H. Lovell (Mrs. Samuel L. Fiester); the two latter reside at Whiting, Kansas; Nellie W. (now Mrs. T. A. Hill, of Griggsville), and Minnie L. Their eldest son was killed during the Rebellion; their eldest daughter, Elizabeth, was married in Sept, 1863, to Dr. Wm. H. D. Noyes, and died in July, 1873, while on a visit to her friends in Griggsville. Mr. and Mrs. Lynde are members of the Baptist Church, and he has been Vice President of the S. S. County Convention for several years.

Wm. Marden, son of Frank Marden, of Chambersburg, was born in Perry, Pike Co., Nov. 19, 1855; was educated here and at the age of 21 engaged in the livery business in Perry, and is still proprietor of the Perry Livery Stable; is also proprietor of the Griggsville Livery Stable, doing a successful business in both places. His stock in Griggsville is about \$2,300, and in Perry \$2,000. He was

married Oct. 17, 1878, to Venie, daughter of John E. Morton, of Perry.

Robert Marshall was born in Cadiz, Harrison Co., O., May 1, 1848, and is the son of Wm. Marshall, of Griggsville, who came here in 1851, where he still resides, and is a blacksmith. He is a first-class mechanic, and has built up a large trade. Mr. Marshall is the father of 9 children, of which our subject is the eldest. His son, Wm. Marshall, jr., is also a mechanic, and is working in the Griggsville Plow Manufactory.

Wm. Marshall was born near Greenburg, Westmoreland Co., Pa., March 1, 1822; is the father of 8 children, 4 of whom are now living. His eldest son, Robert, resides with his father; his second son, William, follows blacksmithing and is a promising young man. Mr. Marshall came to Pike county in the spring of 1851 and settled in Griggsville, where he has ever since carried on blacksmithing successfully.

Thomas Manton, a native of Lincolnshire, England, was born April 16, 1844, and is a son of James Manton, near Pittsfield, who brought his family to America in 1854, locating in Detroit tp., where he remained until 1857, and then came to Griggsville tp. Mr. Manton is at present a bachelor and resides on sec. 5, Griggsville tp., where he is engaged in farming and stock-raising. His sisters, Mary and Lizzie, preside over his house.

Wm. McBratney was born in Ireland in 1834, and is the son of John McBratney, deceased; was brought to America by his parents in 1836; remained in Pennsylvania one year; came to Adams Co., Ill., where John McBratney resided until his death, which occurred in 1871. Old Mrs. McBratney still resides in Adams Co., with her daughter, and is 87 years old. Our subject came to Griggsville in 1856, where he engaged in blacksmithing, which he still carries on. He worked 4 years as a journeyman after arriving in this town. He was married Oct. 5, 1865, to Lucinda McDonald, and they have 4 children,—Charles F., Frank, Jennie E. and Wm. Emmet. The latter was named for the noted Emmet, the first Representative in the British Parliament from Ireland, after the rebellion in that country. Mr. McBratney also manufactures plows and wagons, and deals in agricultural implements.

John McVain was born in Adair Co., Ky., in 1807; was educated there in a subscription school; came to Pike Co. in 1830 and settled in Griggsville tp. At that time there was not a fence between his farm and Atlas. In 1839 he married Abigail Shores. They had 6 children, of whom 3 are living,—Thomas S., Ann Eliza and Angeline, all married. He has been a successful farmer all his life, until within the past 9 years, during which time he has resided in Griggsville.

Levi W. McMahan was born in Marion Co., Ind., near Indianapolis, March 31, 1841; parents were Wm. and Maria (Thomas) McMahan. The former, a native of Clermont Co., O., was a farmer in Indiana, and came to Illinois in 1856 with his family, Levi W.

being then 14 years of age; has ever since been in the cabinet business in Griggsville; his wife was a native of Maine. At the age of 19 Levi opened a confectionery establishment in Griggsville for about one year, then followed farming 4 years, and then commenced general mercantile business at Griggsville; in 2 years he returned to farming again, and dealing in grain and stock; he now carries on milling. Mr. McMahan is one of the most active, enterprising and public-spirited men of the county, and has done much toward the improvement of the town where he lives. The business enterprise—the Pike Flouring Mills—of which he is at the head, is one of the most extensive in the county. April 28, 1861, he married Hattie, daughter of Cephas and Lucy Simmons; of their 3 children, Nellie and Alice are living. Mrs. McM. died May 6, 1876.

The "Pike Mills," owned by Mr. McM and D. P. Baldwin, were built on modern principles, with the new process for grinding flour; also an elevator with a storage capacity of 20,000 bushels of grain. The mill is 33 by 80 feet, three stories and basement, the eaves 36 feet from the ground, and the whole structure, built of brick, cost over \$20,000. The mill and cooper-shop furnish a home market for 200,000 bushels of grain per annum. It has 4 run of stone, having a capacity of grinding 200 barrels of flour a day. The mill was planned by Mr. McMahan, and soon after work commenced on the building he took for partners two brothers, D. P. and George Baldwin, the former being his present partner. They give employment the year round to about 20 men on an average, at times to nearly double that number, including the cooper shop. The mill stands near the railroad track, is a very fine structure, and an ornament to the city. It is calculated to give the travelers who pass through a good impression of the enterprise and energy of the town of Griggsville. We give Mr. McMahan's portrait in this book.

Hon. James McWilliams. The first of this gentleman's ancestry in America were Alexander McWilliams and wife, Highland Scotch, who emigrated to America in 1776. On board the vessel for this country Alexander McWilliams, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born. On arriving in America they settled at Brownsville, Pa.; they afterward moved to Ohio, Belmont county, where he died in 1824, aged 84 years. He and his wife were both members of the Union Presbyterian Church. Alex. McWilliams, jr., received his early education at Brownsville, where at the age of 22 he married Miss Jane Paxton, daughter of John Paxton, of Protestant Irish descent. In this family were born 3 children, the youngest of whom is James, the subject of this sketch. Mrs. McW. died about 1803. Her husband married a second wife a short time afterward, by whom he had 11 children. He died at the age of 65, at his residence in Union county, O. He always followed farming as an occupation.

James received the most of his education in the schools of Ohio, and until 22 his time was largely employed on his father's farm. He then (1824) married, in Belmont county, Miss Margaret, daugh-

ter of Alexander Latimer, formerly of Scotland. They had a family of 8 children, only one of whom is living. Mr. McW. first came to Illinois in the fall of 1834, landing at Naples, where he spent the winter. The spring following he bought 320 acres of land on sec. 20, Griggsville tp., on which he immediately settled with his family. After having lived here about four years his wife died (Dec. 28, 1838). In June, 1839, he married Miss Lucretia Prescott, a native of Groton, Mass.

Since first settling in this county Mr. McW. has taken an active and prominent part in its affairs, socially, financially and politically. As early as 1838 he was elected on the Democratic ticket a Representative in the State Legislature, where he served a term of two years, the first session being held at Vandalia, and the second at Springfield. Since then he has been County Commissioner, Supervisor of Griggsville Township, etc., etc., and has been continually in office of some kind. Up to 1848 he followed farming; he then engaged in the lumber trade at Griggsville, which he conducted successfully until 4 or 5 years ago. He was one of the original stockholders and organizers of the Griggsville National Bank, which was put in motion principally through his exertions. The bank opened for business Aug. 1, 1873, with a capital of \$50,000, and has done a profitable business since that date. On its first organization Mr. McW. was elected its president, and he has acted in that capacity up to the present time. It was probably through his exertions more than any other man, that Griggsville enjoys its present railroad facilities, he having taken an active and prominent part in securing the road. Credit is also due him for the fact that the town is free from railroad debt, in the shape of bonds, he having taken a foremost part in the financial plans for liquidating the debt.

During the late war Mr. McWilliams was a firm supporter of President Lincoln's administration, using his means and exerting his influence at all times to encourage a bold and energetic prosecution of the war. His son, Capt. John McWilliams, served for 90 days in the 8th Ill. Inf., and immediately after returning home from service in that regiment he re-enlisted and participated in many an engagement during Gen. Sherman's campaign on his famous march to the sea.

Mr. McWilliams has a family of four children living, all of whom are married. He is now living at Griggsville, and is 78 years of age, enjoying good health, prepared to live in comfort. He is one of three of the oldest residents in the township now living. He and his wife are both members of the Congregational Church. We give his portrait in this volume. It is from a picture taken at the age of 63.

Jacob K. Moore was born in Merrimac Co., N. H., Jan. 27, 1808, son of Stephen and Phœbe (Kimball) Moore, deceased; reared on a farm and educated in the town of Canterbury, N. H.; was an itinerant seller of books at auction, and clocks and other articles for 7 years, then engaged in merchandising in Sanbornton, N. H., until

1837, when he lost all by fire. In 1835 he married Cynthia A. Gerrish, and they have had 5 children,—Frances A. (Russell, dec.) Joseph D., Phœbe K., Geo. H. and Albert. Mr. Moore came to Brown Co., Ill., by wagon in 1838, and purchased 40 acres of land, and next year he brought his family in a wagon to his new home in the West, a distance of 1,600 miles; they were 40 days on the road. They removed to Griggsville April 16, 1849. Mr. M. is an auctioneer, and has also followed farming. He now resides on sec. 22. Although zealous in the late war he has never aspired to any office. He is liberal toward all the Churches, although not a member of any particular one. When he first came West he had but \$10 and a span of old horses, but he now owns 243 acres of valuable land, besides giving 800 acres to his children. He has also given his children a good education and interested himself in the establishment of good schools.

James B. Morrison, of the firm of Morrison & Kenney, grocery and hardware merchants in Griggsville, came here in 1854. This firm, established in 1865, carry a stock of about \$5,000, and do the largest business in their line in Griggsville.

George A. Mure was born in Fayette Co., Ky., in 1833; was educated in Winchester, Scott Co., Ill., having come to that place in 1840 in emigration with his mother; learned the trade of saddle and harness-maker under Hale & Strawn, in Winchester; in 1855 he began business for himself in Griggsville, where he still remains, with a large trade. He has taken premiums constantly at the Pike Co. fair on all of his work, and has earned a first-class reputation. In 1864 he married Julia, daughter of Cephas Simmons, and they have had 4 children, of whom 3 are living, viz: Geo. W., Bertha and Helen.

Wm. Newhouse was born in Delaware Co., O., in 1830, and was reared on a farm; at 23 he engaged in the cooper business; he came to Pike county in 1852 and returned to Ohio the same year; in 1857 he came to Lallarpe, Hancock Co., Ill., where he remained 22 years; he then located in Griggsville, where he now carries on the coopering business; 30 years' practice has made him a fine workman. In 1856 he married Eliza J. Findley, and of their 3 children, 2 are living, Samuel and Freddie, the former being now in partnership with his father, and the firm is known as Newhouse & Son.

Samuel A. Oliver is a native of Maine; emigrated to Missouri in 1859, and in 1865 he became a merchant in Hannibal; in Nov., 1878, he came to Griggsville and opened a general stock of groceries, queensware, glassware, lime, salt and oil, keeping on hand about \$3,500 worth. He has had much to contend with here, but by integrity and enterprise has won the confidence of the community. In 1861 he married Frances M. Davis, and their only child is Willie.

T. W. Parker is a native of Indiana, and a son of James Parker, now of Griggsville. He engaged in the drug business here in 1867





L. W. Mahan

GRIGGSVILLE

and now carries a stock of \$4,500, in drugs, medicines, stationery, fancy goods, books, etc.; keeping on hand a well selected variety of articles in all these branches of the trade, prosperity attends him.

Otis Parsons was born in Gloucester, Mass., in 1812, the second of 9 children; was a merchant in Griggsville for several years, and farmer for a time. He came to Alton, Ill., in 1835, and to Griggsville the next year. His parents were also natives of Gloucester, Mass. His mother is still living (December, 1879) at the age of 97 years. She remembers that at the time of George Washington's death, she saw the messenger proclaiming the sad news that "Washington, the Great, is dead!" But 4 of her 9 children are living,—Solomon, Superintendent of Tremont Temple, Boston; Otis, Jacob and Samuel. Grandmother Parsons is the only child of Capt. Robert Tomlinson, who was a voyager and was lost at sea; says she has always been a Democrat from birth, and a strong advocate of temperance; has been a member of the Baptist Church a great many years. This good old mother has always been kind and affectionate to her children, but very firm. Our subject, Otis, is the father of 7 children, of whom 6 are living.

Giles Penstone is a native of England, and came to America in 1849, settling in Pike Co., Ill., where he has since resided. He was married in 1837 and has had 7 children, of whom 5 are living. His 2 sons, Giles H. and Edward, served 3 years in the late war in Co. H, 73d I. V. I.

Flavius J. Phillips, son of Andrew Phillips, deceased, was born in Pike Co., Ill., Aug. 21, 1831. He was educated mostly in Griggsville, and in the early part of his life he ran the ferry at Valley City, known as Phillips' Ferry. His grandfather, Nimrod Phillips, purchased the ferry in 1822, which has since borne his name. Our subject was married Jan. 13, 1856, to Elizabeth, daughter of Nathan Jester, deceased, an early settler in Western Illinois. They have had 9 children, of whom 7 are living,—James R., John C., Ellen, George L.; Salina, Howard M. and Mary A. Mr. Phillips is engaged in farming and stock-raising. His father was born in North Carolina in 1801, and came with his parents to Illinois in the year 1822 and located in Scott Co., where he remained until 1826, when he came to Pike county.

James M. Phillips, son of Andrew Phillips, deceased, was born in Scott Co., Ill., Nov. 27, 1826, and like other pioneers has suffered many privations and hardships. He resided where Griggsville now stands before there was any town there, and was there during the deep snow of 1830-1; was educated in Griggsville, and in 1855 was married to Sarah J., daughter of Nathan Jester, deceased. They had 5 children, of whom 3 are living,—Stephen A. D., Emily J. and David M. Mr. Phillips is engaged in farming and resides on sec. 35, Griggsville tp. He had many interesting experiences with wolves and Indians. At one time, when they had been committing depredations, such as killing stock, etc., he assisted in driving them away. One Indian seemed deter-

mined to load his gun and fight, but was caught by one of the whites and severely whipped with a brush.

George Pratt, a native of Massachusetts, was born Aug. 5, 1812; spent 6 years of the early part of his life on the sea; was superintendent of the Valentine & Chamberlain packing-house at Cambridgeport, Mass., for 2 years previous to coming West; he came to Griggsville in 1837, where he has since resided; was a cooper and pork packer for 25 years in this place, and then became broken down in health, and has since lived rather a retired life except to loan money on real estate. He is now serving his 4th term as Supervisor for Griggsville tp. Has been married 3 times and has had 6 children, of whom 4 are living,—George E., with Kenney & Clark in Griggsville; Albert J., in dry-goods business, and of the firm of Atwater & Pratt, Jacksonville, Ill.; Franklin, farmer; and Elizabeth, now Mrs. Edwin Plummer, of McPherson, Kan.

Samuel Ramsey was born in Gallia Co., O., Aug. 4, 1852, where he was raised and educated; learned the blacksmith trade (which was his father's trade also); came to Pike county in 1875, and to Maysville in 1878, where he established a wagon and blacksmith shop, and is a first-class workman. He has pursued his occupation ever since grown, except for about 4 years, during which time he operated as engineer on the Ohio river. He was married Aug. 6, 1878, to Julia M., daughter of Wm. Hill, deceased.

James T. Reynolds, son of R. D. Reynolds, of New Salem, was born in Clermont Co., O., Dec. 9, 1839, and came to Pike county with his parents in 1851. He was married March 2, 1862, to Eliza J., daughter of James Rankin, of Antrim county, Ireland; they have 4 children,—John J., James W., Thomas M. and Isaac N. Mr. R. enlisted in the late war in Co. E, 16th I. V. I., where he served for one year, and was then promoted to the position of Captain of Co. I, 18th I. V. I. He participated in the battles of New Madrid and Shiloh, and was wounded in the latter engagement, on account of which he was discharged. He is now engaged in farming, and resides on sec. 10, Griggsville tp.

A. Rollins, a native of Maine, was born March 5, 1812. His father, John Rollins, was a musician in the Revolutionary war. He removed with his family to Clermont Co., O., in 1815, when the subject of this sketch was but three years old. They settled in the timber with wild animals for neighbors; had no guns, hence the animals were unmolested, but they caught many turkeys in a kind of trap or pen made for that purpose. Mr. Rollins' early educational advantages were very limited, not having enjoyed the free schools, as do the boys of the present day. He is well versed in rolling logs, raising cabins, pulling dog-wood and other hard work. He was married March 17, 1835, to Hannah Tedrow, daughter of David Tedrow, deceased. They have had eight children, of whom 4 are living, Augustus W., Melissa, Amelia and Lecter. Mr. Rollins removed to Pike Co. in 1839, having been here in the fall of 1838 and bought a farm near the Pine Settlement. He however did

not take possession of the farm, as he lost over \$500 in cash while *en route* for his new home. He went to work with a will, after losing the \$200 he had paid on the farm, so that in a few years he laid up enough to start again. He bought a farm near New Salem, where he resided about 15 years. He has been very successful, and now resides on sec. 4, Griggsville tp., engaged in farming and stock raising.

Lemuel Rounds was born June 7, 1806, in Brown Co., O., and is the son of Lemuel Rounds, deceased, a native of Maine. The latter emigrated to Ohio in 1800, settling in Brown Co. The subject of this biography came to Pike Co. in 1842, locating on sec. 15, Fairmount tp., where he followed farming and stock-raising until 1875; he then sold his farm and removed to Griggsville, where he now resides. He was married in 1825 to Elizabeth Jackson, by whom he had 6 children. Of these only John and Richard are living. Mrs. R. died Oct. 5, 1869; and Mr. R. Oct. 25, 1879, married Mrs. Martha Hagar, daughter of Charles F. Frye, a well-known early settler. Mr. Rounds' only daughter, Mrs. Amanda Martin, died Nov. 22, 1879. His son, Cephas S., was killed on the railroad at East St. Louis March 2, 1879.

Robert Seaborn, being an early pioneer of Pike county, should have more than a passing notice in the pages of this history. He was born in Frankfort, now part of the city of Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 11, 1814, and is the son of Robert and Elizabeth (Rodgers) Seaborn. The former was a native of England and came to America during the latter part of the last century. He was then a single man, but soon after married. He was a merchant tailor at that place for several years, and died March 4, 1805, leaving a widow and 3 children, of whom our subject was the youngest. Robert passed his early years in the city of Philadelphia, where his mother went to live, and where he received his education. There, at the age of 15 or 16, he was apprenticed to Jacob Young to learn the carriage-smith's trade; at the age of 21, at the expiration of his term of apprenticeship, he went to New York city, and after a year or two went to New Haven, Conn., then to Boston, where he found employment with Theodore Dickinson, at present an old settler in this county; he remained there some three years, during which time he was married to Caroline Beckford, a sister of Mrs. Dickinson; he was married in the Hanover Street Congregational church, of which he was a member, by Rev. Lyman Beecher, father of Henry Ward Beecher. He then went to the British territories, looking for a location; but not finding a suitable place, returned to Boston; he then moved to Preble county, O., where he bought a small farm. In the summer of 1831 he came to Pike county for the first time, to look up a location, and bought 160 acres of land on sec. 11, Griggsville tp., and 160 acres in the creek bottom, both of which places were slightly improved. He made the return to Ohio for his family, which then consisted of a wife and two sons,—Robert, who was born in Boston, and George, who was born in Ohio. While

living on sec. 11 he had the misfortune to have his house and everything in it destroyed by fire. Mr. S. met with another accident by fire previous to this, losing all earthly possessions. When he made his trip from Boston to Ohio he sent his household goods, books, etc., around by sea to New Orleans, then via the Mississippi and Illinois rivers; the boat on which they were sent, however, was destroyed by fire. When the last fire occurred they were obliged to live in a smoke-house for the season. This structure was an old log house, without any floor, and but poorly chinked and daubed. During the year his friends and neighbors assisted him to build a frame dwelling. This was made of one and a half-inch plank stood on end, and two stories high; in this he lived several years. During this time every misfortune seemed to attend him, when he sold his farm and moved to Griggsville. There he lived for a year, when he bought a farm on sec. 9, of Jacob Bradbury; since that time he has prospered financially in all his business undertakings.

Mr. Seaborn's wife died on the 25th of March, 1842, leaving a family of 5 children,—Robert, George, Henry C., Elizabeth, who resided in McLean county, Ill., but is now deceased, and Ann Caroline. April 20, 1842, Mr. S. was married to Mrs. Mary Ann Bryant, formerly Mary Ann Hovey, daughter of John and Mary G. Hovey, who were natives of Massachusetts, and lived for many years in this county. There were 4 children born of this union: David R., William H., Charles C. and Howard M. The two latter died at the age of 18 and 21, respectively. David R. and William H. are both living in New Salem township. William and Charles both enlisted in the Union army during the Rebellion, and served until the close of the war. Mr. and Mrs. Seaborn are both firm believers in the Christian religion, and have done their part in supporting and building churches, promoting educational interests, etc. They are now living at their home about one mile west of Griggsville. Mr. Seaborn's portrait will be found in this volume.

A. P. Sharpe came to Pike Co. in 1834, when he was 25 years of age, and entered 200 acres of land on secs. 19 and 20, Griggsville tp., where he still resides. He also entered 80 acres on sec. 30, this tp., and 80 acres of timber land on sec. 24, Salem tp. To enter this land he went to Quincy alone on horseback, a distance of 50 miles, when there were but 2 cabins on the route, and Mr. S. shared all the hardships of pioneer life. He had to go to Morgan (now Scott) county to mill, and if successful in getting his grist ground immediately, he could make the trip in 3 days. He has actually sold wheat in Griggsville for two "bits" a bushel, taking his pay in trade, not being allowed to have any groceries at that. At one time he took 30 bushels of wheat to that town and gave half of it for a pair of cow-hide boots, and the other half for a small roll of cotton cloth. At another time he sold his crop of beans for 30 cents a bushel, taking his pay in sacks and a few little trinkets. Mr. Sharpe was born in Pomfret, Windham Co., Conn.,

Jan. 15, 1809; the first 2 years upon his lonely farm in Pike Co. he kept "bach," and Sept. 1, '37, in Connecticut, he married Miss F. L. Hutchins, who was born in the town of Thompson, Windham Co., Conn., Dec. 9, 1816. Mr. S. has been a very successful farmer and stock-raiser, owning now 283 acres of land. Mr. S. paid promptly for all his land by selling beef at \$1.25 per cwt., pork at \$1.50, and corn from 8 to 10 cents, and other things in proportion. Mr. and Mrs. S. are the parents of 11 children, of whom 8 are living, namely, Edwin H., Ellen (now Mrs. Fisher), Joseph K., Frederick L., Mary H., Anna T., Charles F. Mary H. and Mrs. Fisher are very fine artists. Many of their pictures decorate the State institutions of this State.

William Shaw, son of John Shaw, deceased, was born in Warwickshire, Eng., in 1826, and was brought to America by his parents in 1827, stopping in New York 4 years; then came to Pike Co. He has pursued various occupations, and now owns 200 acres of land, and is engaged in general farming on sec. 13, Griggsville tp. He was married in 1860 to Mary Alexander, daughter of Geo. Alexander, deceased. The building now used by Mr. Shaw as a barn was erected by his father in an early day on Flint creek, as a flouring mill.

James Shinn, sr., was born July 10, 1806, in Salem Co., N. J.; moved to Hamilton Co., O., in 1824, where he engaged in farming on the ground where a portion of Cincinnati now stands; came to Pike county in 1831, settling in Derry tp.; and after one year he removed to Griggsville tp., where he still resides. In 1827 he married Mary Smith, of Clermont Co., O.: they have had 10 children, of whom 6 are living, namely, Horace B., John B., Hannah A., Charles W., Kate and Victoria P. Hannah (now Mrs. Elder), lives in Washington Territory, and Kate (now Mrs. Stephens, is in Santa Rosa, Cal. Charles W. is an architect in Springfield, Ill.

James Shinn, son of S. L. Shinn, was born in Griggsville, Aug. 31, 1841; his father was born in Camden, N. J., in 1811. James served two years in the late war in Co. G, 8th I. V. I., participated in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, siege of Corinth, and the campaigns of Vicksburg and Red River, the latter including the defeat of Gen. Banks at Pleasant Hill; he was then transferred to the Signal Service under Gen. Meyer, where he served one year. In 1864 he married Kate Glenn, daughter of Wm. Glenn, and they have 3 children,—Herbert S., Della M. and Augusta.

John B. Shinn, son of James Shinn, of Griggsville, was born in Hamilton Co., O., Oct. 28, 1830, where Cincinnati now stands; came to this county with his parents in 1831 and settled near Atlas, where they remained one year; then removed to Griggsville tp., locating on sec. 24, where John was brought up; he attended McKendree College, at Lebanon, Ill., one year, and then married Charlotte E. Fielding, Sept. 6, 1853. Of their 8 children 7 are living, namely, Charles B., Grace L., Edwin F., John F., Annie M.,

Mary B. and an infant. Mr. S. is a farmer, and has taught school several years.

Parvin Shinn, son of John S. Shinn, of Griggsville, was born Oct. 10, 1838, in this tp.; married Oct. 20, 1863, Louise, daughter of Wm. Thackwray, deceased. Mrs. Shinn's mother, Hannah (Sweeting) Thackwray, is living in Flint tp., at the age of 80 years; and her grandfather, Richard Sweeting, came to Pike county in 1834. Mr. and Mrs. S. have four children, viz: Louise R., Eugenie, Eva L. and Ross. Mr. S. is a farmer on sec. 22, and has been prosperous.

Samuel L. Shinn was born in Salem Co., N. J., in 1811; came to Pike county in 1831, settling in Griggsville tp. His father, John Shinn, also came the same year and procured land for all his sons. So numerous were the Shinns that the locality was called "Shinn-town." The subject of this sketch in 1834 married Sarah Evans, and they had 16 children, of whom only 7 are living: Clement, Joseph, James, John, Jane, Mary and Ellen. Mr. S. has been a Local Preacher in the M. E. Church for 25 years. He went with his father when he went to pray for the man who was frightened at the falling stars in 1833. Until 1879 he was a farmer; he then retired from farming, and went to Griggsville.

Wm. M. Shinn, deceased, was born in Hamilton Co., O., Dec. 1, 1830, and was a son of the Rev. John Shinn, so well known in the pioneer days of Pike county. At the age of two years he emigrated to this county with his parents, and was reared on a farm. He was educated in the common schools of Pike county, and at the age of 21, in company with others, went the overland route to California, with a train of wagons drawn by ox teams. He remained there for 8 years, traveling through Oregon and Washington Territory a portion of the time. He then returned to Pike county to live with his father, who was then very infirm. He was married Feb. 5, 1861, to Mary A. Jenkins, daughter of Joseph Jenkins, of Griggsville tp. Mr. and Mrs. Shinn had 4 children, of whom but one, Eva, is living, a bright little girl of 10 years. Mr. Shinn died Jan. 11, 1879, a worthy member of the Bethel M. E. Church, of Newburg tp.

Cephas Simmons was born in Bullitt Co., Ky., Sept. 3, 1809, the eldest son and 3d child of Richard and Sophia Simmons, early pioneers in that State. The country being new, they had to undergo untold suffering. The State at that early period of its history was sparsely settled, and they had none of the conveniences of modern times, while the native savages and ferocious animals were numerous. They could raise but little produce, and even then could find but poor markets. A patch of corn and a little patch of wheat comprised almost the sum total of their farming. When Cephas was only 3 years old his father died. He was therefore thrown upon his own resources at a very tender age, with no capital but his hands and will to begin with. He came to Illinois in 1827 and resided with his uncle, Enos Simmons, in Morgan Co., for 2 years, and there he married Lucy, daughter of Jacob and Patience Bradbury, who was born in Clermont Co., O., in 1810.

When first married Mr. Simmons' wealth consisted of a colt and two calves, but by energy and perseverance he has brought to himself better days. He now has a family of 7 children, all married. He sent two of his sons into the late war. D. C. volunteered for 3 years, and was wounded at the battle of Perryville, Ky., and still carries the ball in his body. Mr. and Mrs. Simmons are both prominent members of the Baptist Church, as also are most of their children. Among our portraits of prominent citizens of Pike Co., appears Mr. Simmons.'

Matthew Simpson, deceased, was born in Harrison Co., O., Nov. 13, 1807; settled here in 1837, enduring many of the hardships of pioneer life. He was a Methodist, and died Jan. 4, 1877, loved and respected by all. He was first married April 19, 1827, to Susannah Orr, by whom he had 7 children,—Margaret J., Mary, Isabella, Thomas, John, James and Alexander, twins, and deceased. He married afterward Mrs. Susan Pryor, and they had 2 children,—Edward, deceased, and Llewella M. Mrs. Simpson was born in Knox Co., O., April 22, 1828, daughter of Samuel Ward, deceased, who came to Pike Co. in 1844. She now resides on sec. 17, Griggsville tp. She was first married in 1854 to Nathaniel P. Pryor, who died the same year.

John G. Sleight, jr., a native of Lincolnshire, Eng., was born June 12, 1840, the son of John G. Sleight, sr., afterward of Flint tp. He came to America in October, 1857, settling in Flint tp. In 1866 he was married to Ruth Reynolds, and they have 2 children, Charles W. and Mary Leah. In 1869 he purchased 314 acres of land in Griggsville tp., secs. 2 and 3. This is one of the best farms in Pike Co. Mr. and Mrs. S. are Baptists.

Edward L. Staats was born in Warren Co., O., July 27, 1836; was raised mostly on a farm, and emigrated to Illinois with his parents in 1843, locating in Quincy; in 1844 they removed to this county, where he is engaged in farming. His father, Wm. Staats, is a native of Penn., and is now at Hot Springs, Ark. Edward's mother was born in N. C. May 6, 1810; of her 6 children our subject is the eldest. They have a farm of 160 acres on sec. 14, this tp. Edward in 1862 married Anna King, daughter of Joseph King, dec., of Perry. Mrs. S. died in Jan., 1864.

Peter T. Staats; P. O. Griggsville; born in Adams Co., Ill., June 30, 1843, the son of Wm. Staats; received a common-school education in Griggsville, and finished his education in Quincy. He is now engaged in the practice of law in Griggsville, in which he succeeds well; he also teaches school some. Dec. 23, 1867, he married Maria, daughter of Magruder Edmonson, of Versailles, Ill., formerly of Quincy. Their 3 children are Eugene A., Olin C. and Inez G.

Dr. E. R. Stoner was born in Clermont Co., O., and came with his parents to Schuyler (now Brown) Co., Ill., in 1836, where he remained until 1849, when he came to this county. He graduated in the Missouri Medical College of St. Louis in 1854, and began

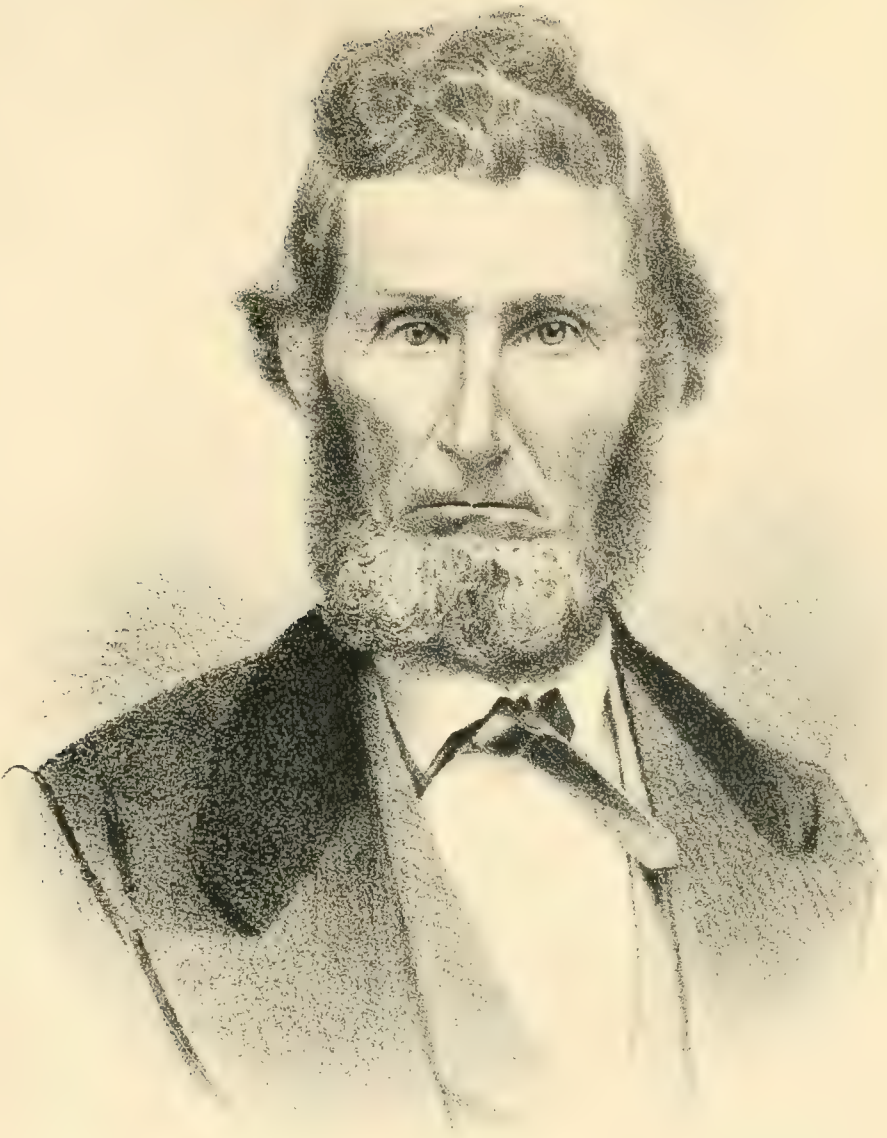
practicing the same year in Perry, this Co.; in 1861 he located in Griggsville, where he has built up a large practice. In 1856 he married Miss A. E. Whitaker, daughter of B. D. Whitaker, and their 3 children are Emma W., Stanley and Alice.

Charles Thrasher, deceased, was born in New Haven, Conn., Feb. 13, 1795. He was a shoemaker in his younger days, but subsequently engaged in farming. In 1853 he emigrated to Pike Co. and settled on sec. 11, Griggsville tp. Sept. 13, 1840, he married Mrs. Rigney, daughter of John Meagley, deceased, and they had 4 children, 3 of whom are living,—Matilda, Amaziah and Benjamin. Matilda is married to Samuel Layman and resides near Woodburn, Oregon; Amaziah is married to Mary Hope and resides in Tama, Iowa, and Benjamin is married to Belle Bright, and they also reside in Tama, Iowa. Mr. Thrasher has been married 3 times and is the father of 18 children. In 1853 he went overland to Oregon and California, but his health failed and he returned after 9 months. Mr. Thrasher died July 1, 1863, greatly lamented by all who knew him.

Wm. Turnbull, deceased, was born in the county of York, Eng., Oct. 16, 1805; was the 3d son of John and Elizabeth Turnbull, who were also natives of England. He received a good English and mechanical education in the best of schools in the town in which he resided. After finishing his education, his business while in England was that of general superintendent of the manufacturing establishment of his father. He came to the United States in the spring of 1830, landing in New York, thence proceeded to Maryland, locating near Baltimore, in which place he lived 4 years, still following the same vocation. In 1835 he traveled for Messrs. Garside & Co., of Manayunk, selling flax thread and traveling among the farmers, endeavoring to encourage them to grow the staple necessary to feed their manufactories. In 1836 he was married in Philadelphia to Grace Wade, daughter of Francis and Elizabeth Wade, who were also natives of England. Mr. and Mrs. T. have had one son and two daughters. In the fall of 1839 he came to Illinois, locating in Flint tp., where he followed farming. He has also traveled considerably in this country. He died Sept. 10, 1878.

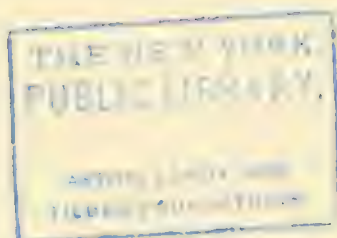
Benjamin F. Wade, deceased, was born in Alton, Ill., in July, 1827; reared on a farm, experiencing in early days all the hardships of pioneer life; was a soldier in the Mexican war under Col. E. W. B. Newberry and Gen. Taylor, and participated in the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca De La Palma, Monterey and Buena Vista. In 1852 he went to California, where he followed mining four years; returned to Pike Co.; was married Sept. 10, 1850, to Jane Elliott, and they had 4 children, 3 of whom are living, Martha E., John K. and Dorcas H. Mrs. Wade was born in Ross Co., O., Oct. 14, 1823, and is a sister of Moses Elliott, of Griggsville tp. Mr. Wade was a member of the M. E. Church, and died Dec. 23, 1859.

Josias Wade was born in Franklin Co., N. Y., May 22, 1804; his father, Josias Wade, sr., was a soldier in the Indian war and



Geo. Yates

GRIGGSVILLE TP



participated in the battle of Tippecanoe, under Gen. Harrison. In 1825 our subject was married to Cynthia Owens, and they had 8 children. In 1827 he removed to Missouri, and in 1830 he came to Pike Co., settling on sec. 7, Flint tp. Mrs. Wade died in July, 1863, and Dec. 20, 1870, he married Hannah C. Lyon. He resides in Griggsville, retired from active labor. He is the father of Austin and Coleman Wade, two prominent citizens of Flint tp.

Mrs. Margaret E. Wade was born in Jefferson Co., O., and is a daughter of Robert Spence, deceased, and widow of the late Brunce Wade. Mr. Wade was born in 1820, in Kentucky, and was married Aug. 22, 1860, to Miss Spence, and they had one daughter, Mary, now Mrs. Sylvester Vandament, who resides with her mother in Griggsville. Mrs. Vandament has 3 children,—Minnie, Myrtle and Ellen.

Robert J. Walker, farmer, sec. 12; was born near Boston, Lincolnshire, Eng., Dec. 28, 1819, and crossed the ocean in 1836. He apprenticed himself to Jesse G. Crawford, a carpenter of Griggsville, serving 3 years; after which he worked at his trade for 14 years, when he cut his knee with a broad-ax; he then began farming and the culture of fruit-trees, making the latter a specialty. Aug. 1, 1847, he married Amanda Evans, and of their 11 children 8 are living,—M. Jane, Ann L., Geo. J., Mary, Elizabeth, Emma C., Willard S. and Fannie.

Frank Warton, known throughout the country as "Banty," owing to his small stature, was born March 22, 1858, son of Wm. Warton, deceased, an early settler in Pike county. Mr. Warton is a farmer, owning a nice little farm on sec. 27, this tp.

John Warton was born in Yorkshire, Eng., June 24, 1815. In 1833 he was brought over the sea with his parents and stopped in Morgan Co., Ill., while he and his father erected a house on their land in Griggsville tp., sec. 27, where John still resides, engaged in farming and stock-raising. His parents were also natives of Yorkshire, Eng., and had 5 children, of whom John was the 4th. In Oct., 1841, he married Mary, daughter of George Haxbey, of Scott Co., Ill. Their 6 children are, Ann, Thomas, Rachel, John, Sarah J. and George. All married, except John and George.

Wm. Warton, a native of Yorkshire, England, was born in Dec., 1817. He came to America with his parents in 1833, remaining in Morgan Co., Ill., about five months, when they removed to Pike Co. He was married June 27, 1848, to Elizabeth Haxbey, daughter of George Haxbey, deceased. Mr. Haxbey came to Scott county in 1830, and suffered with others during the big snow. Mr. and Mrs. Haxbey had 4 children,—Mary J., now Mrs. John Hensell, William, Elizabeth and Frank. Mr. Warton was a farmer and resided on sec. 27, Griggsville tp., until his death, which occurred Oct. 30, 1859. Mr. Haxbey came first to New York, and then to Illinois, by way of the Great Lakes, in a sailing vessel. The journey occupied 10 weeks. When they arrived at Chicago they found a few French and Indians there, wading through the swamps. Mr. Hax-

bey and Richard Waugh employed some Frenchmen at Chicago to bring their families to Jacksonville, which at that time was a village of 4 or 5 houses. The Indians would approach them at night and sit around the camp-fire and converse with the Frenchmen, which frightened the families of the new arrivals very much. Mrs. Warton has vivid recollections of the pioneer days in Illinois, when wolves made the nights hideous by their constant howling. Great credit is due these pioneers for their untiring efforts in settling this wild country, and for the hardships and privations they endured in preparing the way for the prosperity of future generations.

William Warton, jr., was born July 20, 1852, in this tp., where he still resides on sec. 27, engaged in farming. When he was 8 years old his father, William W., sr., died, leaving a wife and 4 small children, of whom William, jr., is the 2d. After working by the month for different farmers for 6 years, he began agriculture for himself. In 1874 he went to Fort Scott in "grass-hopperdom," but the desolation which had just been wrought by that pestiferous insect so discouraged him, that he returned to old Pike. Sept. 3, 1878, he married Fannie McPherson, daughter of Stephen McP., dec., of Missouri. They have one child, Elsie May.

Dr. T. M. Watson, a native of Pike Co., was born Nov. 25, 1851, the son of John Watson, of Barry. He is a graduate of the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, O., and began practice in Griggsville in 1874. He now practices the Homeopathic system of medicine exclusively, and is enjoying an extensive practice, having the patronage of a large portion of the wealthy and intelligent citizens. In May, 1874, he married Helena, daughter of J. L. Terry, of Barry. During a service of two terms upon the Municipal Board he has been prominently identified with every measure for public improvement, and for the best interests of the community.

John Weiler is a native of Hamilton Co., O., and came to Illinois in 1864, and to Pike county in Jan., 1879, where he engaged in the manufacture of carriages and spring wagons. He has a large business, employing 10 to 14 hands constantly. He also pursued the same occupation in Quincy for 12 years.

August Wellenreiter was born in Baden, Ger., Feb. 17, 1836, the son of Wesley W., deceased, who brought his family to America in June, 1856. Mr. W. married Nov. 24, 1863, Malinda Turner, and they have had 9 children, of whom 4 are living,—Lizzie, Johnnie, Charlotte and Wesley Leander. He is a prominent farmer of this tp., residing on the Thrasher farm.

B. D. Whitaker was born Jan. 23, 1809, in Greene Co., N. Y., in sight of the Catskill Mountains, and has not had a school education. In 1830 he went to New York city, where he remained until 1839. After prospecting West a year or two he settled in Perry, this Co., where he followed merchandising and pork-packing for 14 years; he then engaged in the wholesale grocery and commission business in St. Louis 25 years. While there he was a

member of the "Old Guards," who were called into service twice during the late war, and who donated their wages to the Soldiers' Orphan Home near St. Louis. Mr. W. now resides in Griggsville, the possessor of a family Bible 155 years old, which contains the family record dating back to the birth of our subject's great-grandfather, Edward Whitaker, March 10, 1705, who was one of three brothers that came from Leeds, Eng., in a very early day. Mr. W. married Nov. 10, 1832, in New York city, Delia D. Wood, and they have had 6 children, of whom 4 are living: James K., of San Francisco, Cal.; Ann Eliza, now Mrs. Dr. Stoner, of Griggsville; Helena A., now Mrs. B. A. Dozier, of St. Louis, Mo.; and Emma F., now Mrs. Benj. Lacy, of Baltimore, Md.

M. W. White was born in Caledonia Co., Vt., Aug. 1, 1803, and is a son of Nicholas White, deceased. Our subject on his mother's side is the 17th generation from John Rogers, who was burned at the stake. His mother's maiden name was Baron, and his grandmother was a Rogers. He was married May 9, 1837, to Susan M. Whitelaw, daughter of Robert and Mehetabel Whitelaw, of Ryegate, Vt., and granddaughter of Gen. James Whitelaw, a native of Scotland, and the first surveyor of all the New England States. Mr. and Mrs. White have had 5 children, of whom 3 are living,—James H., Horace A. and Madeline, now Mrs. Thurlow Wilson, of Griggsville. Mr. White emigrated to Morgan Co. Ill., in 1837, when there was no railroad in the State, and deer and wolves roamed at will through the forests, and across the prairies. He made keys for securing the rails by cross ties for the first railroad that was built in Illinois, viz.: that from Naples to Jacksonville. He removed with his family to Griggsville in 1855, having resided for 17 years previous to this in Scott Co., and about 6 months in St. Louis. He has engaged in various occupations, and now resides in Griggsville.

David Wilson, a native of Lincolnshire, Eng., was born in Nov., 1828, the son of Joseph Wilson, an early settler of Pike county. His parents came with him across the ocean in 1829, and to this county in 1831; he was raised a farmer, and is still engaged in this business. Dec. 21, 1856, he married Susan M., daughter of John Bell, deceased, who was an early settler of this county. They have one son, Wm. Joseph, who was born Nov. 19, 1856. Mr. Wilson still remains on the farm on sec. 12, Griggsville tp. He has resided in Pike county 48 years, and 42 years of that time in this tp.

Joseph Wilson was born in Lincolnshire, Eng., in March, 1793, the son of Isaac Wilson. He came to America in 1829, stopping in New York State 2 years, then coming to this county, settling on sec. 12, this tp., where he still resides. His many experiences in pioneer life are such as those related in our chapter on that general subject. In 1826 he married Elizabeth Walker, and they have had 10 children, of whom 6 are living,—Louisa, now Mrs. Levi Butler; Martha, now Mrs. John Scott; Elizabeth, now the wife of Geo. Wilson; David, Joseph and George. David and Joseph

are married. Mrs. Wilson died Sept. 20, 1876, having been a member of the M. E. Church over 50 years. The youngest son, George, remains at home attending the farm. Mr. W. has never been out of the State but once since he first located here, and that was a two weeks' visit in Indiana. He is unusually active, still attending to business. He owns 280 acres of land.

James Winn, deceased, was born in West Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 31, 1808, where he was reared and educated ; he was a farmer and horticulturist, and was in the Quincy vegetable market in Boston for several years ; in 1834 he came to Pike county, entering land in this tp. ; he also purchased the undivided one-half of the north half of sec. 28, and the south half of sec. 21, in this tp. May 12, 1836, he married Hannah Converse, daughter of Joseph Converse, dec., and they had 9 children, of whom 7 are living,—Hannah J., Sarah L., James, Harriet, Charles, Abba and Julia E. For 5 or 6 years after arriving in this county he engaged in pork-packing, and for 2 years was a partner of Nathan W. Jones in farming. Mr. Winn was a Congregationalist, and died Jan. 10, 1860, a great loss to all who knew him.



NEWBURG TOWNSHIP.

The history of Newburg township is so closely interwoven with the associations and early settlement of Pittsfield that to separate the intricate facts is almost impossible, and would involve discussions as to the correctness of its record regarding dates, etc. Besides, in order to secure a thorough history of a township an undivided interest must be manifested, and the assistance of those settlers whose knowledge dates back to its primitive days secured. Therefore the history of Newburg bears the expression and interest of its people.

The wealth and magnificence of this county grew from its beautiful groves as much as from any other one thing. These goodly forests in their primeval beauty drew the pioneer as surely as the magnet does the needle. No other considerations overbore the generous shelter which these islands of shade and cool streams gave,—about the only comforts which these early settlers found in their new home; all others were surroundings of discomfort. The cramped cabins, the absence of schools and markets, sickness,—always the attendant of new locations,—severe storms, depredations of wild beasts, fires, snakes, poorly paid toil and the uncertainties of the future,—all gave way to the supporting shelter of a grove of timber. Thus, when Daniel Husong, the first white settler in Newburg township, located here, he selected one of these beautiful groves. He built a log cabin on section 23, the site now occupied by the residence of David Kiser, in the year 1832. This was the first house erected in the township. Nicholas Criss, Hiram Reed and Hawkins Judd made improvements upon this section the same year. John Durand, Jacob Heavener and A. B. Quimby followed soon after, and the settlement became more extended. Peter K. Stringham, a native of Newburg, N. Y., came in 1833 and settled on section 33, where a town was laid out and a postoffice established. Stringham was followed by "Aunty" and John Dunham, who succeeded in retaining the establishment four or five years, but its neighbor, Detroit, was springing into existence, and hither the postoffice was removed under the appointment of B. Johnson. E. W. Hickerson came in 1833 and settled near Pittsfield. To him and Squire Hayden belongs the honor of being the oldest living settlers of the township.

The first sermon was preached by Rev. E. L. Allen, of the Bap-

tist denomination, in 1830, in a log-school-house long since decayed. The first school-house was erected on section 15, in 1835, and school was taught here by Daniel Foster. The first church building was erected the same year, and was known as the Bethel Church, and was built by the Methodists. Robert Kerr, Emery Scott and the two Misses Criss, sisters, and daughters of Nicholas Criss, were the first parties married. The ceremony was performed by M. E. Rattan, Esq., of Pittsfield. The first death was that of George Westlake, father of Hon. Benj. F. Westlake. L. E. Hayden was the first Justice of the Peace.

When the township was organized, a committee of three was appointed to select a name. After some discussion it was named in honor of the birth-place of Peter K. Stringham and Capt. Benj. F. Westlake, both early pilgrims in this county and township. Newburg in its early days contained many acres of brush and timber, much of which has been swept away, and the works of the busy husbandman in well cultivated and productive fields are visible on every hand.

BIOGRAPHICAL DEPARTMENT.

In continuance of the local history of the township we will give personal sketches of many of the old settlers and prominent men of the same.

John Barney, retired farmer, sec. 18; was born in Berkshire Co., Mass., in 1809, came to this county in 1830, settling in Atlas tp., where he resided $4\frac{1}{2}$ years, when he moved to Barry tp.; in 1855 he settled upon his present estate, at that time consisting of 200 acres, the most of which he has since sold, and is living in retirement. He was appointed County Treasurer by the County Commissioners in 1831 and re-appointed for 7 consecutive years. He was married in Pittsfield, in 1837, to Miss Clarissa Shaw, a native of Massachusetts, by whom he has 2 children,—Eliza J. and Orville H. Mr. B. numbers among the few who are left of the early pioneers of Pike Co.

Charles W. Bickerdike, farmer, sec. 5; P. O. Griggsville; is a son of John and Anna (Griggs) Bickerdike, natives of England, where the subject of this sketch was born in 1842; the family emigrated the following year to this country, settling in Griggsville tp., where his parents both died. Mr. B. was married to Miss N. E. Shrigley, a native of Ohio. They have one daughter, Anna J. Mr. B. has a farm of 160 acres, valued at \$40 an acre. He and his wife are members of the M. E. Church.

Francis Casteel, farmer, sec. 14; P. O. Detroit; Mr. C. was born in Knox Co., Tenn., in 1822, the son of Daniel Casteel, who settled in Bond Co., Ill., where he died July, 1834. The same year Francis came to this county and settled north of Detroit, where he resided 8 years. He moved upon his present estate in 1848, consisting of 200 acres of highly improved and well cultivated land, the soil of which then held the grim grasp of mighty monarchs, the

growth of centuries. Mr. C. was married to Miss Lucinda Cooper, a native of Kentucky, and is the father of 4 children. Is School Director. Belongs to the Methodist Church, and is identified with the Republican party.

Stephen Casteel, farmer, sec. 9; P. O. Pittsfield; owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$50 per acre. He is the son of Daniel and Rhoda (Hensley) Casteel, both natives of Tennessee; he was born in Knox Co., Tenn., Oct. 15, 1824; he was married in this county March 8, 1849, to Elizabeth Bush, who was born in Indiana in 1819; they are the parents of 5 children, and have as members of their family two grandchildren. Mr. C. has held local offices, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

C. P. Chapman, miller, is a native of Tolland county, Conn., where he was born in 1825; he came to this county in 1847; he first engaged as a clerk for Ross & Gay; in 1854 a partnership was formed to carry on the milling business under the name of Gay, Chapman & Co. Mr. Gay retired from the firm two years afterward, and in 1869 the old mill was supplanted by the erection of the present structure, it being the largest mill in this section of the State. Mr. A. Dow was admitted to the firm in 1872, and they now command a large trade. Mr. Chapman organized the 1st National Bank in 1869, of which he is Vice President and Director, and was also principal mover in the Woolen Mills company for three years, and has otherwise interested himself in the business welfare of Pittsfield.

Lafayette Crane, farmer, sec. 4; P. O. Griggsville. The subject of this sketch is a native of Kentucky, and ranks among the more prominent farmers of the county. He was married in Ohio in 1839, to Lydia Harns, who was a native of the Buckeye State, and was born in 1815, and died in 1840; he was again married in the same State, this time to Sarah Leeds, in 1842; she was also a native of Ohio; by this union 2 children were born, and in 1846 Mrs. C. died; in 1847 he was married to Susan Leeds, who was born in the same State in 1828; six of the 8 children born to them are still living.

John C. Cunningham, retired farmer, sec. 30; P. O. Pittsfield. Mr. C. is a native of Pike Co., Mo., where he was born in 1819, the son of Thomas and Hannah (Watson) Cunningham, early pioneers of Pike Co., Mo., and where his father died in 1845. Mr. C. was married in 1840 to Mrs. Elizabeth Morris; five children have been born to them, 3 of whom are living,—Elizabeth L., Mary E. and John T. Our subject came to this county in 1849, and located in Hardin tp., on sec. 19, where he resided 21 years; then he moved to his present estate, where he lives in retirement, and the enjoyment of a well-directed industry. Mr. C. has served 3 terms as Assessor, and has always taken an active interest in the welfare of the county.

I. R. Davidson, retired farmer, sec. 30, P. O. Pittsfield; is the son of John and Mary (Roberts) Davidson, natives of Ohio, and his

father a soldier of the war of 1812, who died in 1840. His estimable wife is still living, in the 82d year of her age. The subject of this sketch was born in Highland Co., O., in 1826; was united in marriage to Miss Lucinda, daughter of Moses Hicks, a native of Brown Co., O. Five children have been born to them, only one of whom, Cornelia, is still living. The eldest and only son, Ira W., was killed by a horse in 1878. Adaline, wife of Geo. Hardin, died in 1879; the other two died in infancy. Mr. D. came to this county in 1867 and settled upon his present estate, consisting of 142 acres, valued now at \$100 per acre. The family are members of the Christian Church. Mr. D. is a Republican.

John Dunham, youngest son of Hezekiah Dunham (a native of Saratoga Co., N. Y., a Baptist Deacon and soldier in the Revolutionary war, and who died in 1810), was born in Saratoga Co., N. Y., Jan. 1, 1793; he came to this county in 1838 and settled in this tp. near his present home; his marriage occurred in February, 1816, his partner in life's journey being Ann C. Pettis, a native of Grand Isle, Vt., where they were married. They have 5 children living. Mr. D. owns a small and valuable farm on sec. 14, is one of the earliest pioneers of this county, and earnest in the cause of Republican principles and religious teaching. P. O. Detroit.

Isaac Durand, who resides in Newburg tp., sec. 5, is the owner of 132 acres of well improved land, and is one of the substantial and enterprising farmers of the township. He was born in this county in 1838, and is the son of John and Rhoda (Riggs) Durand, who were early settlers here. John Durand is a native of Maine, and his wife of New York. Our subject's P. O. address is Pittsfield.

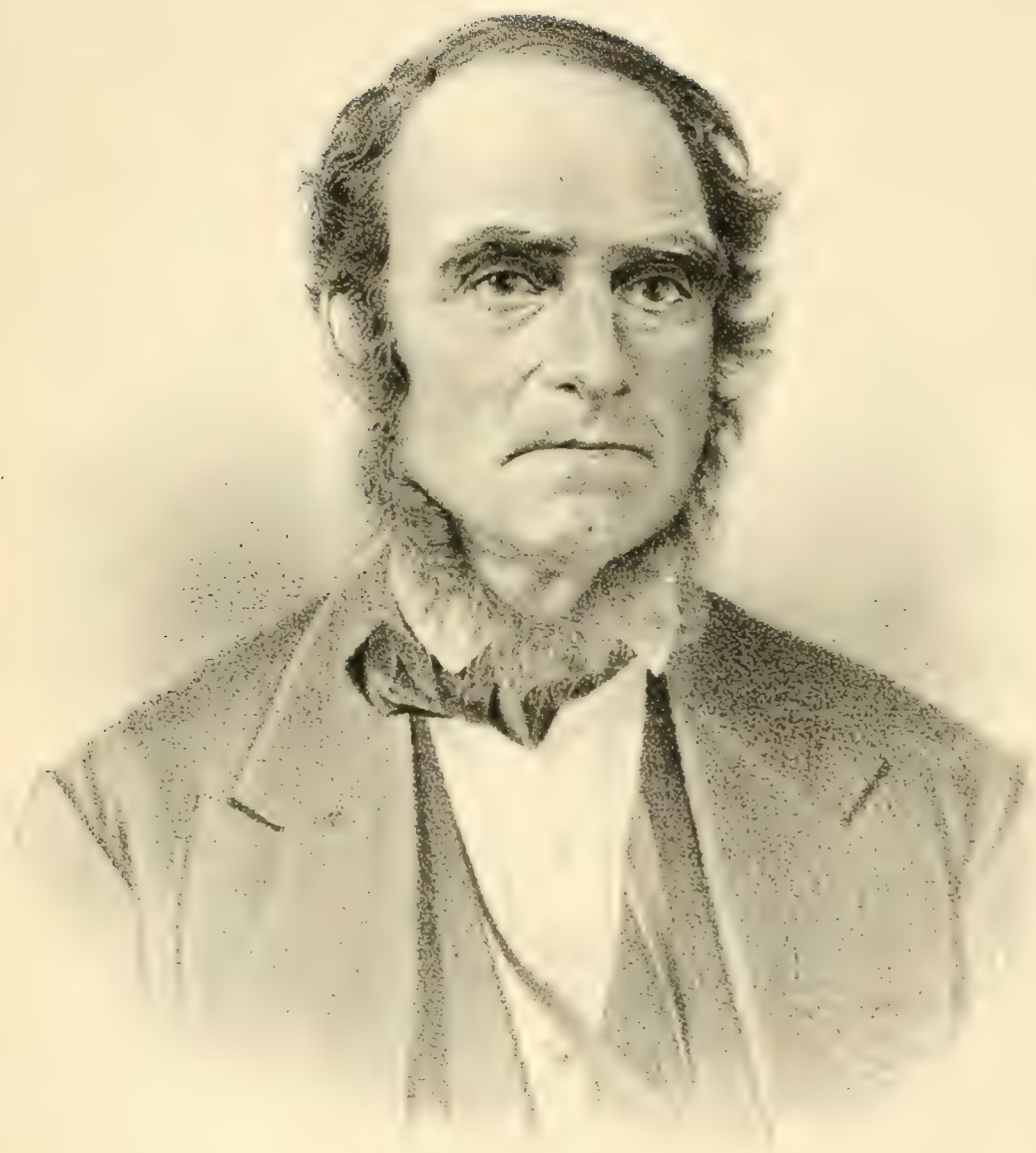
Moses Durand, farmer, sec. 6; P. O. Pittsfield. Mr. D. was born in Pittsfield tp. in 1833, and is the son of John Durand, an early settler of this county, and a resident of Pittsfield. He was married in 1861 to Miss Mary J. Rayburn, a native of McLean Co., Ill., by whom he has 5 children living.—William D., Edwin S., Rosa O., Francis E. and Hattie A. Mr. D. moved upon his present estate in 1877; it consists of 200 acres of very valuable land, valued at \$60 per acre. He is a Republican, and he and his wife are members of the Baptist Church.

George Elliott, farmer, sec. 3, where he owns 135 acres of land; P. O. Griggsville. Mr. E. is the son of John and Esther Elliott, both natives of Ireland; he was born in Ross Co., O., March 9, 1829, and came to this county in 1847; Sept. 18, 1857, in this county, he was married to Sarah J. Lightle, a native of Ross Co., O., where she was born Sept. 29, 1831; they have 8 children by this union, 7 of whom are living;—Maria C., Lewis B., Hester A., Rebecca A., James F., Eunice J. and Warren; John W. is deceased.

George D. Foot, farmer, sec. 32; P. O. Pittsfield; was born in Albany Co., N. Y., in 1810; moved to Illinois in 1832, settling in St. Clair Co., where he was married in 1835 to Miss Abbie J. St. John, a native of Albany Co., N. Y., where she was born in

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1816. They came to this county in the fall of 1836 and settled in Pittsfield, where he with others contracted for and built the present court-house; he then moved to Columbia, Boone Co., Mo., where he erected the State University; 4 years afterward he returned and settled upon his present estate of 200 acres, valued at \$70 per acre. Fourteen children have been born to this highly respected couple, 12 of whom are living: Talmadge O., Edward N., Amelia M., John, James P., Lydia S., Josiah C., Jane, Henry, Almira C., Ida M. and May A. Mr. F. is a School Director, and numbers among the early settlers of the county.

Nicholas Foreman, farmer, sec. 26; P. O. Detroit. Mr. F. was born in Highland Co., O., in 1830, and is the son of David Foreman, who settled in Pittsfield in 1840, where he resided until his death in 1857. The subject of this sketch was married in 1859 to Miss Nancy Williams, a native of this county. They settled upon their present valuable farm of 320 acres in 1864. They have a family of 5 children.

G. L. Geisendorfer, farmer, sec. 33; P. O. Pittsfield. This gentleman was born in Bavaria, Ger., in 1818, and emigrated to America in 1840, locating on his present estate of 320 acres. In 1847 he married Miss Margaret Miller, a native of Germany, who died after raising a family of 3 children: Dorothy, Mary and John. His second wife, Henrietta Hooker, is a native of Prussia. By this union 7 children have been born: George, William, Siegel, Leonard, Edward, Emma and Frederick. Mr. G. is a School Director, and is well known throughout the town and county.

William Hildebrand, farmer, sec. 7; P. O. Pittsfield; is a native of Germany, where he was born in 1822; he emigrated to America in 1858 and settled upon his present estate the same year; it consists of 230 acres, valued at \$50 per acre. He chose for his wife a daughter of his own native land, by whom he has 5 children: Mary, Lizzie, William, jr., Henry and Emma. Mr. H. is a Republican, and the family are members of the M. E. Church.

Asa L. Hill, retired farmer, sec. 20; P. O. Pittsfield. Mr. H. was born in Vermont in 1808; came to this county in 1833 and returned to his native State, but again settled here permanently in 1835. He was united in marriage in Putnam Co., Ill., to Miss Charlotte C. Pratt, who was born in Massachusetts in 1830. Of his several children 4 are living. His present farm consists of 160 acres valued at \$80 per acre. Mr. H. has attained his present position in life by frugality, untiring energy and indomitable will. He numbers among the earlier pioneers of the county.

Isabel Hogsett, sec. 24; P. O. Detroit. Mrs. H. is the widow of James Hogsett, who was born in Greenbrier Co., Va., in 1817; he was married in 1843 to Miss Isabel, daughter of John and Isabel Hays, natives of Ohio, and where Mr. H. died at an early day. Mrs. Hays then came to this county with her children, and is at this writing residing with her daughter in the 87th year of her age. Mrs. Isabel Hogsett was born in Highland Co., O., in 1825, and

emigrated to the West in 1848. Mr. H. settled on the estate now owned by his widow and children, of 130 acres, valued at \$60 an acre. After a life of activity and usefulness, and just when he began to enjoy the fruits of his industry, he was called from earth. He died in 1868, respected by all who knew him.

S. C. Howland, farmer, sec. 23; P. O. Detroit; is a son of Lucius and Mary (Childs) Howland, natives of Massachusetts, who settled in this tp. in 1839, and from which both were called to a better home in 1842. The subject of this sketch was born in Geauga Co., O., in 1822; in 1844 he was married to Miss Amy, daughter of Samuel Parker. After his marriage he purchased 50 acres of land in this section, and by his indomitable energy and perseverance has secured a handsome property, his present productive estate covering 240 acres of valuable land. His wife died in 1850, and in 1857 he was married again to Miss Sarah E., daughter of E. W. Hickerson, an early pioneer of Pike county. She was the first child born in Pittsfield. Mr. H. has served as Supervisor and Town Collector, and numbers among the early pilgrims of Pike county.

Robert Hunter, farmer, sec. 28; P. O. Pittsfield. Mr. H. was born in Donegal, Ireland, in 1843. His mother with 4 children emigrated to America in 1854, settling in this county, Aug. 23, 1861. He enlisted in Co. B, 28th Ill. Inf., and served until Aug., 1864; he again enlisted in Co. G, 62d Ill. Inf., Feb. 8, 1865; he participated in the battles of Little Bethel, Pittsburg Landing, where he was wounded, Hatchie, Tenn., and Vicksburg. He was united in marriage in 1872 with Miss Rebecca Kelley, a native of this county, by whom he has 4 children,—Sarah J., Alexander, James W. and Margaret. Mr. H. is a School Director.

David F. Kiser, farmer, sec. 23; P. O. Pittsfield. Mr. K. is a native of Indiana, where he was born in 1841; he was brought to this county by his parents, Jacob and Martha Kiser, when two years of age. He was married to Janetta, daughter of Richmond Williams, an early pioneer of Pike who settled on this section, where he died. The fruit of this union has been 3 children, 2 of whom are living,—Lydia and Essie. Mr. K. and wife are both children of the pioneer generation. Their fine farm and improvements attest the industry of its occupants.

Harvey Kiser is a son of Jacob Kiser, an early settler of Pike county, where the subject of this sketch was born in 1841. He married Mary A. Casteel, daughter of Stephen Casteel, by whom he has one child, William C. They have an adopted child, Lournal. Mr. K. has a farm of 80 acres, and politically he is a Republican. He is engaged in farming on sec. 11, P. O. Griggsville.

Jacob L. Kiser, farmer, sec. 14; P. O. Detroit. Mr. K. was born in Virginia in 1809; came to the county in 1841, and settled on sec. 29, where he resided until 1857, when he moved upon his present estate of 80 acres, valued at \$100 per acre. In 1839 he was united in matrimony to Miss Martha, daughter of David Fore-

man, by whom he has 7 living children. Mr. K. is a "stalwart" Republican, and numbers among those of the early settlers of Pike Co.

Mrs. Wm. Landers, sec. 17, P. O. Pittsfield; widow of William Landers, who was born in Highland Co., O., in 1825. Her maiden name was Elizabeth Sanderson, and she married Mr. Landers in 1846; ten years afterward they moved to this county, settling on the present estate, where he passed the remainder of his life. Four of their 6 children are living,—Perry, Mary, William and Leslie; the last two reside on the homestead, as also the mother of Mrs. L., in the 83d year of her age.

Perry S. Landers, farmer, sec. 22, P. O. Pittsfield; was born in Highland Co., O., in 1852, son of William Landers, who settled in this tp. in 1856, where he died in 1879. In 1874 Perry S. married Dora, daughter of Dr. Boyd, by whom he has one child, Alice. He resides on the homestead, which consists of 177 acres of land, valued at \$50 per acre.

Y. McAllister, farmer, sec. 11, P. O. Griggsville. The subject of this personal sketch is a native of New Jersey, where he was born March 31, 1818; he came to this county in 1839, and settled in Griggsville; the same year he was married in Delaware to Sarah A. Taylor. She was a native of Pennsylvania, where she was born in 1820; she died in 1844. By this union 4 children were born,—Edwin, John, Sarah and Caroline. He was again married in 1849 to Rachel Jones, also a native of the Keystone State, and born in 1820. Seven children were born to them, 6 of whom are living: Rebecca, Lucretia, Cyrus, Mary A., Naomi and Huldah; James, deceased. Mr. McAllister was licensed to preach in the M. E. Church in 1855, and has labored faithfully ever since in the propagation of the gospel, frequently preaching two or three times a day after laboring hard during the week on the farm.

E. M. Norton, farmer, sec. 13; P. O. Detroit; was born near Cincinnati, O., in 1822; is the son of John and Zerna (Chadwick) Norton, natives of Massachusetts, who settled in Hardin tp. in 1842, where they both died. The subject of this sketch crossed the plains to California in 1850, and returned 3 years afterward. In 1855 he was married to Miss Louisa Dinsmore, a native of this county, and located in Hardin tp.; 3 years afterwards he moved to Detroit, and in 1868 removed to California with his family, where he remained three years, when he returned and settled upon his present estate. He is the father of 8 living children: Emily, Mary, Margaret, Harry, John, Noel, Cora and Nora. Politically he is a Republican.

Giles H. Penstone, farmer, sec. 9; P. O. Griggsville. Mr. P. is the son of Giles and Sarah Penstone, natives of England, who came to America in 1849, and settled in this county. The subject of this sketch was born in London, Feb. 22, 1838. In Pike county, Aug. 1, 1867, he was married to Elizabeth J. Edom, who was born in the Buckeye State in 1844. They are the parents of 5 children.

Charles H., Mary E., Sarah J., Ellen E. and Edward J. Mr. P. has held several township offices, and owns a fine farm of 240 acres.

Francis A. Phillips, farmer, sec. 3; P. O. Griggsville; son of Nathan and Nancy Phillips, both natives of North Carolina; they emigrated to this State in an early day, settling in this county. The subject of this sketch is a native of Kentucky, where he was born in 1824; he was married to Mary Elliott, who was born in Ohio in 1827, and they are the parents of 5 children, 4 of whom are living: Maria, Martha, Benjamin and Newton; August, deceased. Mr. P. has held the office of constable 4 years and School Director several years. His father was in the war of 1812.

Job Pringle, retired, was born in England in 1844, and in emigration came with his parents to America when he was 8 years of age, and came to this county in 1856, settling in Pittsfield. He engaged in farming until 1861, when he enlisted in Co. B, 28th Ill. Inf. Vol., and served until the close of the war, participating in the battles of Shiloh, Jackson, Miss., Vicksburg, Hatchie, Miss.; was promoted to the position of Corporal, Sergeant and 2d Lieutenant; returned to Pittsfield, and for 11 years clerked in a dry-goods store. Nov. 11, 1879, he married Mahala Miller.

E. D. Rose, farmer, sec. 20; P. O. Pittsfield; born in Rensselaer Co., N. Y., in 1805; married in 1825 Roxana Allen, and they have 6 children. He came to this county in March, 1839, settling on his present estate of 160 acres of valuable land. Mr. Rose has served as Town Assessor and Constable. His son Henry enlisted in the 39th Regiment I. V. L., was taken prisoner at Sweetwater, Va., and confined in Andersonville prison, where he died from the effects of prison life and starvation.

Mrs. Sarah Ruby, sec. 7; P. O. Pittsfield. She is the widow of A. R. McKibbin, who was born in Highland Co., O. Her maiden name was Sarah Clark, a native of the same county, where she was born in 1832. She married Mr. McKibbin in 1849. He came to this county in 1850, and in the following year settled on the present estate of 180 acres, where he lived until his death in 1871. Their 7 children are all living: Eliza, Caroline, Margaret, Hester, Louy, Emma and Lewis. Mrs. McK. was again married in 1877, this time to J. M. Ruby, and the family reside on the homestead. Members of the Christian Church.

Marcellus Ross is the son of Col. Wm. Ross, deceased, who is so often referred to in the pages of this volume. The subject of this sketch was born at Atlas, Nov. 11, 1824, the first white male child born within the present limits of Pike county; at the age of 11 years he was brought to Pittsfield (one mile east of town in Newburg tp.) by his parents, where he has ever since resided. Aug. 10, 1848, he married Miss Martha Kellogg, from Pittsfield, Mass., and their children now living are Henry J., Charles K., Frank C. and Mattie H. Charles and Frank are in Washington Territory. Mr. Marcellus Ross remembers a visit of Abraham Lincoln to their home in Atlas, when he, a little boy, was picked

up and pleasantly talked to by that eminent statesman. Mr. Ross has in his house the first Masonic chest used in the lodge in this county, described on pages 241-2 of this book.

William Schemel, farmer, sec. 32; P. O. Pittsfield; was born in Germany in 1835, emigrated to America in 1854, settling in Pittsfield. In 1868 he married Mary, daughter of George Zimmerman, an early settler of this county; in 1868 he moved upon his present farm, consisting of 166 acres, valued at \$65 per acre. George D., William A., Joseph A., Emma M., Anna J. and Ida E. are their living children.

Cicero Scobey, farmer, sec. 9; P. O. Pittsfield; son of James and Rhoda Scobey, natives of New York and Kentucky respectively, who first settled in Clark Co., Ill., and came to this county in 1839, settling on Griggsville Prairie. His father died in 1841, and his mother died in 1877. The subject of this sketch was born in Indiana in 1831, in which State he married Mary Duff, a native of Illinois, and their 2 children are William W. and Anna M. Mr. S. has a farm of 260 acres, valued at \$40 an acre. He has been Assessor one year. He numbers among the early settlers of Pike county.

John Webb, farmer, was born near Jersey City in 1814, and was brought to this county by Daniel Shinn in 1820, the family settling near Atlas. Some years afterward Mr. W. clerked for Mr. Gay in Pleasant Vale tp., and 3 years afterward engaged in the wood business at Florence, until 1839, when he went into merchandising and farming at New Canton; in 1851 he came to Pittsfield and became interested in pork-packing and general merchandising, where he remained 23 years; in 1875 he settled on his present farm in Newburg, where he has since made it his home. In 1840 he married Cornelia Dunham, a native of Warren Co., N. Y. Mr. W. is the oldest living settler in Pike county at the present time, by four years.

John A. Weeks, farmer, sec. 5; P. O. Pittsfield; son of Ezekiel and Elizabeth (McFadden) Weeks, who settled in Harrison Co., O., in early day, where in 1826 John A. was born. The family emigrated to this county in 1848, settling upon their present place, where they have since made it their home. In 1841 Mr. W. was married to Angeline Stagg, who died in 1857, leaving 4 children. His present wife, Martha L. Wacaser, is a native of North Carolina, and they have 7 children. Mr. W. has a farm of 80 acres, valued at \$40 per acre.

W. T. Weeks. The subject of this sketch is a native of Ohio, where he was born Aug. 2, 1838; 10 years later he was brought to this county, where he is now engaged in farming in this township. He was married in Kansas in 1861, to Rosanna Pennocks, who was born in New York in 1842. In 1863 Mr. W. enlisted in Co. L, 2d Nebraska Cavalry, and served for one year, and served as scout along the Missouri and Kansas line for 2 years. He is a member of the M. E. Church, and politically a Republican.

Capt. Benj. F. Westlake, whose portrait is given in the pages of this volume, resides on sec. 29, this tp.; his grandparents emigrated from England, their native country, prior to the Revolution, and his grandfather and three of his brothers served in the continental army under Washington. George Westlake, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Orange county, N. Y., and for many years a minister of the Methodist Church; he came to this county with his son, Capt. Benj. F., where at his residence in 1842 he died, his being the first death that occurred in this township; his wife, Hester (Wilson) Westlake, a native of New Jersey, died here July 9, 1852. Capt. Westlake was born in Newburg, Orange Co., N. Y., March 8, 1810. He visited Illinois in 1836, meeting Stephen A. Douglas, of Springfield, with whom he traveled through many counties, mostly by stage; in 1837 he settled in Pittsfield, and served as jailor one year, when he moved on his present estate, at that time consisting of 1,120 acres; he purchased two yokes of oxen, built a brick kiln and made the brick of which his commodious residence is composed. He gave the name to Newburg township, christening it after his native town in New York.

Capt. Westlake commenced the study of medicine at the age of 18 with Dr. Gidney, of Newburg, N. Y., but owing to the feeble health of his father he returned home and devoted his attention to farming, which he has followed from that time, and at present has about 2,000 acres of good farm land, besides having given to his children about 1,000 acres. The Captain's early life was passed on his father's farm near Newburg, and his first experience in business was selling vegetables in that town, furnishing and hauling rock, which he did for the foundation of nearly every building in that town up to the time he left.

Capt. Westlake was president of the commission appointed by the County Court to construct the Sny levee. Under this commission the work was vigorously prosecuted and successfully completed, reclaiming about 100,000 acres of rich farming land. He represented his township in the Board of Supervisors from its organization until 1863; in 1862 he was appointed by President Lincoln Provost Marshal of the 9th District of Illinois, which position he filled with honor to himself and credit to the country, obtaining the enviable reputation of being one of the best officers in the State. He was one of the original stockholders in organizing the Peninsula Loan and Trust company, now the Pike County Bank, of which he is president.

He was married March 24, 1842, by Rev. Wm. Carter, in this tp., to Miss Charlotte Goodwin, who was born March 22, 1822. The names of the 11 children born to them are as follows: George, Fannie S., Hardin J., Susan, Ann, Catharine, Wm. Henry, Benj. F., jr., Charlotte, Charles F. and Thomas.

George W. Westlake, farmer, sec. 29; P. O. Pittsfield; was born in this tp., in 1843, and is the eldest son of B. F. Westlake. In

1875 he married Miss Mary E. Brown. He now owns a farm of 250 acres, valued at \$90 per acre.

Luther Wheeler, blacksmith, was born in Fairfield in 1827; served his time at Bridgeport, coach ironing; emigrated to this county in 1858, and established himself in business in Pittsfield; also conducted a livery stable one year, and in 1861 he went to Montgomery county, and four years afterward returned and settled in Milton, where he remained until 1877, in which year he occupied his present place of business. In 1859 he married Annetta Yelliott, a native of this county; they have had 4 children, 2 of whom are living. Mr. W. has a fair trade, and is a thorough Republican.



HARDIN TOWNSHIP.

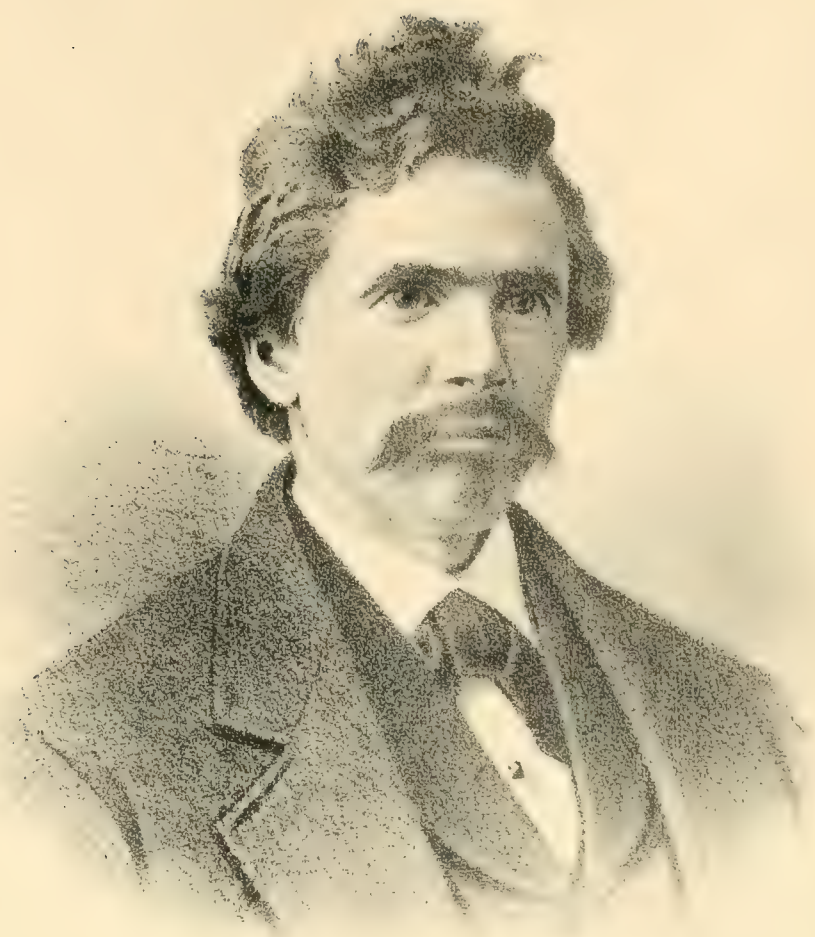
Two of the largest streams of the county traverse this township from the northern boundary, making their exit almost due south of where they enter; these are Bay and Honey creeks, and the timber bordering their banks and those of their numerous small tributaries, must have been picturesque and romantic in their original condition. Then doubtless the points of timber and the valleys were frequent resorts for the red man. Even now, when dotted over with fields, houses and barns, and lowing herds, one cannot help but admire the beauty of the scenery presented by these groves.

Embracing a good deal of timber land, as this township did, it soon attracted a liberal share of immigration, as it is a fact that all the pioneers sought the timber districts in which to locate their claims, believing that it would be easier to make farms by grubbing and clearing the lands than it would be to reduce prairie land to farm tillage and remunerative returns; but as time advanced and later settlers were forced out upon the prairies and began to experiment upon them, the first settlers were made to realize that they had made some costly mistakes by selecting timbered claims. They had been pitching brawn and muscle against nature; for all that the prairies needed was to be tickled with the plow to make them yield living crops the first year, and heavy remunerative returns the second.

The first pilgrims in Hardin were Benjamin Barney, Nathaniel Bagby, Solomon Main, Jacob Henry, Joseph Halford, Jesse Mason and Aaron Thornton. The first couple united in marriage in the township were Nathaniel Thornton and Lucinda Bagby; the ceremony was performed by Rev. Lewis Allen. The first school taught by Jesse Garrison, in 1833, upon sec. 2.

TIME.

The pleasant little village of Time is located where the four corners of secs. 2, 3, 10 and 11 meet. It is a small place, perhaps of 120 inhabitants, and contains four stores, two wagon and blacksmith shops and a flouring mill. It is also the residence of two physicians and one lawyer. There was at one time a woolen factory in Time, but times grew hard and the time came when Time must abandon the manufacture of cloth, we presume for all time to come. At present the old Time Woolen Mills is converted into a wagon shop and plow manufactory, which gives Time somewhat the appearance of old times.



James H. Conboy

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Star Mills.—This enterprise was inaugurated by Smith & Sonner. The building was erected in 1877, and is now owned and operated by Mr. Sonner. The capacity of the mill is about 50 barrels a day, besides being capable of grinding about the same amount of corn. Mr. Sonner makes a choice article of flour, and enjoys a good run of custom.

The Time Public Schools.—The system of education in Hardin township is well up to the standard in point of excellence. The Time public school has for its Principal Miss Ellen Cromwell, a lady of much ability and experience as an instructor.

Independence Christian Church was organized May 8, 1858, in the log school-house at Independence, by Elders James Burbridge, Robert Nicholson and Andrew Main, with the following 26 members: Robert Nicholson and wife, Andrew Main, Ephraim Nott and wife, Geo. W. Williams and wife, Barnett Collins and wife, James Collins, John Nicholson and wife, Cornelius Nicholson and wife, Mary Burbridge, Thomas Burbridge, Permelia Williams, Francis Scott and wife, George Ward, David Collins, Lydia Collins, Cynthia Burbridge, Emily Gunn, Joseph Troutner and Polly Burbridge. The first Elders were Robert Nicholson, Andrew Main and Joseph Troutner. Elder James Burbridge was the first Pastor. The congregation erected a house of worship in 1867 in Independence, and services are held each alternate Sunday by Elder J. W. Miller, Pastor. Present number of communicants is 50.

There are two other churches located in the township, one of the M. E. and the other of the Christian denomination, both of which are located at Time. After some considerable searching, however, we failed to find the records from which to glean any historical items.

PERSONAL SKETCHES.

We will now make personal mention of the leading citizens and old settlers of this township.

Benjamin Barney was born in Pike county, where Montezuma now stands, Feb. 1, 1825. His parents emigrated to this county from Ohio, in 1824. Being a pioneer, he knows all the hardships of pioneer life; as soon as he was large enough to ride on horseback he went to Frye's Mill on Big Blue, a distance of 12 miles, and nearly always had to remain all night to get his grinding done, and no place to sleep, except on the corn-sack; he has had many exciting scenes in the chase, having killed deer, wolves and wild-cats. Dec. 21, 1845, he married Miss Caroline Harvey, and they had 3 children,—William A., James B. and Alfred F. In 1852 Mr. Barney removed to Oregon with his family, where Mrs. Barney died the same year; in 1857 he returned to Pike county, where he married Cynthia H. Mays, and their 8 children are Andrew J., dec., John W., Henry L., Laura E., Marion, Robert A., Artilla D. and Minnie. Mr. B. is engaged in farming and stock-raising on sec. 26, this tp.

Francis M. Barney, a native of Pike county, was born May 12, 1837, and is a son of Joseph W. Barney, dec., who came to this county in 1824. His grandfather, Benjamin B. Barney, was one of the first pioneers of this county, and erected the first horse-mill in the county for grinding corn. This aged gentleman crossed the plains to California in 1849, being then in his 91st year, and arrived there in apparently good health, but died on ship-board while returning, in 1854. Our subject was raised on a farm and received a common-school education; in 1866 he married Miss S. A. Furry, daughter of Christopher Furry, dec. They have had 5 children, 3 of whom are living, viz:—Cora B., William R. and Edgar F. He has held the office of Town Clerk, and is at present the Police Magistrate for the village of Time. He served 3 years in Co. A, 20th Reg. I. V. I., as a private in the late war, and was in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Siege of Vicksburg, Britton's Lane, Kennesaw Mountain, Champion Hills, Raymond and others; he also participated in the Meridian raid, in which he came well-nigh being captured. He is a harness-maker by trade, but failing health required him to seek another vocation, and he now keeps a grocery store in Time.

Henry Benn, son of William and Sarah Benn, was born Sept. 18, 1833, in this tp. His father, dec., came to this county in 1826, being one of the first settlers of Hardin tp., and was Captain of the Home Guards in the early days of the county's history. He was a native of Kentucky, and a farmer by occupation. He first settled on sec. 7, where he died in 1859. Mrs. Benn resides with her son David, in this tp., at the age of 74 years. Our subject was raised on a farm and is now engaged in farming and stock-raising on the old home place. April 17, 1858, he married Matilda J. McClintock, daughter of Robert McClintock, dec., who came to this county in an early day. Mr. and Mrs. Benn have 9 children,—Charles F., Hettie M., Ida J., Evalina, William R., Lillie and Lulu (twins), Lora and John H. In the year 1857, while chopping wood with a neighbor, Mr. Benn received a blow, by accident, upon his left hand, from the ax of the neighbor, crippling him for life.

Thomas B. Burbridge, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 29; son of Robert Burbridge, dec., a native of Kentucky, was born in Bath county, Ky., Feb. 28, 1818; came with his parents to Pike county, Mo., in 1825, where he remained until the Spring of 1840, when he removed to this county. His father followed farming until his death, which occurred in the spring of 1842. Our subject, being a pioneer, has seen many Indians, and has ridden on horseback to mill, a distance of 6 miles, where he sometimes had to wait all day and all night for his grinding, with nothing to eat but parched corn; he went 3 miles to school, which was taught by subscription, about 3 months in the year, in a log building, with split logs for seats, a log taken out of one side of the house for a window, a huge fire-place in one end of the room for heating; the writing desk consisted of a puncheon supported by pins in the wall. Mr B.

came to this county in 1839, where he has since resided. In 1842 he married Mary McNary, daughter of John McNary, dec., and they had 7 children,—Cynthia, Jaly, Robert, John, James, Thomas and Harriet. Mrs. B. died in 1862, and April 12, 1866, he married Emily Hodge, who died Oct. 9, 1875. Mr. B. is surrounded by his children, who take good care of him in his old age.

James H. Conboy is a native of Ireland, and was born in 1833; his parents died when he was quite young, leaving him penniless; about the year 1837 he was brought to America; is a shoemaker by trade, at which he has been very successful. He now resides at Time, owning 400 acres of valuable land, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. In 1860 he married Lucy Bagley, and their children are John, William, Philip, Ella, Alvina and Raymond. We give Mr. C's portrait in this volume.

John Couch was born in Highland county, Ohio, April 4, 1833, and is a son of John and Elizabeth Couch; he was raised on a farm and came to this county in 1854; was married in 1855 to Margaret Colvin and they have 9 children, namely, Alfred M., Samantha A., Winfield S., Elizabeth J., John W., Benton, Charles, Wesley and Mary A. Mr. C. is engaged in farming and resides on sec. 27. P. O., Time.

Miss Ellen Cromwell, Principal of the Public Schools, Time, Pike county, Ill.

Benjamin C. Culver, sec. 20, was born in Chittenden county, Vt.; was raised on a farm and educated in the common schools at home. He came to this county in 1858, settling on sec. 20. He has been married 3 times and is the father of 9 children, viz: Lucina, Jackson, Clarissa, Giles, Judson, Jay L., Mary, Adell and Willy E., dec.

Jackson C. Culver, son of the preceding, was born in Erie county, Pa., April 20, 1834; came with his parents to Pike county in 1859; served 4 years and 7 months in the late war in Co. L, 12th Reg. Penn. Cav; was in the second battle of Bull Run, Antietam, Gettysburg, Winchester and others; was taken prisoner at Gettysburg and confined in Libby prison 6 weeks; was then removed to Bell island in James river, where he was held 3 months and exchanged. He was wounded near Harper's Ferry, in his right ankle, which rendered him a cripple for life. He is engaged in the mercantile business in Independence, this county, and carries a stock of about \$3,000, consisting of dry-goods, groceries, boots and shoes, hardware, queensware,—in fact, everything kept in a first-class general store. He has won the confidence of the people and is doing a good business. Feb. 11, 1872, he married Martha, daughter of Samuel Smart, of Detroit tp.

James Dinsmore, an early pioneer, was born in Fleming county, Ky., Sept. 25, 1808; came to Scott county in 1825, where he saw plenty of Indians, and in 1831 he went into the Black Hawk war; was present or near by at the evacuation by the Indians of an Indian town at Rock Island, Ill. In May, 1819, he was married to

Sarah Mars, and they have had 14 children, 5 of whom are living,—Eldridge, Marshall, David, George and Jane, now Mrs. Dr. Scott, of Time. Mr. D. removed to this county in 1838, and has endured the hardships of the early pioneers; has ground corn in a hand-mill for bread.

Marshall Dinsmore, son of the preceding, was born March 4, 1827, in Scott county, Ill.; came with his parents to this county in 1838; went with the first emigration across the plains to California in 1849, and returned with the first company that returned by way of the Nicaragua route. When he visited Sacramento City, there was but one house there, and San Francisco was about the present size of Montezuma in this county. He helped to erect the first house in Georgetown, California. Dec. 31, 1854, he married Martha January, who was born in Greene county, Ill., April 16, 1834, and they have 4 children,—Susan J., William H., Mary E. and Noah E. Mr. D. is engaged in farming and stock-raising, and resides on sec. 27, this tp.; has held various offices of trust. Four of his brothers were in the late war.

I. J. Dyer, lawyer, was born in Rutledge, Granger Co., Tenn., July 8, 1839, and is a son of W. M. Dyer, dec., who came to Jacksonville with his family in 1841, where our subject was raised; but he educated himself after his marriage. He attended a common school, in company with his children, in this tp., and all the expenses of his education were defrayed by his own hand, by hard labor on the farm. He was in the late war and wounded in the left arm, disabling it for life. He has been married twice, and is the father of 3 children, namely, Lyman E. and Simon L., twins, and Effie B. He studied law in the Washington University Law School at St. Louis, and was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Illinois, Sept. 13, 1873.

G. E. Fletcher, a native of Littleton, Massachusetts, was born Nov. 10, 1832; came with his parents to Pike county in 1838, where they remained until 1846, when they removed to Clarksville, Mo. He is a cooper and miller by trade; also operated a steam-engine. In 1855 he came to Pike county; here he engaged in farming for 2 seasons; has been married twice and is the father of 3 children,—John H., Mary E. and Sarah O., dec. In the fall of 1867 he engaged in the mercantile business in Time, and is doing a large business; carries a stock of \$2,500, consisting of dry-goods, groceries, boots and shoes, queensware, etc.

Aaron Fuller was born in Jefferson county, Pa., Jan. 26, 1833; came to Greene county, Ill., in 1844; has resided in the States of Missouri, Kansas and Arkansas since he had a family. In Feb., 1854, he married Elizabeth Oaks, and they have had 7 children, of whom 4 are living, namely, Mary E., Ida H., Clara M. and Lillie B. Mr. Fuller is engaged in blacksmithing and wood work in Time, and does a good business; he manufactures a very good plow, which has an increasing demand.

R. H. Griffin, physician; was born in Georgetown, Brown Co., O., March 29, 1833, and is a son of William Griffin, dec., who emigrated with his family to this county in 1852. He graduated at the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati, O., receiving his diploma in 1879. He began the practice of medicine in this tp. in 1871; had been a medical student for 3 years previous to entering upon the duties of physician; during this time he taught school; he served in the late war in Co. E, 99th Reg. I. V. I., as First Lieutenant, and was in the battles of Magnolia Hills, Raymond, Jackson, Miss., Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, siege of Vicksburg, and others. In December, 1858, he married Louisa Hooper, daughter of William Hooper, dec., once County Treasurer of Pike county. They have had 9 children, of whom 7 are living, viz.: William W., Jessie G., Maggie, Nannie, Fannie, John and Hattie.

Otis A. Haskins, P. O. Time; was born in Bristol county, Mass., Nov. 21, 1816; came to this county in 1844, where he worked at the carpenter's trade for one year; then began farming as a renter. He now owns over 1,000 acres of valuable land, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. March 12, 1844, he married Nancy Thomas, daughter of Samuel Thomas, of Greene county, Ill., and they have 4 children,—William H., Idelia, Mary J. and Samuel.

J. G. Huydon, Teacher of Pleasant Grove School, was born in Hendricks county, Ind., Oct. 13, 1842, and is a son of Abner Haydon, dec., who brought his family to Sangamon county, Ill., in 1844. He labored under great disadvantages in obtaining his education; at the age of 16 he was unable to write his name, but by industry and perseverance he has educated himself, and is now teaching. The pupils of his school are advancing rapidly in their respective studies. Oct. 29, 1869, he married Lovena J. Kent, daughter of Henry Kent, well known in the early settlement of this county. Their 4 children are,—Henry, J. G., Charley and Nellie.

George A. Henry, son of Jacob Henry, who came from Warren county, Ky., was an early pioneer, and has seen many hardships; he did the milling for 2 families; carried corn on a horse, and so thronged was the business at the old horse-mill at Milton that he would be compelled to arise at midnight and go to mill in order to get his grinding done in time to get home the next night; would frequently have to remain all night at the mill for his grinding, with no place to sleep, and nothing to eat but parched corn. On one occasion, he and another boy were there all night, and toward morning, becoming tired of parched corn, they concluded to have a change of diet. The proprietor retired, leaving them in charge of the mill. There was an old rooster on top of the mill, which, after chasing for some time, they succeeded in catching, and which they picked and roasted, and ate with a relish. Notwithstanding the hard times, there was plenty of wild game and honey to be obtained. July 24, 1850, Mr. Henry was married to Nancy J.

French, and they had 14 children; of these, 10 are living, and all at home but the eldest; their names are as follows: Franklin P., James M., Emeline, William, Austin, Mary, Flora, Ella, George and Minnie. Mr. Henry resides on sec. 2, this tp., on the old home place, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. The house where he attended school was 12 by 14 feet, and had a mud-and-stick chimney and a clapboard door; the seats were sawed from a log with a whip-saw; they had no stove, but a large fire-place; the window consisted of a log cut out of one side of the house, with cloth pasted over the crack. On windy days the fire-place smoked so badly that the school would retire to the house of Mr. Henry. The ceiling consisted of poles covered with boards.

Chas. V. Johnson, farmer, sec. 21, was born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., May 15, 1815, and is a son of Charles and Rachel Johnson, dec.; he was raised on a farm and came to this county in 1837. In 1838 he married Emily Span; 4 of their 8 children are living, viz: Mary, Rebecca, Phila and Emma, all married. Mr. J.'s father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and his son was lost in the late war.

Henry Kent was born in Fayette Co., Ky., in 1801, and is a son of Henry and Mary Kent, dec.; he was educated in a log cabin, with round poles for seats, a log cut out of one side of the house, with a greased paper pasted over the crack for a window, and a huge fire-place in one end for warming the room. Coming in 1836 to this wild West, Mr. Kent has killed many a deer in this county, and witnessed the scenes of pioneer times. He is a blacksmith by trade, but has engaged in farming and stock-raising and speculating in land since coming to Illinois. He has been married twice, and is the father of 15 children, of whom 8 are living,—George W., Martha, Mary, Eliza J., Fannie, Lovina, Charlotte and Henrietta. Two sons, Walter D. and Newton P., were soldiers in the late war.

David Lacy, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 12, was born in Davidson Co., N. C., June 25, 1818, and is a son of Daniel and Elizabeth Lacy, dec., who brought their family to Pike county in 1839. Our subject came to this county in 1842, where he engaged in the masonry business until 1851; he was married in 1855 to Mrs. Catharine M. Devol, and they have 6 children,—Margaret A., Julia F., Lincoln S., Sarah E., Lucretia B. and Amanda J. Mr. Lacy went overland to California in 1852, and returned by ship in 1853.

Alvin Main, son of Andrew Main, was born Jan. 17, 1844, in this tp. He was raised on a farm, and when in his 18th year he enlisted in the late war, in Co. B, 28th Reg. I. V. I., and served 3 years; he was in the battles of Shiloh, Hatchie River, siege of Vicksburg and others. Sept. 7, 1865, he married Miss Lydia Foot, daughter of George D. Foot, of Newburg tp.; they have 6 children,—Clara M., Rufus H., Josiah S., Blanche M., R. I. and Georgiana. Mr. M. resides on sec. 8, this tp., and is engaged in general farming.

Andrew Main, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 5, was born in Jackson Co., O., Aug. 6, 1817, and is a son of Solomon and Susan Main, so well known in the early settlement of this county, who came here in 1828. He loaned his gun to a friend to use in the Black Hawk war, which, at the close of the war, was returned, and he was also a soldier in that war. Andrew Main was educated in a log house with slab seats, greased paper for windows, and a large fire-place in one end. Mr. M. used to go to a horse-mill on horse-back, and in the earlier part of their pioneer life he ground corn in a hand-mill; he hunted with the Indians and killed deer with them. Sept. 28, 1838, he married Lutilia Johnson, and they have had 15 children, 9 of whom are living; their names are Alvin, Andrew P., Colonel, Philip, George, William, Thomas, Jane and Minerva.

George Main was born in Beaver, now Lawrence, county, Pa., Dec. 17, 1838, and is a son of Daniel Main, dec., who brought his family to this county in 1859, settling in this tp., where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1873. Our subject was married in 1866 to Miss Myra Williams, and their children are Fred, George, Owen, Myrtle and Ralph. Mr. Main is a blacksmith, wagon and plow maker, in company with Mr. Philip, in Time; they do a good business, and give general satisfaction. Mr. Main has held various offices of trust in this tp.; served over 3 years in the late war in Co. K, 2d Reg. Ill. Cav., and was in 54 engagements, among which were the following: Middleburg, Lamare, Holly Springs, siege of Vicksburg, Sabine Cross Roads, Pleasant Hills, Yellow Bayou, etc. He was captured at Middleburg and held prisoner at Vicksburg for 6 weeks, when he was exchanged.

Jacob Main was born in Beaver Co., Pa., Sept. 14, 1848, and is a son of Daniel Main, deceased, who first came to this county about the year 1850, and moved his family here in 1852. Our subject was married Sept. 7, 1868, to Mary Mortion, daughter of Matthew Mortion, deceased. They have had 4 children, of whom 3 are living, viz: Effie, Ottie and Almira. Mr. Main is a farmer, and resides on sec. 19. P. O., Pittsfield.

Philip J. Main, brother of the preceding, was born in Beaver Co., Pa., Jan. 12, 1845; he is a brother and partner of George Main, of Time. He came to Illinois with his parents in 1859, and in 1871 was married to Josephine Horton, by whom he has had 2 children; only one, Vinnie, is living. He served 100 days in the late war, in Co. H, 137th Reg. I. V. I., and was in the battle of Memphis, Tenn.

Cyrus McFaddin was born in Brown Co., O., Jan. 16, 1840, and is a son of Jacob and Elizabeth McFaddin. He came to Illinois in 1852, remaining one year, when he returned to Ohio; came back to this county in 1855; he served 3 years in the late war in Co. G, 99th Reg. I. V. I., and was in the battles of Magnolia Hills, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Miss., and others. Feb. 11, 1869, he married Miss Rebecca J.

Mitchell, and they have had 6 children; of these 4 are living, namely, Mary N., Frank W., Charles L. and George A. Mr. McFaddin resides on sec. 22, and is engaged in farming and the raising of stock.

James B. Miller, deceased, was born in Fayette Co., Pa., April 25, 1818, and was a son of Samuel and Lydia Miller, deceased. He came to this county in the fall of 1853, and settled in Montezuma tp. 2 years, then removed to this tp., where he engaged in farming on sec. 16 until his death, which occurred Feb. 11, 1874. He was a worthy member of the New-School Presbyterian Church for many years; was also an Elder for 30 years. He was a generous, kind-hearted man. In 1841 he married Miss Mary Griffin, daughter of Wm. Griffin, deceased, who brought his family to this county in 1852; she is also a sister of Dr. Griffin, of Time; Mr. and Mrs. Miller had 11 children; of these 8 are living, to-wit: Samuel W., Sarah F., William F., Elizabeth G., Lydia, Anna, Robert B. and James A. Mrs. Miller resides on the old home place. We give Mr. Miller's portrait in this volume.

James V. Moore, a veteran of the Mexican war, was born March 4, 1818, and is a son of James and Mary Moore, deceased, who moved with their family from Russellville, Ky., to Charleston, Coles Co., Ill., in 1836. Our subject was a school-mate of the noted desperadoes, the James boys, near Russellville, Logan Co., Ky. He served one year as 2d Lieutenant in Co. C, 5th Reg. I. V. I., when he became diseased, from the effects of which he has never recovered. He draws a small pension. In 1849 he married Mary A. Norton, and their children are Laura Tyler, of Fort Scott, Kansas, Charley, telegraph operator at Tallula, Ill., and Dora Smith, of St. Louis. Mr. and Mrs. Moore reside in Time.

William R. Moore, teacher of Union school, district No. 4, Hardin tp., is a native of Kentucky, and was born April 18, 1848. He was educated at North Missouri Normal School, at Kirksville, Mo. Dec. 24, 1872, he married Miss Jennie, daughter of William H. Bennett, of Pittsfield. Mr. Moore conducts his school on the latest normal plans, and is a successful teacher.

Alvin Petty was born in Pike county, Mo., Oct. 15, 1826. His father, Fisher Petty, came to this county in 1828, having emigrated from Columbus, Ohio, to Pike county, Mo., when a young man. When the Petty family located here, the land was nearly all vacant between their residence and where Pittsfield now stands. Atlas was then the county-seat. Deer, turkey, wolves, etc., were plenty at that time, deer being nearly or quite as tame as modern sheep; they would frequently come within a few rods of the house, and turkeys would pass through the yard. Feb. 7, 1849, Mr. Alvin Petty married Julia A. Duffield, daughter of James Duffield, of Martinsburg tp., who was a soldier in the war of 1812, and is 82 years old. Mr. and Mrs. Petty have had 8 children, of whom 7 are living,—Marion M., Catharine, Isaac N., James F., Ella, William and Frederick. Mr. Petty is a natural genius, and has worked at





James B. Miller

HARDIN TP

nearly all kinds of mechanical labor; but his general occupation is farming and stock-raising. He resides on sec. 5; owns 293 acres of valuable land.

J. H. Rainwater, teacher of Honey Creek school, this tp., was born Dec. 11, 1858, and is a son of John Rainwater, deceased, who died in Nashville, Tenn., during the Rebellion. Mr. R. was educated in Pittsfield, and has chosen teaching as his vocation. His school is well conducted, and he has won the confidence of parents and pupils.

Joseph M. Russell, a native of this county, was born in Martinsburg tp., May 7, 1837, and is a son of John and Mary Russell, deceased, so well known in the early history of this county; his father helped survey the present town plat of Pittsfield. The Indians were their nearest neighbors, and the wolves made the night hideous with their howling. Our subject was raised on a farm, and now resides on sec. 19. Aug. 26, 1859, he married Martha Kiser, daughter of Samuel Kiser, deceased. They have 6 children,—Eliza, John, Mary, George, David and Elmer. Mrs. Russell was born in Warren county, Ind., March 5, 1843, and was brought by her parents in the fall of 1844, to this county, where she has since resided.

Anthony Sonner was born Oct. 17, 1830, in Highland county, Ohio, and is a son of Jacob Sonner, deceased. He came to Pike county in 1860, where he has since resided; he is a miller by trade, but has been engaged in farming since coming to Illinois, until the last 3 years. In Oct., 1855, he married Miss Sarah Hicks, and they had 6 children; of these, 3 are living,—Charley, Ora and Brady.

Evans Scott, physician, was born in Somerset county, Pa., Feb. 7, 1835. He was educated partly in Ohio and partly in Pennsylvania. He graduated at the Medical College at Keokuk, Iowa, in 1864; he served over 3 years in the late war in the 3d Ill. Cav.; the greater part of the time he had charge of a ward in a hospital at Keokuk. He began practice at Time, in 1865. He now has a large practice.

Richard Thornton was born in this tp., May 18, 1840, and is a son of Nathan and Lucinda Thornton. He was raised on a farm and is now engaged in farming and stock-raising, and resides on sec. 17. He was married March 16, 1864, to Margaret Watson and their 4 children are James A., Benjamin F., Flora H. and Nella J. Mrs. Thornton died Jan 20, 1875, and March 10, 1876, Mr. T. married Phila V. Johnson, daughter of Charles V. Johnson: they have one child, Richard S.

John L. Troutner was born in this tp. May 11, 1847, and is a son of the late Rev. Joseph Troutner, who came to this county from Ohio, in 1838, settling near Pittsfield, and was a farmer and stock-raiser, and was also Deputy Sheriff of the county about as early as 1841; he was Justice of the Peace 24 years in succession, and was School Treasurer 12 years; also filled other offices of trust; he clerked in the first store at Pittsfield; he died at his residence in

this tp. Oct. 22, 1878, highly esteemed by all. John L. is the eldest of 12 children, all living; was married in July, 1849, to Isabella Elder, who was born in Florence, Pike Co. He resides on sec. 19, and is engaged in farming.

Harry White, son of Silas and Louisa (Jones) White, was born May 19, 1845, and raised as a wool-carder; he operated the woolen mills in Time from 1865 to 1870; he served 3 years in the late war in Co. D, 1st Reg. M. V. I.; was for awhile in Benton Barracks at St. Louis; has worked in a mill all summer and traveled in the winter; has gone from Buffalo to Denver; owns a farm in Franklin county, Kan.; was a farmer and stock-raiser in Kansas 4 years. In 1876 he married Mattie Bagby, daughter of E. D. Bagby, dec.; they have one child, Trula. He is a farmer and stock-raiser on sec. 9. While in the service he was in the battles of Pilot Knob, Round Pond, Mill Creek and others.

Samuel Willard, a native of this county, was born Aug. 25, 1843; was educated in a common school and raised on a farm. At the age of 19 he enlisted in the war and served 3 years in Co. E, 99th I. V. I., and was in the battles of Fort Gibson, Black River Bridge, siege of Vicksburg, Fort Blakely, Spanish Fort and others; was also detailed musician; was honorably discharged July 31, 1865. He was married in 1867 to Miss Frances Miller, daughter of James B. Miller, dec. Mr. W. owns 120 acres of land in Martinsburg tp., but now resides in Time.

Henry J. Williams was born in Scott county, Ky., Sept. 25, 1826, and is a son of Thompson Williams, who removed with his family to Jacksonville, Ill., in 1832, and in 1833 came to this county, locating in Montezuma tp., on what was known as Franklin Prairie, on sec. 9. Our subject was raised a farmer, and received his education in an old log school-house with a stick chimney, slab benches, and a fireplace in one end, between 7 and 8 feet wide. Mr. Williams was in Pittsfield when there was but one house there; the prairie grass was as high as a horse's back. He moved to Pittsfield in 1856, remaining there about 6 months, when he removed to sec. 22, this tp., where he still resides, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising; he has had a fine two-story brick residence, which was burned in 1861. He now owns 1,100 acres of valuable land. June 6, 1850, he married Ruth A. Chenoweth, who was born in Macomb, McDonough county, Ill. They have 11 children, viz: Abbie, Laura, Amanda, Henry, Mary E., Robert, Nola, Rose, John, Charley and Stella. The eldest is about 29 years old. It is a remarkable fact that there has never occurred a death or a wedding in this family. Mr. Williams' father and Jacob Hodgen founded the first Christian Church in Montezuma tp., which was the first Church of that denomination in the eastern part of Pike county. They had to grind their corn in a horse mill or an ox mill. Mr. W. has actually gone to mill every day in the week and returned with no meal on Saturday night, so thronged was the mill. He has ridden 10 miles on horseback many times to mill, and arrived there before daylight.

Andrew Yaeger, a native of Germany, was born Oct. 24, 1828; came to America in 1853, settling in Newburg tp., where he resided until 1867, and then removed to this tp., locating on sec. 14, where he still resides, engaged in farming and stock-raising. In 1853 he married Barbara, daughter of Adam Kern, dec. Not having money enough to marry according to the laws of Germany, Mr. Yaeger brought his intended wife to America and married her here. They have had 8 children, of whom 7 are living, namely, Lucy J., Mary A., John G., Barbara M., William F., Henry C., and Anna C.



SPRING CREEK TOWNSHIP.

This is one of the southern tier of townships, and is bounded upon the north by Hardin, the east by Pearl, south by Calhoun county, and upon the west by Pleasant Hill township. It is a full Congressional township and received its name from the principal stream which runs through it. The surface is very broken and principally covered with timber, with small necks of prairie. Many springs of sparkling water are found gushing from the hillsides in this township.

Silas Wilson came to the township in 1832, and erected a log cabin and made other improvements, on sec. 8, where he remained for many years. Benj. Allison, David Scranton, Barnard Collins, J. P. Stark and Mr. Hollis came in soon after. These early pilgrims did not find all the conveniences which makes life pleasant. The hunting was better than now, but all those things which are now thought to be necessities, were then wanting. Money was so scarce that it was hardly talked of as a commodity. In place of the Short-horn cattle and Berkshire hogs, which can be seen in every pasture and feed-yard in this magnificent county, were the black, brindle, pie-bald, polled, streaked and speckled cattle which, for the want of a name were usually called natives. They were as uneven in quality as variegated in color, and lacked all the beef qualities for which their successors, the Short-horns, are so famous. They answered the purpose for which they were wanted, however, perhaps full as well if not better than the present popular breed would have done. The working cattle were lively and endured fatigue and heat well, and even after they were fatted they stood the long drives which the then system of marketing demanded, much better than the cattle of the present day would. They could hardly have been called handsome, but they were in all ways the chief help and profit of the farmer. As much can hardly be said of the wind-splitting prairie rooters that were the only hogs then known in these parts; but they were hogs, and did not like to be trifled with. They lived on roots and nuts and could outrun a horse. When the farmer went to feed them he put the corn where he was sure the contrary fellows would find it. If he had tried to call them with that long, sonorous half shout and half groan now in use to bring hogs to their feed, the chances are decidedly that he would have scared them out of the timber and might never have seen them; but they were handy to drive, as men then had to drive hogs to market.

Rachel Collins was the first white child born in the township, her birth occurring in 1833. Joseph Collins, who died the same year, was the first person to die in the township. Joel Meacham and Sarah Adkins were the first couple united in marriage. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Levi Hinman, who also preached the first sermon in the township in 1833. He was a minister of the Baptist denomination. F. A. Collins was the first Justice of the Peace, and John P. Stark the first Supervisor. All of the earliest adventurers are now gone, most of them to that country which is always new, but where the hardships and privations of pioneer life are never known.

VILLAGES.

Nebo.—This little village is situated on the Louisiana branch of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, and is a lively business point. The gentlemen who represent the leading business interests of the town,—Wm. E. Davis, David Hollis, Mr. Moore, the miller, and Dr. Pollock,—are spoken of personally below.

Stewart.—This is a station on the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railway; is situated on the northeast quarter of section 23, and the northwest quarter of section 24, of this township, and was laid out by County Surveyor H. J. Harris, in 1872, for D. W. Knight, Daniel Allison and John McCormick.

CHURCHES.

The Nebo Baptist Church was organized on the first Saturday in April, 1863, by Rev. J. J. W. Place, with a membership of 37. The congregation erected a house of worship in 1864 and now has services once each month, and sustains a Sunday-school during the summer season. The present membership numbers 67. Rev. F. H. Lewis is Pastor.

The Regular Predestinarian Baptist Church at Spring Creek, was constituted in August, 1862, by Elder Samuel Applegate, with 16 members. The society worshiped for about five years in the Spring Creek school-house, which stood where Nebo now stands. They erected a house of worship in 1857 or 1858, which was burned in February, 1879. The following autumn they erected another and a more commodious and substantial church building. The present Pastor is S. R. Williams.

PERSONAL SKETCHES.

The personal mention of any community forms the most interesting feature of its history. As part of the history of Spring Creek township we make mention of the following early settlers and prominent citizens.

Nathan Allison. Being an old settler of Pike county, Mr. A. is identified with its history, and therefore, should have more than

passing notice in a work of this nature. He was born in Pike county, O., March 8, 1817, and is the son of Benjamin Allison, one of the pioneers of Pike county, and who removed from Ohio to Indiana in 1824, and to this county in 1834; in 1836 he purchased the farm of Silas Wilson on sec. 8, Spring Creek township, upon which was the only house in the township, and the Allison family was the only one residing in the township, until a few months later, when the Scranton family moved in. Our subject located in Calhoun county in the fall of 1836, and there constructed quite a novel mill, there being a stream in the hillside near his house. He made a trough, which worked on a pivot. To one end of the trough was attached a large maul or pounder, which set in a box or trough beneath; the other end of the trough was placed under the falling water on the hillside; as soon as the trough was filled with water one end would be overbalanced, and at the same time the water would pour out of it, when immediately the pounder would fall down with a thud, and smash the few grains of corn that were in the mortar. Occasionally an unfortunate, coon would step in to partake of some of the meal and would remain there until some one came to his rescue, and he would come out all mangled and bleeding, never more to return to the forest. Mr. A. was married in 1836 to Elizabeth Wilson, daughter of Silas Wilson; and they had four children, of whom two are living,—Mahala and Felix. Mrs. Allison died in 1849. Mr. Allison is now living with his fourth wife. He erected the first house in Nebo, and is now engaged in farming and the raising of stock on sec. 30.

Wm. H. Baucus, teacher of Nebraska schools, Spring Creek township, was born in this county Oct. 19, 1843, and is a son of John S. Baucus, deceased. He was married in 1873 to Martha J. Mays. To them have been born three children,—Minnie D., James H. M. and an infant, deceased. Mr. B. has a very large and interesting school,—indeed, so large that one with the most unflagging energy and dispatch can scarcely do justice to it. He hears 30 recitations daily and keeps exceptionally good order, although many of the pupils are very small.

William S. Buchanan, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 36, was born March 8, 1833, in Calhoun county, Ill., and is a son of the late Henry P. Buchanan; he was reared on a farm in a wild section of the country where deer, wolves, etc., were numerous, and has killed many deer and other wild animals. There was no free-school system here in those early days, and money being a scarce article in pioneer days, Mr. B.'s educational advantages were like those of other pioneer boys, very meager. He was married in 1855 to Miss Catharine McConnell, daughter of Robert McConnell, deceased, a pioneer of Pike county, Mo. They have had 12 children, only 4 of whom are living,—Robert H., Mary O., Thomas A. and James A. Besides a farmer, Mr. B. is also a blacksmith and wagonmaker,—in fact, he can do almost any kind of work he turns his hand to.

John A. Bunn was born in Pike county, Mo., March 4, 1845, and is a son of George Bunn, deceased. Mr. B. went into Calhoun county, Ill., with his mother in 1851, where he remained until 1865, when he went to Missouri and remained five years; he came to this county in the spring of 1871 and resides on sec. 36, where he is engaged in farming. He was married in 1871 to Mary E. Borrowman, by whom he has four children,—Minnie O., Edgar R., deceased, Cora A. and Hattie A.

E. B. Collard was born Oct. 16, 1841, in Pleasant Hill township, this county, and is a son of John J. and Mary E. Collard, deceased, so well-known in the early settlement of Pike county. His father filled the office of County Clerk of Pike county for two terms and filled every county office as deputy, except that of Surveyor. Our subject was raised for the most part on a farm and educated in the common schools; he was married Nov. 25, 1877, to Miss Emily M. Harpole, daughter of L. C. Harpole, of this township. They have one child, Arthur B. Mr. Collard is engaged in the mercantile business at Strout Station, on the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis R. R., and carries a stock of about \$1,500, consisting of dry-goods, groceries, boots and shoes, and the general variety usually kept in a first-class store. He is also Agent for the Railroad Company, express agent and Postmaster.

John Collyer was born in Owen county, Ind., June 30, 1838, and is a son of William Collyer, deceased; Mr. C. was reared on a farm, and is now engaged in farming and stock-raising on secs. 7 and 8; he came to this county in 1851, and was married Aug. 15, 1857, to Miss Ellen Baker; to them have been born five children, four of whom are living, namely, William E., Llewella, Nora A. and John M.

Leonard G. Hamner, agriculturist and stock-raiser, sec. 8, was born May 31, 1832, and is a son of Jesse Hamner, deceased; he was brought up on the farm and educated in the common school; Aug. 23, 1854, he married Miss Percy Wilson, by whom he has had six children: of these 3 are living, namely, Eliza J., Minerva A. and John Henry. P. O., Nebo.

Bruce Harpole, farmer, stock-raiser and dealer in stock, sec. 27. Was born in Pleasant Hill township, this county, Nov. 12, 1835, and is a son of Adam and Lucinda (McMullen) Harpole, so well known in the early settlement of this county. Mr. H. was raised a farmer's boy and knows all about grubbing and picking brush, rolling logs, driving oxen, etc. He has plowed with the wooden mold-board plow, used wooden-wheeled wagons and hickory-bark lines in driving horses. He was married Nov. 13, 1859, to Miss Rebecca E. Stark, daughter of John P. Stark. Four of their eight children are living,—Adam, Lucinda, Robert B. and Charlie A.

Charles E. Harpole was born in Calhoun county, March 22, 1846, and is a son of Adam and Lucinda Harpole; the former is deceased, and the latter is residing near her son in this county. Mr. H. was reared on a farm and received a common-school education.

He was married April 6, 1866, to Miss Martha A., daughter of Willis and Hannah (Mc Neely), of Calhoun county. They have had 5 children, 4 of whom are living,—Henry A., Mary O., Hattie J. and John B. Mr. H. resides on sec. 33 and is engaged in farming.

L. C. Harpole, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 26, was born in Pleasant Hill township Dec. 11, 1830. His parents, Joel and Hannah Harpole, were well known to the pioneer days of Pike county. His father served in the Black Hawk war. Our subject was reared on a farm and knows all about the privations that pioneer boys are heir to. His educational advantages were very limited, there being no free schools in those days. His mother wove cloth to pay for his education. He has plowed many a day with a wooden mold-board plow, and has reaped grain with a hand sickle, trampled out wheat with horses, went to church in an ox wagon, and ground corn on a hand-mill and was compelled to do a good many other things which seem odd to the boys of this day. In 1853 he was united in marriage with Sarah Martin, daughter of Willis Martin, an early settler of Illinois. Of the 9 children born to them 7 are living,—James R., William H., Emily V., John D., Martha, and Albert and Alice, twins.

A. Hatch. This enterprising young man was born in Ontario county, N. Y., May 6, 1852. He came to Pike county with his parents in 1862. He received a good common-school education and a musical education, and is now teacher of cornet-band music, and has met with excellent success thus far. In Prairieville, Pike county, Mo., in 1879, he began with a class of new and inexperienced men, and in six months time it was demonstrated that that was the best band in the county. The parents of our subject are A. G. and Alvira Hatch, and he is the youngest of 3 children,—A. W., Ellen J. and himself. He resides with his mother on the farm, sec. 24, and during the summer season is engaged in farming.

David Hollis, Nebo, was born in Gibson county, Tenn., April 6, 1824, and is a son of A. L. and Sarah (Payne) Hollis, who brought their family to Illinois in 1830, and to Pike county in 1845. Mrs. Hollis is a second, or grand niece of Thomas Paine, the noted deist of revolutionary fame. Our subject was raised on a farm and received a limited education in the subscription schools, paying his own tuition with money he earned by hard work. He began active life with nothing but his hands and a determined will. He now owns 400 acres of land and a third interest in a large store at Nebo. This firm carries a stock of about \$4,500, consisting of general merchandise, and is doing a large business, employing 3 to 4 clerks. Mr. Hollis held the office of County Treasurer for 2 years, and Justice of the Peace for Spring Creek township for 20 years. He was married in 1846 to Mary C. Leggett, and by this union 5 children were born: Sarah M., Lewis Y., Elizabeth J., Barbara E. and Mary, deceased. Mrs. H. died in 1868, and in 1878 Mr. H. married Sarah M. Mason, by whom he has 3 children,—Anna L., David P. and Nellie M.

Dennis Leary, deceased. The subject of this sketch was born in Ireland, June 24, 1812, and came to America when a young man. He was a painter by trade, and did a good deal of work in New Orleans, Mobile, and throughout the Southern cities generally. He owned land in Pike county for many years, and in 1872 purchased a farm on sec. 25 of this township. He was united in marriage Feb. 17, 1851, with Mrs. Eliza French, daughter of Wm. Morton, of the vicinity of Milton, this county. She was born Aug. 21, 1825, in East Tennessee. They had six children,—John, Leander, Thomas, Albert, deceased, Alfred and Ella. Mrs. Leary had two children by her former husband,—Martha and William French. Mr. Leary died May 7, 1876. His son Thomas, who is a subscriber for this book, is a prominent school-teacher, and is now (March 4, 1880) teaching at Pearl Prairie.

S. T. Moore, proprietor of Nebo Mills. This enterprising gentleman took charge of the Nebo flouring mills in 1877, and has operated them with the very best of success. Others have tried at different times to build up a trade here, but in vain. The secret of Mr. M.'s success is that he makes the very best of flour, and has won the confidence of the farmers of the surrounding country. He also has a corn-sheller attached to his mill, which enables him to pay the highest market price for that cereal. He was born in Monroe county, Ill., Jan. 12, 1836, and is a son of James B. Moore, of Brighton, Ill. He was married May 4, 1860, to Harriet F. Randolph, of Jersey county, Ill. They have had 7 children, of whom 5 are living,—Josephine C., Eddie, Frank T., Nellie R. and James L. Mr. Moore was raised on a farm and educated in the common schools, and also attended the McKendree College, of Lebanon, Ill.

Dr. R. R. Pollock, Nebo. The subject of this sketch was born in Union county, O., Feb. 28, 1843, and is a son of John D. and Rachel G. Pollock, who brought their family to Edgar county, Ill., in 1844, where they remained until 1856, when they removed to Polk county, Iowa. Our subject remained there until the breaking out of the rebellion, when he enlisted in Company A, 10th Iowa Inf., and served three years and two months. He participated in many of the leading battles of the war, such as Corinth, Black River Bridge, or Champion Hills, siege of Vicksburg, Chattanooga, Dalton, etc. The Doctor afterward attended Abingdon College, Knox Co., Ill., for two years, where he became acquainted with Miss Anna E. Ferguson, whom he married Aug. 8, 1866. The union has been blessed with two children, Robert Cleon and John Roy. The Doctor attended lectures at the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1870 and 1871, and began practice in Nebo in the latter year, where he enjoys a good patronage.

John W. Scranton was born in this township Jan. 19, 1847, and is a son of David Scranton, also of this township; he was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools of this county; before settling in life he took two trips through the West. March 3, 1872, he married Miss Mary E. Bowman, daughter of Robert and Mary

E. Bowman. They have two children, Cora Belle and William Otis. Mr. Scranton is engaged in farming and resides on sec. 7; P. O. Nebo.

John N. Smith, book-keeper, was born May 22, 1845, in this township, and is a son of Wm. E. Smith, of Nebo, and of whom we make further mention below. Mr. Smith was reared for the most part upon the farm, but worked in a flouring-mill prior to reaching his majority. He is now engaged as book-keeper in the Nebo flouring-mills. He was joined in matrimony Oct. 1, 1865, with Miss Sarah E. Creigmiles. Three children have blessed this union, namely, Laura M., Thomas T. and Ellen F. Mr. Smith served six months in the late war, in Company I, 70th Ill. Inf.

William E. Smith. Being an early settler of Pike county, Mr. Smith is entitled to personal mention in a work of this nature. He came with his parents from Oswego Co., N. Y., to this county in 1836. He was born in Columbus Co., N. Y., Dec. 14, 1819. His parents were Amasa and Sarah (Sikes) Smith. William was reared upon a farm, and received a common-school education, and has suffered many of the privations incident to pioneer life. Jan. 3, 1841, he was united in marriage with Miss Polly Allison, daughter of Benj. Allison, deceased, one of Pike county's pioneers. To them have been born 11 children, 4 of whom are deceased. The names of the children are, William, John, Mercy A., Mary J., Samuel H., Daniel W. and Charles W. Mr. Smith is engaged in the lumber trade at Nebo, carrying a stock of \$2,500. He is also an undertaker.

John D. Wilson. The subject of this sketch was born in Lincoln county, Mo., March 21, 1834. His father, David Wilson, brought his family to this county in the autumn of 1834, and located in Pleasant Hill township, where he remained the rest of his life, save the last 3 years which he spent in Nebo. Our subject was raised upon the farm, and being a pioneer boy knows all about the privations of frontier life. He was married in 1856 to Miss Nancy, daughter of George Turnbaugh, so well known in the pioneer days of Pike county. Mr. W. is a farmer by occupation and resides in Nebo.

W. R. Wilson was born and raised on sec. 13, Pleasant Hill township, this county, and is a son of David and Isophena Wilson, deceased. His birth dates Aug. 17, 1844. May 13, 1870, he was united in marriage with Miss Ellen J., daughter of Harrison and Matilda Frye, of Pike county, Mo. Only 1 of the 3 children born to Mr. and Mrs. W. is living, whose name is Claudie. Mr. W. has been engaged in the mercantile business in Nebo for the last 12 years, but has recently sold to Fowler & Son, near Pittsfield.

Jacob Windmiller, proprietor of the Nebo Hotel, is a native of this county, and was born Jan. 3, 1849, the son of Peter and Sevelia Windmiller. Peter W. was one of the pioneers of Pike county, and, like other settlers, endured many privations and hardships in preparing the way for the prosperity of future generations.

For some time after he first settled here there was only one wheeled vehicle in this entire neighborhood, and that was a wooden-wheeled ox-cart. He often gathered his corn in a one-horse sled. Our subject was reared on a farm, and Nov. 27, 1873, was married to Mary Stone, and they have one child, Laren O.

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FAIRMOUNT TOWNSHIP.

This is certainly one of the finest townships in this favored county, and for general agricultural purposes, is unrivaled by any. Where, less than half a century ago the deer, wolf and bear roamed at will, the native red man their only enemy, are now handsome residences, with fine grounds and convenient out-houses, churches, school-houses and well cultivated fields. The native prairies have been conquered from their virgin state by the energy and skill of the sturdy pioneer. Instead of rank growths of prairie grass, which blossomed in its beauty over these fertile prairies, we now behold the waving fields of corn, broad acres of undulating wheat, numerous herds of thorough-bred stock grazing in green pastures,—indeed, every evidence of wealth and prosperity.

To those who opened up and developed the wonderful resources of Fairmount, the present and coming generations will owe eternal gratitude. They suffered untold privations and inconveniences, labored with unflagging energy and will, receiving only meager compensation for their toil, were far away from their friends and their old homes, and with scarcely any means of communication with them. The pioneers were encouraged and kept up with the hope of soon establishing comfortable homes for themselves and their families and with a noble ambition of conferring on posterity blessings which shall ever be a monument to their memories.

The northern part of Pike county was not settled for over a decade after the southern portion was. It is a matter of no little surprise to know that for so many years this beautiful section was left without the pioneer. Many doubtless passed to and fro through it on their way northward and westward and return, and perhaps marveled at the beauty of its groves and prairies; but it was so far from civilization that the most sturdy and daring did not feel disposed to pitch their tents and make their home here. Over 11 years elapsed from the time that Ebenezer Franklin, Daniel Shinn and the Rosses came to the county, before Barker Crane, the first settler of Fairmount, came to live in this then wild country. Mr. Crane made improvements on sec. 3 in 1831, but even he remained for only a short period. We do not know whether it was his remoteness from other settlements that drove him away, or that he found a more desirable location, as none are left to inform us.

At the close of the Black Hawk war, and when the people of the older settled East and South were assured that no further apprehensions need be felt relative to Indian troubles, settlers came pouring

into this fair State by the thousands, and the beautiful groves and prairies of Fairmount did not fail to receive her portion. Prior to 1841 we find the following settlers, besides others, living in this township: H. Lake, who located on section 10; John Wilson, on section 3; Thomas Kirgan, on section 2; John Brown, on section 14; Ebenezer Franklin, on section 12; Asa Lake, on section 10; Tandy Hume, on section 16; and Henry Benson, on section 19.

The children of these early settlers were not long without the instructions and discipline of the schoolmaster, for we find as early as 1840, Henry Benson taught school in a log school-house on sec. 16. This rude structure, which was erected by the contribution of the labor of the pioneers, would not compare favorably with the more modern, neat and tasteful frame and brick structures that adorn many of the knolls through this section. Jesse Elledge, a Baptist minister, was one of the earliest teachers of the township. Soon, too, the minister of the gospel found his way here among these pioneers. The first preaching was done by Elder Michael Hobbs, of the Christian denomination, in 1841. He was not a regular preacher, being engaged in farming, but desiring to see his friends and neighbors following the meek and lowly, yet truly divinely great Nazarene, would have them assemble in cabins and school-houses, and tell them of his love and earthly mission. His brother, the well known Elder David Hobbs, was also a preacher. For a time the Mormons, who were numerous in Adams county, which lies just north of this township, preached their peculiar faith to this people, and won many converts. A few years afterward, however, this community joined in the excitement incident to the expulsion of the Mormons from Illinois.

During the late war Fairmount proved loyal to the core, and furnished many of her brave sons as a sacrifice to retain an undivided Union. Many of those who went to the front, after enduring years of untold hardships and danger, were permitted to return to their homes, where they are now living, to enjoy the liberties they so nobly fought for. Many of them, however, went to return no more. They were pierced by the shot and shell from Southern musket and cannon, or died from the cruelties inflicted upon them in the prison pens to which they were consigned,—all for defending the best government ever established by man.

CHURCHES.

There are no villages in this township, yet the people enjoy almost equal religious privileges with the citizens of towns. There are in the township five church organizations, with three church buildings. The United Brethren church stands on sec. 29, near the school-house, and cost about \$1,600. This is known as the Woodland Church, and was dedicated in 1867, and was the first church building erected in the township. It was dedicated by N. A. Walker. The Society was organized in 1866, by Rev. D. C. Martin, and meetings were held in the Woodland school-house until their church

edifice was completed. The present membership is 140. Rev. W. P. Pease is Pastor. The attendance at the Sunday-school is about 80.

The Presbyterian church, which is located on sec. 10, cost about \$1,500. The house of worship of the Baptist congregation is on sec. 7, and cost \$400.

The Society of the Methodist denomination worship in the Presbyterian Church, while the Christian congregation hold their meetings in the South Prairie school-house, on sec. 11. The first Methodist preacher in the township was Rev. Mr. Cleveland. He preached his first sermon in this township at the residence of Wm. Morrison in 1840.

PERSONAL SKETCH HISTORY.

Following we give personal sketches of the early settlers and prominent citizens of the township, which forms an important factor in its history.

A. B. Allen was born in Ohio county, Ky., Sept. 14, 1825; his father, Asa Allen, was born in Tennessee and of German descent, his mother, Abigail (Campbell) Allen, a native of Kentucky and of English descent. Mr. Allen came to Pike county in 1844, and in 1846 was married to Emily Askew and they have had 11 children, 8 of whom are living. Mr. Allen was very poor in early life, and worked out for \$8 per month. He now owns 320 acres of land, raises stock, and is considered a very good farmer. He belongs to the United Brethren Church, and is a Democrat.

Lewis H. Baldwin was born in Connecticut in 1812; is the son of John and Sarah Ann (Hawkins) Baldwin, the former a native of Connecticut, and of English descent. In early life Mr. B. worked at blacksmithing, but is now a farmer. He came to this county in 1835, and in 1836 married Maria Jane Elledge. After his marriage he worked out for \$8 per month, but he now owns 500 acres of good land in Pike county, and he and his son own about the same amount in Missouri, and one acre within the corporation of Perry. He used to be an old-line Whig, but is now a Republican; has been School Director 25 years, and School Trustee. These are the only offices that he would accept. Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin have 4 children. Mrs. B. is a Baptist.

Philip S. Brower, farmer, sec. 14; P. O. Perry; was born in Madison county, N. Y., April 27, 1832; came to this county with his parents in 1842; his father, John Brower, was a native of New York, and his mother, Delight (Smith) Brower, also a native of New York. June 3, 1854, Mr. B. married Amanda Carolines, and they have had 5 children, 3 of whom are living, Malcolm C., Elmwood and Alpheus. In 1852 he took a trip to California and was absent 2 years. He owns 306 acres of land. His wife is a Methodist.

William Cory, farmer, was born in the State of New York, Feb. 20, 1820; he is the son of William and Rachel (Tombs) Cory,

natives of New Jersey, the former of Irish, and the latter of Scotch descent; at the age of 18 he commenced to learn the carpenter's trade, at which he worked 10 years, since which time he has followed farming. In the fall of 1837 he visited Illinois to see the country, and in 1841 he settled in this tp., on sec. 10, where he has lived ever since. March 31, 1844, he married Nancy Jane Wilson, a native of New Hampshire, and of their 10 children, 9 are living,—5 boys and 4 girls; one girl deceased. Mr. Cory and his wife are members of the M. E. Church; he is a Democrat, and has been Assessor, Township Treasurer, Justice of the Peace, Supervisor, Township Clerk, School Director, and Secretary of his Church. P. O., Fish Hook.

Joseph E. Coss, farmer, brother of Theodore S. Coss, was born in Ross county, O., in 1846; besides the common school he attended also the commercial College at Quincy. In 1870 he married Sarah Allen, and of their 4 children 2 are living,—Ettie Ammarana and Orien Forest. Both himself and wife are members of the United Brethren Church. He is a Democrat, and has been Town Clerk. Six months he kept store at Fish Hook. October 22, 1864, he enlisted in Co. F, 28th Ill. Inf., under Capt. H. D. Hadsell, and was discharged Oct. 21, 1865. He was in the battles at Spanish Fort, and fort Blakely, where he was under fire 18 days, and other battles, skirmishes, etc. Was shipwrecked on the "George Peabody" when there was a storm for 36 hours; 120 horses were thrown overboard and 10 men were lost. Resides on sec. 28. P. O. Fish Hook.

Taylor M. Coss, farmer, sec. 29; P. O. Baylis; son of Edward and Annie Coss, natives of Ohio, was born in Ross county, O., in 1836; came to this county in 1854, and in 1869 was married to Miss Emma Phillips, born in this county in 1840; they have had 6 children, 4 of whom are living,—Florence B., William T., Ida M. and Ada E. Mr. C. has held the office of Supervisor, Collector, School Trustee, and School Director for many years. He owns 420 acres of excellent land, has been engaged in buying hogs for other parties, and raises considerable stock on his own farm. He had 1,500 bushels of wheat to market this season. Mr. and Mrs. C. and their eldest daughter are members of the United Brethren Church at Woodland.

Theodore S. Coss was born in 1840 in Ross county, O., and is the son of Edward and Anna (Moore) Coss, natives of the same State, the father of German, and the mother of English descent; in 1871 he married Belle Manns, a native of Kentucky, and they have one child, Cora May, born in February, 1872. During the war Mr. Coss enlisted in Co. G, 3d. Ill. Cav., under Capt. J. B. Moore, Aug. 6, 1861; was discharged April 10, 1863; was in the battle of Pea Ridge; was under Gen. Curtis when he drove Price from Springfield to the Boston Mountains, and was in several other engagements. Residence, sec. 20; P. O. Fish Hook.

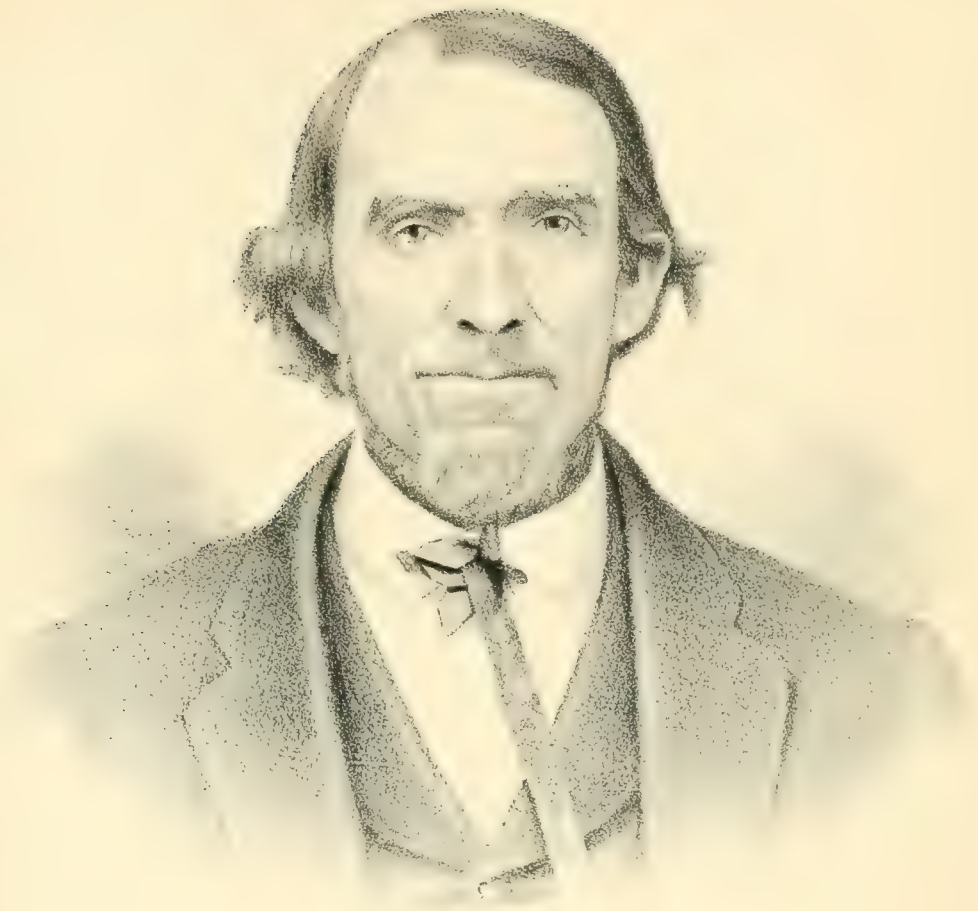
George I. K. Crawford was born in this county in 1859, and is the son of J. G. and Rhoda (McLear) Crawford; his father, who still owns land here, has been a resident of this township for 30 years. The subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools here. In 1879 he married Lillie Cory, and they have a child, born Nov. 21, 1879, whose name is Clarence Cory. By occupation Mr. Crawford is a farmer. In religion he is a Presbyterian, and in politics a Republican. His wife is a Methodist.

Samuel M. Crawford was born in this county July 29, 1856, educated in the common school, and Illinois College at Jacksonville, and at the Gem City Commercial College at Quincy; by occupation Mr. C. is a teacher; lived on the farm with his father until of age; he is not a member of any Church, and is a Republican.

W. D. C. Doan, M. D., was born in Ohio April 16, 1828, being the son of William and Susanna (Bennett) Doan, from the Eastern States, his father a physician. The subject of this paragraph began the study of medicine at the age of 18, with his father, who died two years afterward; he then finished reading with his uncle, Dr. Elijah Bennett, in Clermont county, O.; at 22 he commenced practice in this tp. He first came to Pike county in 1848, in 1850 to this tp., where he has since lived. In 1851 he married Rachel Hobbs, and of their 4 children but one is living, Rachel Effie, and they have one grandchild living with them, Mary E. Doan Crawford. The Doctor owns 215 acres of land. Resides on sec. 10. He is one of the oldest practitioners of the county. In politics he is a Democrat, and both himself and wife are members of the Christian Church. His postoffice is Perry.

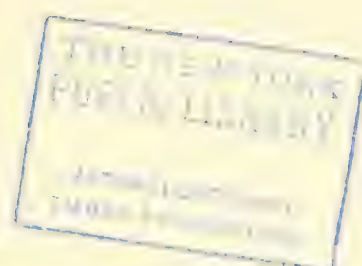
Levi Gardner was born in Adams county, Pa., Dec. 17, 1810, and is the son of George and Elizabeth (Seybold), of German descent, who were in good circumstances and followed farm life. Levi obtained a fair education in the subscription schools of his native State. Came to Illinois in 1836, and has resided here most of the time since; he could ride all over this county when he first came, he tells us, without seeing scarcely any improvements; his father-in-law, who was one of the pioneers of this county, killed 7 bears in Fairmount tp., in one day. In 1837 he married Matilda Neal, by whom he had 8 children, 5 of whom are living,—one son and four daughters. By occupation Mr. Gardner is a tanner and currier; he had a tannery in this county 5 or 6 years, but since 1850 he has been farming. Lives now on sec. 5. In politics Mr. G. is a Republican, and both himself and wife are members of the United Brethren Church. In 1862 Mr. Gardner enlisted in the 99th regiment as a musician (a fifer); was in the battle at Magnolia, Miss., Champion Hills and Black River; he was discharged before the close of the year, that is, at the close of the siege of Vicksburg, where he was present.

John Henthorn, farmer, sec. 17; was born in England, April 20, 1820, of English parents; learned weaving by the hand-loom;



Jul. Gay

ATLAS TP.



emigrated to America in 1844, stopping in New York State, and in 1850 came to Adams county, Ill., and in 1852 to Pike county; for two years while in New York State he superintended a factory, where 62 looms were run. He now owns 360 acres of land, in good cultivation, and well stocked. In 1842 he married Bettie Holt, and of their 8 children 7 are living. Mr. Henthorn has been School Director several terms, and is a Democrat.

John D. Henthorn was born in this county, July 21, 1857, and is the son of John and Betsey (Holt) Henthorn, natives of England; received his education in the common schools of this county; by occupation he is a farmer, and his residence is on sec. 9. He has four brothers and two sisters living, and one sister dead.

Thomas Hull, residence sec. 29; P. O. Fish-Hook; is the son of Samuel and Sophia Hull, and was born in Ohio in 1830; received his education mostly in the common schools of his native State. In 1850 he married Elizabeth Bowman, who was born in 1830 in this county, and they have 8 children living. Mr. Hull is a farmer, and has been a resident of this county since 1845. In politics he is a Democrat, and both himself and wife are members of the United Brethren Church. He has been Justice of the Peace 10 or 11 years, Road Commissioner, Collector, School Director, Class-Leader and Sunday-school Superintendent. He is an industrious man, and has earned all he ever possessed.

Israel Kirgan. This gentleman's father, Thomas Kirgan, was a native of County Antrim, Ireland, and when a babe he was brought by his parents, Daniel and Mary Kirgan, to America, nearly 100 years ago. He was a tanner by trade, but followed farming and milling after his arrival in this county. He died March 30, 1877, in his 90th year, in Perry, this county, where he had lived many years. His 5 children still own the home farm, which consists of 280 acres, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles southwest of Perry. Mrs. Mary (Fred) Kirgan, his mother, was a native of Virginia. Israel, the subject of this biography, was born Aug. 12, 1815, in Clermont county, O. He first learned the tanner's trade, but when his father broke up he emigrated to this county, in 1835, settling on Fish-Hook creek, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, at which time he had only six "bits" in his pocket, one horse and a yoke of cattle, and was \$40 in debt. From this start Mr. K. has become one of the most substantial and leading farmers in Fairmount township, now being the owner of 240 acres of land. About the first work he did was to split 9,600 rails, at six "bits" a hundred. Coming to this county as early as 1835, he has seen this country in its primitive state, with the wild animals roving over it in large numbers. One day he saw 65 deer in one grove. There were but five houses then on the south prairie, namely, Alfred Bissell, sec. 2; Mr. O'Neil, sec. 16; Mr. McGee, sec. 16; James Scybold, sec. 16; and Ebenezer Franklin, sec. 12;—all of whom resided in log houses. Israel's father's family used the first cooking-stove brought to this prairie.

The subject of this notice, in 1834, married for his first wife

Miss Margaret Jane Kennedy, a native of Ohio, who died in 1845, leaving a family of 5 children, namely, William, Benjamin, Mary, John and an infant: of these, William and John are all that are living now. March 3, 1855, Mr. K. married Sarah Jane Houston, and by her he had 9 children, of whom 8 are living: David L., Clinton D., Eben, Chapman, George B., Ira, Israel F. and Harvey D. In politics Mr. Kirgan is a Democrat, and in religion is still a believer in Christianity; used to be a member of the M. E. Church.

David Kurfman, farmer, sec. 7; P. O. Fish Hook; was born in Pennsylvania Jan. 29, 1815, and is a son of Daniel and Susannah (Barnett) Kurfman, natives of Maryland, and of German descent. David received his education in the schools of his native State; when he first started to school he could scarcely speak English. He was married the first time in 1837 to Hannah Deeter, and they were the parents of two girls, both of whom are married. His second marriage was with Nancy Bagby, in 1851; of this union 6 children were born,—4 boys and 2 girls. Both Mr. and Mrs. K. are connected with the Baptist Church. Mr. K. came from Pennsylvania to Pike county in 1850, and settled in Pittsfield township; in 7 years thereafter removed to Fairmount.

George Lake, farmer, sec. 10; P. O. Fish Hook. Mr. Lake was born in Fairmount, Pike Co., Ill., July 12, 1854, and is a son of Harvey and Elizabeth (Lee) Lake, the former a native of New York, and his mother of one of the Eastern States. He attended the common schools of this county, and received a fair education. In 1874 he was united in marriage with Nancy Groves. Jesse, their only child, was born in 1876.

John Lake was born in this township in 1853, and is the son of Harvey and Elizabeth Lake. He attended the common schools of this county, receiving a good common-school education. He is now engaged in farming on sec. 10. His postoffice address is Perry. Jan. 19, 1871, he was joined in the holy bonds of matrimony with Mary Olive Seybold, a native of Minnesota. She is a member of the Christian Church. Harvey Lake, the father of our subject, was one of the early settlers of Pike county.

Wm. H. Love was born Jan. 15, 1821, in New Jersey, the son of Samuel and Lydia (Morgan) Love; his father was a native of Ireland, and his mother of New York State. He was brought to Illinois in 1828 and to Pike county in 1833, and the family settled one mile west of Perry, on the farm at present owned by Esquire Morton. In April, 1846, he moved upon the farm where he now lives, owning 287 acres. He was married March 30, 1843, to Miss Harriet E. Bentley. To them have been born 9 children, 7 of whom are living,—6 boys and 1 girl. Mrs. Love is the daughter of Gideon Bentley, an early and prominent settler of Pike county. Both Mr. and Mrs. L. are members of the Christian Church, of which he is a Deacon. Mr. L. has been a farmer all his life, in which business he has been successful, although in the early days he suffered many hardships. His family started from New York

in a skiff, which they would run over all the dams that were on their route, and they encountered eight or ten of them, and the women would get out of the boat and walk down past the dam. The first morning after their arrival in Fairmount tp. their nearest neighbor sent over after two ears of corn, the boy, who was bare-foot (and there was snow on the ground) stating that "they wanted it for breakfast!" Mr. L. also states that he called upon one of the neighbors one morning and found them partaking of their breakfast on parched corn and "sycamore tea!" All the table furniture they had was one plate, one knife and one fork. Mr. Love, when he first came, used oxen to plow with (using a wooden mold-board plow), and used a harrow with wooden teeth.

Lemuel Martin, farmer, sec. 11; P. O. Perry. The subject of this personal sketch was born Jan. 21, 1854; his parents are Samuel and Amanda (Rounds) Martin; he was the eldest son of a family of 10 children. There were two daughters, however, older than he. Mr. M. was united in marriage with Mary G. Glines, and they have two children, one boy and one girl. Both Mr. and Mrs. M. are members of the Christian Church in Perry. Politically he is a Democrat.

S. F. Martin was born in Kentucky, March 4, 1822; he is the son of Nehemiah and Drusilla (Cottrell) Martin, natives of Virginia and of German ancestry. His mother died when he was only two years old. In 1849 he came to this county and settled in Fairmount tp. In 1850 he was united in marriage with Amanda Rounds, and the union has been blessed with 10 children,—6 boys and 4 girls, 8 of whom are living. His wife died Nov. 22, 1879. She was a member of the Christian Church. Mr. M. is a Democrat in politics, and has served as School Director, School Trustee, Road Commissioner and Overseer of the Poor. He owns a farm of 160 acres on sec. 8.

A. G. Mason, farmer, sec. 15; P. O. Fish-Hook; is a native of Vermont, where he was born Aug. 19, 1811; he was the son of Carlo and Lydia Mason. His father was a carpenter. They came to Pike county from Kentucky in 1862. A. G. was married to Betsy C. Mason in 1834; this union has been blessed with a family of three children, all sons, and two of whom are married. Their names are A. H., Wm. and R. H. The latter enlisted in Co. F, 51st Wisconsin Infantry, and served for three months. Mrs. Mason died May 2, 1879.

R. B. McLaughlin, farmer, sec. 22; P. O. Perry; was born in Ohio, June 15, 1827, and is a son of William and Anna (Boggess) McLaughlin, the former a native of Virginia and of Irish descent, and the mother a native of Ohio and of English-German ancestry. His only opportunity for an education was in the common schools of Pike county in early day, where he was brought in 1837. In 1848 he was married to Sarah Flannagan. Three of their 7 children are living. He has held all the township offices, with the exception of that of Assessor. He and his wife are members of the

M. E. Church, of which he has been Steward. He has been engaged in farming all his life, in which he has great success. At present he buys and feeds considerable stock.

William McLaughlin is a native of the old Dominion State, and was born Dec. 2, 1802. His father, James McLaughlin, was a native of Ireland, and his mother, Sarah McLaughlin, *nee* Cole, was born in New Jersey. William was married in 1823 to Anna Boggess, a native of Ohio, where she was born in 1806, who bore him 12 children, 6 of whom are living. Four of the sons are married, and living in Fairmount township. His wife and all his children, except one, are members of the M. E. Church. Farming has been his life occupation, and he at present owns 575 acres of land in Pike county. When he arrived at Griggsville Landing, in this county, in 1836, he owned but one horse, \$25 in money, and a very limited amount of household furniture, and had a family of wife and 5 children. From this meager position he has become one of the wealthiest men in the county, accumulating by close attention to business, hard labor and perseverance. He has seen the country change from its wild state to a fertile field of plenty. When he first settled here he thought he would always have plenty of outside range. He has held about all the township offices, and has been Steward, Class-Leader and Trustee of his church, and has been licensed as an Exhorter.

A. A. Ogle, farmer, sec. 6; P. O. Fish-Hook; is a son of James and Martha Ogle, both natives of St. Clair county, Ill., and was born in Adams county in 1855. He attended the common schools of that county, where he received a fair education. In 1874 he took unto himself a wife in the person of Sarah Elizabeth Bowman, who has borne him two children, both girls.

John M. Parker was born in this county in 1846, the son of John and Lydia Parker, natives of New England; married Sarah J. Whitten in 1862, who was born in Ohio in 1845, and they have had 7 children, one dec. Mr. P. has followed threshing and farming, and has been moderately successful. His residence is on sec. 27, Fairmount tp. P. O., Perry.

James A. Phillips was born in the State of Kentucky, Jan. 10, 1828, and is a son of Joseph and Sarah (Jackson) Phillips, the latter a native of Kentucky, and of Irish ancestry, the former of Scottish descent, and a native of Maryland. He was married in 1850 to Mary Wheeler, and the union has been blessed with 6 children, all of whom are living. James A. learned the trade of shoemaking, but never followed the business a great deal. For the 7 years subsequent to his marriage he worked out by the month; then bought a farm in this county, whither he had come in 1858, locating in this township, where he has since resided. He is a member of the United Brethren Church, and has served as Steward, Class-Leader, Trustee, and Sunday-school Superintendent.

Richard Razy was born in Tennessee, Sept 12, 1815; his father's name was Rufus Razy, who was born in New York; his mother

was Mary Bigelow, also a native of the Empire State. Mr. R. emigrated to Pike county in 1852, locating in Perry. He never attended school but five days in his life, yet he is able to read. His mother died when he was but three days old. At present he is engaged in farming. He was married in 1836 in Watertown, Washington Co., O., to Harriet Mason. Eight children were born of this union, 4 boys and 4 girls. Two of the former are deceased. Mrs. R. was born in Castleton, N. Y., July 10, 1815; she was the daughter of Carlo Mason, who died in the town of Perry in 1855. They had two sons in the Rebellion, both in the 99th Illinois Infantry; Nathan, who was in Co. F, was killed in the first charge of Vicksburg; and James B., who was in Co. B., died of sickness. Among other Pike county boys of Co. F of this regiment who were killed in the first charge at Vicksburg, were Capt. Smith, Albert Orr, Andrew Scranton, John Elder and R. Lee.

Charles Read is a native of England, and was born in 1831; in 1836 he was brought to America by his parents, Robert and Susan (Callow) Read. He received his education in the common schools of this county, whither he was brought in 1837. He was married in 1857, to Mary Brown, a native of Ohio. The result of this union has been 9 children, 5 boys and 4 girls. Mr. M. is engaged in farming, and owns 280 acres of good land. He is a member of the Christian Church.

Silas Reed, farmer, sec. 25; P. O. Perry; was born in Ohio, Oct. 1, 1831, and is the son of William Reed, who had married a Miss Clark, of Pennsylvania. He received a good education, besides having attended the common schools. He entered an academy, now called Clermont College, and also attended the graded schools of Clermont county. He was married in 1861 to Rebecca, daughter of Lewis Baldwin, who was born Jan. 26, 1842, in Pike county. They have a family of 5 children. Mr. R. came to Pike county with his parents in 1859, and was engaged as school-teacher and book-keeper for some time, but is now engaged in farming.

Henry Robinson, farmer, sec. 22; P. O. Perry; is a son of James N. and Mary Allen (Cohenour) Robinson, and was born in Brown county, Ill., May 5, 1850; his father lived in this county 35 years ago, but at present he is living in Brown county, and has been very successful financially. Henry received his education in the common schools of Brown county, and since 1876 has been engaged in farming in this township. In 1877 he was married to Olive Poe. Their only son is James Herbert, who was born Aug. 5, 1878. Mrs. R. is a member of the M. E. Church.

Jerome W. Rush, farmer and stock-dealer, sec. 22; P. O. Perry. Mr. R. was born in Ross county, O., in 1827, and is a son of John W. and Sarah (Brown) Rush, the former a native of Virginia, and of German descent, the latter of Maryland, and of English descent. He attended schools in the log school-houses of this county, and the Mt. Sterling high school for two terms. In 1852, Oct. 12, he was married to Nancy C. Yates, and of the 5 children which have

blessed their union, all are living. Both he and his wife are members of the M. E. Church. He came to Pike county in 1837, and located on sec. 36. He is now engaged as stock-raiser and stock dealer, and owns 400 acres of land, all but 80 acres of which is prairie. He keeps a deer park, in which he at times has as many as 20 deer.

Jasper Seybold. By occupation Mr. S. is a farmer, and owns 255 acres of land in this county. In 1866 he was united in marriage with Mary E. Stauffer, who has borne him 9 children, 4 boys and 5 girls, all of whom are living. Jasper Seybold was born in Madison county, Ill., June 26, 1833, and is a son of James and Olive (Gaskill) Seybold. His father was born in Illinois, and his mother in New York. He received his education mostly in log school-houses. He was brought from Madison county to Pike county in 1836, and has ever since resided in the county. He has served as Township Collector and as School Director for 20 years.

Ira W. Stevenson was born in Pike county Oct. 9, 1853, and is a son of John and Mary Ann (Wilson) Stevenson; the former was a well-known pioneer of this county, and died Feb. 1, 1880. He was a successful farmer, and owned 580 acres of land when he died. Ira W. received his education in the common schools, and, besides farming, he deals in stock. In March, 1874, he was united in marriage with Jennie Glines; only one of the two children born to them are living, Nellie May, who was born in 1877.

August Strauss, farmer, sec. 1; P. O., Perry. This gentleman was born in Germany, Aug. 11, 1840; he was landed in New York in 1857, and came to Pike county in 1858, where he has since resided, with the exception of three years spent in the army. He learned the trade of blacksmith in the old country, but since 1858 has been engaged in farming. Aug. 9, 1862, he enlisted in Co. B, 99th Ill. Inf., and remained in the service until the close of the war; he was in every battle that his regiment was in, and in all the marches, always being willing and ready for duty. He never received a wound. He was in the charge on Vicksburg and aided in carrying the Colonel off the field when he was wounded. Mr. S. was married Jan. 2, 1868, to Sarah Harter, and both of them are members of the Lutheran Church, of Perry, of which he is a Trustee. He is engaged in farming, and owns 80 acres of land.

Frederick Strauss was born Oct. 1, 1841, in Germany, and is a son of Henry D. and Wilhelmina (Baul) Strauss. Mr. S. came to Pike county in 1857, where he has since resided. He has a good German and a good English education. He is engaged in farming on sec. 12, and owns 80 acres of land. His is the oldest settled place in the township, part of his land having been under cultivation for over 50 years. In 1862 he enlisted in Co. B, 99th Ill. Inf., under Capt. Matthews; in 1863 was transferred to the 4th Reg. Vet. Res. Corps, in which he was a non-commissioned officer. He served three years, lacking 11 days. He was in many of the important battles of the war; was at the siege of Vicksburg, and says

that the day after the rebels surrendered was the most lonesome day of his life. He had become so accustomed to the firing of the artillery that he was lost and lonesome without its constant roar. In 1869 he was married to Denia Hake, and they have a family of 6 children, 4 of whom are living. Both Mr. and Mrs. S. are members of the Perry Lutheran Church.

Merriman Tucker, farmer, sec. 5 ; P. O. Fish-Hook, was born in Virginia in 1819, and is the son of C. and Julia (Warren) Tucker, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of Virginia, and both of Irish ancestry. His opportunities for an early education were very limited, and most of his education was obtained after he was 21 years of age. In 1842 he was married to Miss A. Reeves; 6 children have been born to bless their union. Mr. T. is a member of the M. E. Church, while she is a member of the Christian Church. Their son, Coalston Tucker, during the dark days of the rebellion went to defend his country, enlisting in the 14th Reg. Ill. Inf., and served till 1865. Mr. T. is engaged in farming and has made it a business to improve a farm and then sell it. He has followed this mode until he has improved 12 farms in Pike and Brown counties. When he first came here, he tells us, he could see wolves more frequently than he can hogs at large at the present day.

John Vail, farmer, owning over 200 acres of land, was born Sept. 24, 1815, in Ohio, son of Solomon and Jane Vail; the former was born in Washington Co., Pa., and of German descent, and his mother, in Westmoreland Co., of the same State, and of Irish ancestry. Mr. V. came to Illinois in 1842, landing at Quincy Oct. 10; he had then only \$300. He embarked in farming and owns 200 acres of land and an interest in 160 more,—all in Pike county. In 1846 he was married to Helena A. Reed. Three boys and four girls were born to them. His wife, who was a member of the Christian Church, died May 4, 1868. Mr. Vail politically is a Democrat; has served as Town Clerk 3 years, and also as Supervisor, Assessor and Road Commissioner.

Leander Vail, farmer, sec. 23; P. O., Perry. Leander Vail was born in Pike county, Ill., Oct. 20, 1848; he is the son of John and Helena (Reed) Vail, early pilgrims to this county. He received his education in the common schools of Pike county. He was united in marriage Jan. 23, 1879, to Mary Elledge, daughter of A. A. Elledge, and was born in this county Oct. 25, 1848. Her father was one of the early settlers of this county. Mr. Vail has served the township as Collector, and is Clerk at the present time. As a farmer he has been successful. He deals in cattle and hogs, which he buys and sells to shippers.

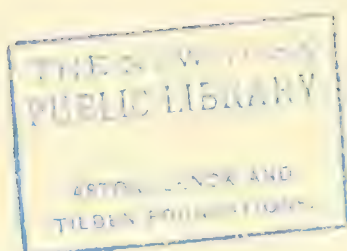
J. W. Walker, farmer, sec. 24; P. O., Perry; is a native of this county and the son of Robert and Hannah (Scott) Walker, well known in the early history of Pike county. J. W. was born Nov. 27, 1850; received his education in the common schools of this county, and began life as a farmer, now owning 160 acres of good

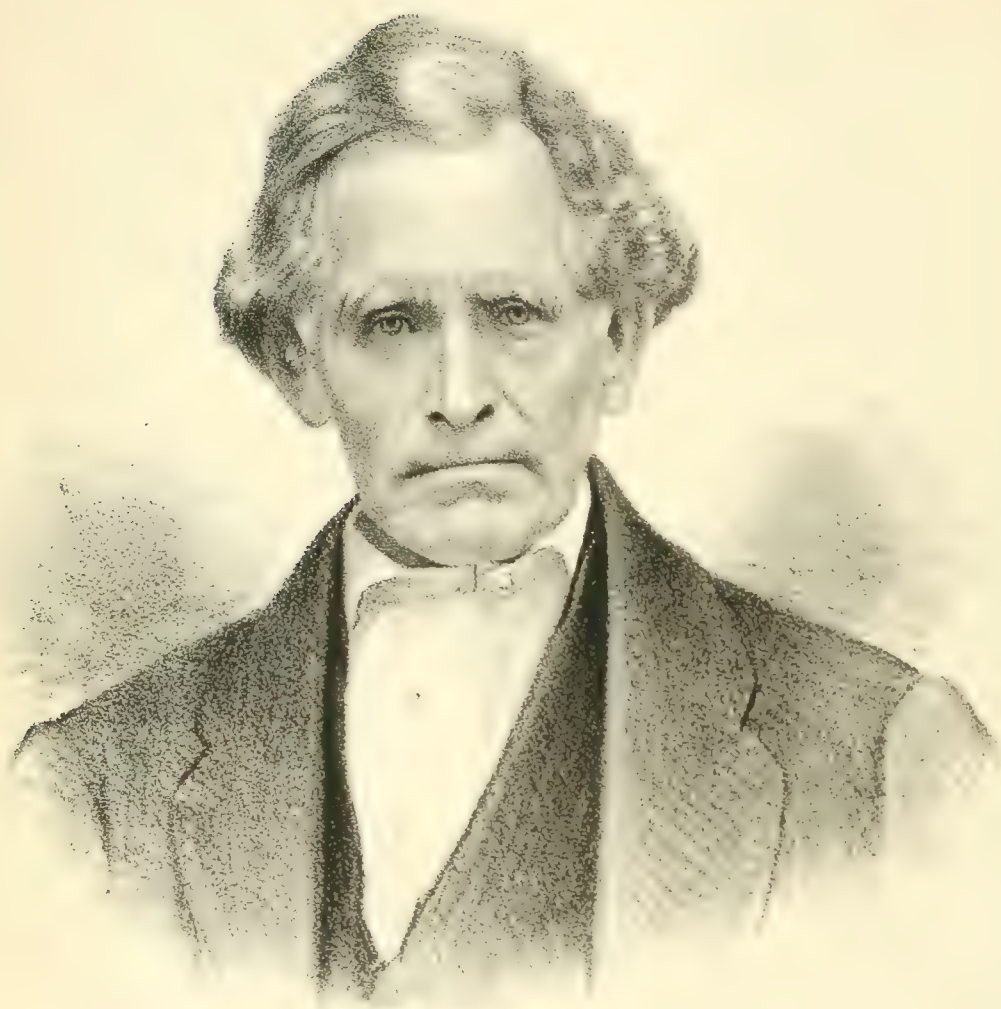
land. In July, 1871, he was united in marriage with Ellen Batley, and to them have been born 3 children, one son and two daughters. Both Mr. and Mrs. W. are members of the Christian Church.

Richard T. Walmsley was born in Rhode Island in 1851; his parents are Richard and Mary (Carpenter) Walmsley, his father a native of England and his mother of Rhode Island. Richard T. attended the common schools of his native State, where he received a fair education; for a time he worked in the cotton factories of Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Kentucky, and in 1868 came to Illinois with his father, with whom, in connection with another brother, he owns 180 acres of land, and they are engaged in farming. His mother died Jan. 26, 1866.

Ira J. Wilson was born in New Hampshire, Jan. 7, 1831, and is a son of James and Mary Wilson, both natives of Vermont and of Irish descent. Sept. 10, 1857, he was united in marriage with Marietta Corey, a native of this county. Both he and his wife received a good common-school education. Mr. W. went to Oregon in 1852, in 1854 to California, two years later returned to Illinois, and in the following year was married, as stated above, and is now engaged in farming in this township. He came to Illinois in 1836 with his father, who settled in Griggsville, and in 1837 located on sec. 3, this tp. Mrs. Wilson is a member of the M. E. Church.

James Woods, farmer, sec. 16; P. O., Fish Hook; is a native of Brown county, O., and was born in 1808, and is a son of Samuel and Elsie (Ritchie) Woods, the former of Irish descent and the latter a native of Ireland. Mr. W. has a limited education which he received in the common schools of Ohio; he came to Pike county in March, 1845, and engaged in farming, now owning 160 acres of land on sec. 16. He was married in 1829, to Rachel Jackson, and 6 of the 8 children born to them are living, all of whom are married. In 1879 Mr. W. had been married for half a century, and both he and his wife have been members of the M. E. Church for 50 years. She is 3 years and 4 months younger than he is.





Elizabeth Jeffers

NEW SALEM TP

NEW SALEM TOWNSHIP.

This is a full Congressional township, and is officially known as township four south, range four west of the fourth principal meridian. New Salem is a prairie township, and in an agricultural point of view is an especially fine section of country. It was not settled as early as some of the more southern townships of the county were, but at present ranks with any in regard to improvements. It is settled with an enterprising class of people who never lag in such matters.

Although it is what we may term a prairie township it is well watered and drained. Strange to say, even in this peninsula, formed by the Mississippi and Illinois rivers, there is no well-defined water-shed. However, we find so many streams having their origin in this township and flowing in different directions, we conclude it to be one of the highest tracts of land in the county. Bay creek, and one of its main branches, have their origin in New Salem. Also the south Fork of McGee's creek, a branch of the Middle Fork of the same creek, and another small stream which runs off into Adams county, the name of which we do not know.

The first pioneer who ventured to locate in this township was Mr. Joab Shinn, who came in 1830 and located on sec. 14 in the edge of the beautiful grove there.

The next settlement was made in the southern part of the township, sec. 24, in 1831, by Isaac Conkright and his two sons. About the same time came William Scholl; also Nathan Swiggart and Samuel Griffith, who located on sec. 14, in company with Mr. Shinn. Then came William Crump, Henry Brown and others.

In 1832 the Black Hawk war occurred, and although the battle grounds were many miles distant, yet it was the cause of much excitement and apprehension in this county. The immediate result of this was to check immigration to this State, and for a few years few new settlers made their appearance in this section. However, after the lapse of a few seasons, when it began to be definitely understood in the East and South that no further molestations were likely to occur, a new tide of immigration set toward this county never before or since equaled. This began in 1834 and continued for about five years. A system of advertising and speculation similar to that now prevailing in the country several hundreds of miles further West, brought thousands upon thousands.

Not unlike the excitement which prevailed at later periods in re-

gard to the Western gold, silver and lead mines, was that which swept through the Eastern and Southern States in regard to Illinois lands and town lots. During the years 1835-7, more than 500 towns were laid out in Illinois, many of these in Pike county. Railroads were projected through nearly all of them, and these, with the town sites, were platted, showing depot grounds, parks and drives, and were sent with the most exaggerated descriptions to all parts of the country. The State Government caught the epidemic, and bills for railroads, canals, and other internal improvements were passed, corresponding in magnitude with the universal expectancy of the people. In 1837 a financial crisis came and found this State but ill-prepared for the shock. As a consequence, the numerous railroads, canals and paper cities vanished in thin air. For a number of years after this, improvements and immigration was at a standstill. Of course this part of the country, having no extra inducements to offer, partook of the general stagnation, and for a score of years no remarkable advance was made either in population or improvement. Occasionally a new arrival was announced. A relation or friend writing to the old home in the East or South, would induce some one to come out to see the country, and perhaps work a year, and once here, he would likely stay. As in other parts of the State, the first settlers located in or near the timber, and there we find the first improvements. Ere many years, however, some of the more enterprising pushed out upon the fertile prairies. They discovered that farms much more profitable could be made, much easier and quicker than in the timber.

The first person who met death in this township was Mr. Carington, who died in 1834. The first sermon preached was by Rev. Samuel Oglesby, a Methodist minister. This sermon was delivered at the funeral of Sarah Tedrow.

The first school-house in New Salem was built in 1834. The building stood on sec. 15 and for several years was used for religious purposes. The first church was built in the village of New Salem in 1844, by the Methodist brethren. The first steam-mill was built in 1856-7, by Cooper Temple, near the village of New Salem.

The Wabash Railroad passes through the township, entering from the east about the middle of sec. 24, running on a direct westerly line until the town of New Salem is reached, when it strikes a west northwest course to Pineville.

There are two pleasant little country villages in this township, both of which are on the line of the Wabash Railroad, and in the midst of a fine farming community. The older, New Salem, was laid out Dec. 22, 1847, by William F. Hooper and Jacob Shinn. It is located on secs. 22 and 15. The original town was further north than the main portion of the present village is. Pineville, which is located on the southwest quarter of sec. 7, was laid out by William Pine, jr., Oct. 26, 1869. The name has since been changed to Baylis, that being the name of the postoffice.

NEW SALEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

The Universalist Church in New Salem owes its existence principally to the earnest efforts of Daniel Fisher and David Preble (two laymen whose wives were sisters), and a few zealous friends who aided their efforts.

They were among the early settlers of the town, and are gratefully remembered for what they were, and what they did to benefit society, for they have both gone to their final rest.

Their dwelling-houses were open for religious worship in the early days when church accommodations were wanting, and the ministers of other forms of faith besides their own held services in them.

Among the early advocates of Universalism who preached in New Salem and vicinity, were Revs. Abel Chandler, William Gamage, E. Manford and Father Wolf. The last mentioned was a Dunkard or German Baptist, who believed in the final salvation of all souls. The first seeds of the Universalist faith were sown principally by these men. Mr. Gamage was the first Universalist minister who had continuous appointments in the vicinity of New Salem. He probably preached in Mr. Fisher's house in 1849, and held services once a month for some two or three years. He resided a part of the time in Naples, and a part of the time in Barry, and depended principally upon school-teaching for his support.

The soil here was favorable to the growth of the Universalist faith, as is shown by the eagerness of the people to obtain that kind of religious reading. For when the Universalist State Missionary, Rev. W. E. Reily, visited New Salem, in the month of August, 1851, to preach on Sunday, but was prevented from holding religious services by a heavy rain storm that prevailed at the time, he sold twelve dollars worth of Universalist books.

When school-houses were built, and religious services were held in them, the appointment for a Universalist meeting sometimes created bitter opposition, and to avoid this, Messrs. Fisher and Preble concluded to make the attempt to build a church edifice, though the friends were neither numerous nor wealthy. They said we will get what help we can, and what is lacking we will pay ourselves. Mr. Fisher bought the land on which the church stands, and afterward deeded to the society, and the present church building, valued at \$2,500, was completed and dedicated the 17th of December, 1854.

Rev. D. R. Biddlecome had been engaged to preach every other Sabbath, a short time before the dedication of the church, and he preached the dedication sermon. He continued his labors for two years and a half, and organized a Church August 5, 1855. A part of this time he occupied three-fourths of his time in New Salem, though he resided at Griggsville.

In the spring of 1857, Rev. A. M. Worden was engaged as Pas-

tor, and continued his pastorate for six years, preaching one-half of the time in New Salem, and the other half in Barry; except the last year, when he preached all the time in New Salem. He resided all the time, except the last year, in Barry. The Sunday School was commenced during his pastorate in the summer of 1862.

Rev. William Gamage was engaged to teach the village school, in the fall of 1866, and was employed to preach every other Sunday in New Salem for two years.

During the years 1872-3 and, '75, Rev. John Hughes preached one Sabbath a month here. The Church was re-organized during his ministry. He never resided in the parish, but usually came on Saturday and left on Monday, and of course had not much opportunity to do parish work, though he had large congregations. The strength of the parish at that time was 20 families, 30 church members, and a Sunday-school of 81 scholars and teachers.

Rev. T. H. Tabor supplied for the parish one Sunday in a month for six months during the summer of 1876. In the month of December, 1878, he returned to New Salem, held services every evening for a week, and the Sabbath previous and the Sabbath after these week meetings. During these meetings 27 new members united with the Church.

Mr. Tabor was engaged to preach for the parish one-half of the time in March, 1879, and is now the resident Pastor. The reported strength of the parish at the commencement of the year 1880 was 58.

BIOGRAPHIES.

We give in connection with the above sketch brief biographies of the old settlers and prominent persons of the township. They will be found to form an interesting feature of this volume.

J. R. Allen; P. O., Baylis; was born in this county in 1850; his parents, J. M. and Mary Allen, were natives of Kentucky, and came here in an early day and settled on the farm where J. R. now resides. In 1867 he married Mahala A. Houston, who was born in Adams county, this State, in 1848, and they had 7 children, namely, William D., Charles T., Andy M., Leva (deceased), J. L., Jeff. R. and Mary M. Mr. Allen has followed carpentering and farming; owns 90 acres of land. He had one brother, who lost his life in the late war; was first wounded near Helena, Ark., and died at Cape Girardeau.

John Andrews, dealer in general merchandise, New Salem, is a native of England, where he was born Feb. 6, 1840; he came to the United States in 1854, and two years later came to this county, and in 1861 embarked in the mercantile business at New Salem. In 1863 he was united in marriage with Miss M. A. Temple; she was born in St. Louis in 1842, and died in 1865. In 1868 Mr. A. was married to Miss H. L. Fisher, a native of Ohio. To them have been born 5 children: Charles, Harry, Maud, Alice and John. Mr. A. has held the office of Postmaster, at New Salem, since 1867. He is a prominent member of the Universalist Church.

John Carnes, deceased, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Carnes, natives of Maryland, was born in 1812; at the age of 14 he moved to Ohio, and in 1858 married Michel Hardin, who was born in Harrison county, O.; in 1814, and they had one child. He came to this State about 35 years ago, and located in this tp., where he lived until his death, which occurred in 1867. Mrs. Carnes carried on the farm until her son John was old enough to attend to it. Both Mr. and Mrs. Carnes were members of the United Brethren Church. P. O., New Salem.

Solomon G. Chaney, farmer, sec. 16; P. O., New Salem; was born in 1843, son of Elijah and Mary Chaney, the former a native of Maryland and the latter of England, who came to this county in 1835, and remained until their death. Solomon was married in 1866 to Emma Eddingfield, who was born in 1843 in Lancaster, O., and they had 7 children,—Emma E., Hiram E., Maude E., Aleyone A., Hermon G., Rosa C. and Mary L.; Maude is dead. Mr. C. enlisted in the late war in 1861, in Co. I, 33d Reg. Ill. Inf.; was in the battle at Fredericktown, Mo., campaign in Arkansas, then through Missouri, was in the siege of Vicksburg, at New Orleans, then on the Texas coast, then Mobile, Ala. He was mustered out Dec. 10, 1865, at Camp Butler, this State, and has since followed farming; owns 40 acres of land. Mr. and Mrs. Chaney are members of the Universalist Church. Mr. C. is also a Free Mason.

Joseph E. Chaney, farmer, was born in 1833, in Washington, D. C., and is a son of Elijah and Mary C. Chaney, the former a native of Maryland and the latter of England, who came to America in 1820. At the age of 1½ years Joseph E. went to England, and returned in 18 months, and has since been a resident of New Salem. He is a farmer and resides on sec. 20; owns 160 acres of land, and it is well improved. Mr. and Mrs. C. are members of the Universalist Church.

A. B. Cobb, physician; P. O., New Salem; was born in Steuben Co., N. Y., in 1830, and is a son of Philanthropy and Harriet Cobb, of English descent, his father a native of New York and mother of Massachusetts. At the age of 13 he came with his parents to this county and located in Perry, where he learned the harness and saddler's trade, which he followed for 6 years; then read medicine under Dr. Carey 3 years, and in 1856–7 attended the Missouri Medical College; then commenced practice in Hadley tp., and remained there 12 years. Was Postmaster 4 years, and also School Director. In 1853 he married Miss Emma J. Shields, who was born in 1836, in Fulton county, Ill., and died Feb. 8, 1868, in Hadley tp. They had 5 children, 4 of whom are living. In 1870 Dr. Cobb married Laura Huntley, born in 1835, and a native of Pennsylvania. They have one child, and are members of the Presbyterian Church.

A. W. Cochran, sec. 4; P. O., New Salem; was born in Belmont county, Ohio, in 1815; his father, James, a native of Ireland, was in the war of the Revolution, and present at St. Clair's defeat. His mother, Elizabeth, was a native of Germany. Our subject

came to this county in 1865. In 1851 he married Miss Rebecca Cornwell, born in 1825, and they had 10 children; only 5 of these are living. Mr. C. has followed butchering, and of late, farming and trading on the Mississippi river. He has held the office of School Director for the remarkably long period of 44 years, and in Ohio was School Treasurer. During the war he supported 13 families while the husbands and fathers served in the field. Mr. Cochran had an exciting experience in Ohio during the war, which we relate. While he was electioneering for McClellan, a man who was both preacher and doctor, accompanied by 8 soldiers, came to Mr. C. and threatened to hang him; but when the soldiers learned that Mr. C. was supporting 13 soldiers' families they released him and were about to hang the reverend doctor, when they were dissuaded by the kindly feeling of Mr. Cochran.

John D. Combs was born in 1792 in France, and was the son of John D. and Mary A. Combs, who were also natives of France; the family emigrated to New Castile in Portugal, when he was young; at the time of Bonaparte's defeat at this place, John D. fled to seek shelter from the shot and shell of the British army; he got lost from his mother and, supposing she had been killed, wandered around in search of his father, he being on Bonaparte's staff, but found him dead. Our subject was now left without parents, brother or sister, and he knew not what to do; a Jewish peddler proved to be a good Samaritan to him, taking him in charge, feeding him and conveying him to Lisbon; here the orphan wandered about the city, sleeping out of doors and in abandoned retreats for 3 or 4 weeks, and getting nothing to eat except what he could pick up from the back doors of hotels and boarding-houses. Here again a good Samaritan appeared in the person of an American sea captain, and took him aboard of his ship and cared for him until his (the captain's) death. The captain's wife then became his guardian and bound him out to the boot and shoemaker's trade; after $4\frac{1}{2}$ years' stay he ran away from his master and enlisted in the U. S. service for 5 years under Scott's command at Baltimore, thence to New Orleans and up the Mississippi river, stopping at Baton Rouge, St. Louis and Council Bluffs. This expedition was for the purpose of making treaties with the Indians in Nebraska and as far north as the Yellowstone. After 5 years' service he was mustered out at Omaha, Neb., and went to New Orleans for his pay; then returned to this State, then a territory, and located at Alton, where he was first married. After working at his trade for several years, he commenced selling goods on the Illinois river, at Perry, and also at New Salem. He is at present living a retired life at the age of 88 years. He has been 3 times married, but is now a widower; is unusually spry and active for one of his age, and challenges any man in the county for a half-mile race. P. O., New Salem.

J. S. Conkright, sec. 26; P. O., New Salem; was born in this county in 1836; his parents, Isaac and Elizabeth Conkright, were

natives of Kentucky. He owns 160 acres of good land. In 1863 he was married to Harriet L. Bean, of this county, who was born in 1847; they have 2 children, John W. and Harris. They are members of the Universalist Church.

William Crump, farmer, sec. 24; P. O., New Salem; was born in Washington county, Penn., in 1815; his parents, Stephen and Nancy Crump, were natives of Virginia. From 1828 to 1835 the family lived in Virginia. Our subject came to this State in the spring of 1835 and settled in Quincy; while there he manufactured wagons. In 1837 he moved to this county, and in 1838 he married Miss Margaret Hooper, who was born in Clermont county, Ohio, in 1821, and they had 8 children,—Joseph, John, George W., Nathan, Mary E., Thomas H., Harriet E. and Jennie A.; the second and fifth are dead. Mr. Crump has followed farming, principally, since settling in this county. When he came here the settlement was very thin, there being but one family between his farm and Griggsville; the nearest mill was 8 miles away. Mr. and Mrs. C. are Methodists.

M. S. Darrah, sec. 15; P. O., New Salem; was born in this county in 1839, and is the son of John and Elizabeth Darrah; his father was a native of Ohio, and his mother of Pennsylvania. Except 10 years in Champaign County, this State, the subject of this sketch has always resided in this county. His occupation is that of a farmer, and he owns 120 acres, his residence being on sec. 15. Oct. 25, 1865, he married Maggie M. Hooper, who is also a native of this county, and they have 5 children,—Gertie, deceased; Gracie, deceased; Franklin, Freddie, Mary G. Mr. and Mrs. D. are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. D. served 3 months in the war, in the regimental band, and was discharged on account of bleeding at the lungs.

H. L. Davidson, son of Joshua and Susanna Davidson, natives of Pennsylvania, was born in 1818 in Ohio, where he was brought up; in 1856 he emigrated to this county, settling on a farm $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Baylis, where he followed both farming and blacksmithing. In 1841 he married Miss Hannah Tipton, who was born in 1819 in Jefferson county, Ohio, and of their 8 children 3 are living, to wit: John H., Susan and Mary L. Mrs. D. died in 1878. In 1877 Mr. D. moved into Baylis, where he erected a wagon and blacksmith shop, and he does all kinds of work in his line. He was a local preacher in the M. E. Church 25 years, and for the last 6 years he has held the same position in the United Brethren Church.

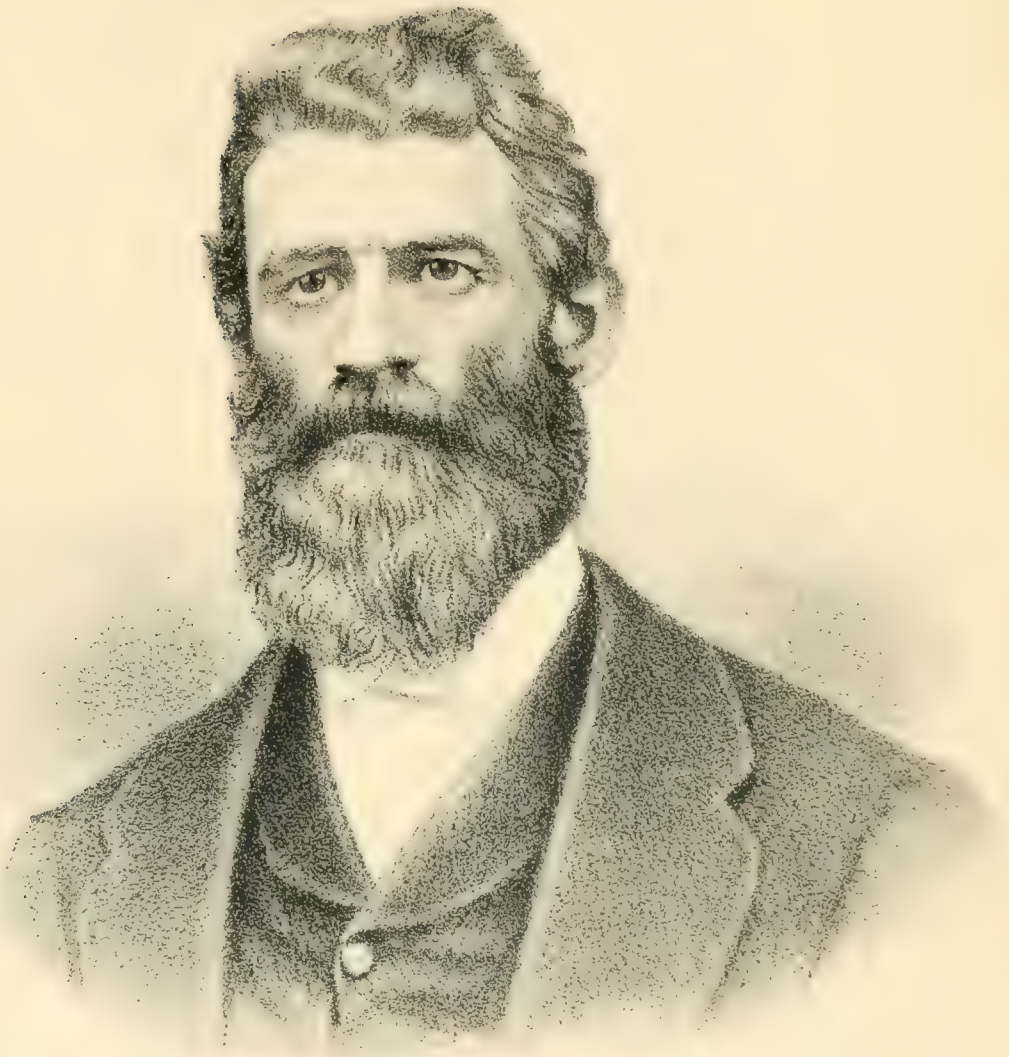
W. H. Deeder was born in 1838 in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania; when 10 years of age he came with his parents, Isaac and Sophia Deeder to this county, settling at Pittsfield; in 1859 he married Sarah J. Mountain, a native of Adams county, Ill., and they had one child. Mrs. D. died in 1863, and the next year Mr. D. married Sophronia Osborne, who was born in 1857 in Tennessee, and they have had 7 children, 5 now living. Mr. D. has been School

Director, and is now an ordained minister of the Baptist Church at Fairmount. He served 3 years and 8 months in the late war, in the 2d Regiment, Battery A, since which time he has followed farming and blacksmithing. Residence, sec. 4; P. O., Baylis.

Theodore Doyle, physician, was born in Marion county, Ohio, in 1846. His father, Nicholas Doyle, was a native of Ireland; his mother, Maria, was a native of Bedford county, Penn. At the age of 10 years he moved to Crawfordsville, Indiana, lived there 2 years, then moved to Champaign county, this State. In 1867 he came to this county, where he has since resided. He commenced the study of medicine while in the eastern part of the State. He graduated at the American Eclectic Medical College at St. Louis, and commenced practice in Kinderhook, this county. Sept. 4, 1870, Dr. Doyle married Delight S. Winsor, who was born Dec. 15, 1844, in this county, and they had 2 children. Mrs. D.'s parents were Alonzo and Margaret Winsor, natives of New York. The Dr. has an extensive practice. P. O., New Salem.

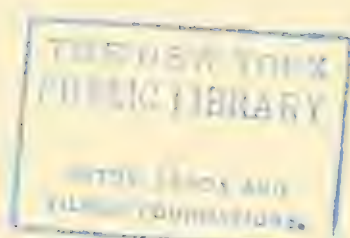
John W. Ellsberry, son of Wesley and Sarah Ellsberry, natives of Kentucky, was born in Clermont county, Ohio, in 1825. When he was 2 years old he moved with his parents to Brown county, O., where he was raised and educated. In 1848 he came to Pike county and located in this tp., where he has since resided. Oct. 23, 1852, he married Mary J. Mace, who was born in Somerset (now Piscataquis) county, Maine, in 1823, and came to this county in 1836, and they have had 4 children, namely: Henry B., John M., Ella D. and Harmon P.; the latter died in November, 1867. Our subject has held the office of Commissioner of Highways, School Director, Justice of the Peace, and Assessor. His principal occupation has been farming, though formerly he was a blacksmith; also carried on a saw-mill, and kept a lumber yard. He now owns 80 acres of land with good house on it, and well fenced. Mr. and Mrs. E. are members of the Universalist Church. P. O., New Salem.

G. W. English, farmer, sec. 9; P. O., New Salem; was born in Clermont county, O., in 1827. His parents, Robert and Martha English, were natives of New York, and came to this county when G. W. was 8 years old; at that time there was no house between them and Quincy, a distance of 25 miles; and here our subject has lived ever since, except 3 years spent in California, prospecting for gold. He went in 1852 and made \$1,000; he went across the isthmus and returned the same way to New York. In 1850 Mr. English married Sarah E. Bryant, who was born in Vermont in September, 1832, and their 5 children are,—Nathan, George, Luella, Emma E. and Mary F. His eldest son is studying for the ministry, in Lincoln, Nebraska. Mary is a teacher in the public schools at Baylis, Ill. All the family, except Mary, are Methodists. Mr. E. is a zealous Sunday-school worker. Mr. English being also a worker in his country's cause, organized the Union League in many places in



Harrison Brown

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this county, and was President of County League. He is a farmer and stock-raiser, and makes a specialty of Poland-China hogs.

John Ewing, farmer, sec. 6; P. O., Baylis; was born in Jefferson county, O., in 1817. His parents, Alexander and Susan Ewing, were natives of Pennsylvania. They came to Ohio in an early day, and in 1851 came to Illinois and died in this county. In 1841 our subject married Keziah Tipton, born in 1825, in Jefferson county, Ohio; and they have had 4 children, to wit: Alexander, Susan C. and Nancy A. Susan died 4 years ago. Mr. E. has been School Director. In early life he was in limited circumstances, but by industry and economy he has acquired 160 acres of land. His wife is a Baptist.

Charles B. Fisk, sec. 15; P. O., New Salem; son of Eleazer and Lucy Fisk; was born in New Hampshire in 1829; he was taken to Massachusetts with his parents when he was one year old, and in 1840 came to Griggsville, this county. In 1860 he married Betsey E. Cobbs, who was born in 1837 or 1838, in New York, and they have 2 living children. Mr. F. has been Overseer of Highways, School Trustee, and is now President of the Town Board of New Salem. Mrs. F. is a Methodist. When he commenced in life for himself Mr. Fisk was in very limited circumstances, but he now has 80 acres of nice land. On his arrival here his nearest neighbors were Amos Blood, A. P. Sharpe and Thos. Bates.

William H. Fish, physician; P. O., Baylis; was born in Milbury, Mass., in 1848. His parents, Robert and Susan Fish, were natives of England, and came to America in 1842, and located in Milbury, and then emigrated to Hadley, this county, in 1854, where our subject was raised and educated, and also taught common school. He graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Keokuk, Iowa, Feb. 14, 1878; had commenced practice at Benville, Brown county, in 1873. After remaining there 2 years, he came to this place, where he has since remained. Dr. F. is a member of the M. E. Church, and has a good, growing practice.

James M. Furry was born in Highland county, O., in 1828; his father, Christopher Furry, was a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother, Mary (*nee* Edward), was of Irish descent, and born in Ohio. Mr. Furry spent 8 or 9 years in Ross county, and in 1849 he married Elizabeth Ann Patton, born in Kentucky in 1828. They have had 11 children. Our subject came to this county in 1856, and is now a merchant. He deals in dry-goods, groceries, hats and caps, boots and shoes, crockery, etc. He was Justice of the Peace in Ohio, and Supervisor in Pittsfield. His oldest child died at the age of 5 years, and more recently his second son died, aged 28, who was traveling salesman for a St. Louis firm. Residence, New Salem.

J. P. Gibbons, son of Lile and Mary Gibbons, natives of Ohio, was born in Belmont county, Ohio, in 1847; at the age of 18 years he came to this county, and in 1871 married Catharine Ewing, a native of Wayne county, Ohio, born in 1847; and their 3 children

are, M. H. G., Mettie C. and Joseph O. Mrs. G. is a Presbyterian. Mr. G. has been a farmer all his life; owns 92 acres of good land, and resides on sec. 9. P. O., New Salem.

John Gray, farmer and blacksmith, sec. 5; P. O., New Salem; was born in Harrison county, Ohio, in 1814; his parents, Thomas (a native of Vermont) and Hannah, came to Ohio in a very early day. At the age of 17 our subject went to Clermont county, O., and came to this county in 1838, and has lived here ever since. In 1840 he was married to Nancy Bradbury, a native of Clermont county, Ohio, and had 5 children. He afterward married Mrs. Stag Barnard, and they had 2 children. Mr. G. has held the office of Commissioner of Highways for the last 6 years. He owns 80 acres of land near New Salem.

Frederick Halbauer, farmer, sec. 33; P. O., New Salem; was born in 1824, in Saxony, Germany; his parents were Partaloms and Rosena Halbauer. Frederick came to America and located in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1848; then lived 7 years in Burlington county, same State, and came to this county in 1856. The same year he married Miss Rosena Enos, who was born in 1831 in Bavaria, and they have had 8 children, one of whom is dead. Mr. H. owns 90 acres of good land, well improved.

Dr. H. Hatch is a prominent physician in New Salem.

John Hooper, farmer, sec. 27; P. O., New Salem; son of John and Hannah Cooper, natives of New Jersey; was born in Clermont county, Ohio, in 1823. At the age of 12 he came with his brother Thomas to this State, and lived 2 years in Coles county; came to Pike county in 1837, where he has since resided. In 1844 he married Mary Ann Shinn, who was born in Indiana in 1825, and came to this county in 1835; they had 11 children, 7 of whom are living,—Hannah, Peter F., J. C., Asa, Newton N., Louisa and Minnie M. Mr. H. owns 200 acres of land, all acquired by his own industry; he has held the office of School Trustee for the last 20 years; been School Director several terms; has lived on his present farm 24 years, and is well known throughout this and adjoining townships as an efficient school officer. Mr. and Mrs. H. are Methodists. Mr. Hooper is also a Free Mason.

William R. Hooper, farmer, sec. 15; P. O., New Salem; was born in Clermont county, Ohio, in 1842. His father, Peter Hooper, was a native of New Jersey, and his mother, Lida Hooper, a native of Kentucky. He came to this county in 1848, locating in Griggsville tp., then lived in Champaign county, this State, 18 months; in 1866 he married Miss L. B. Dillon, who was born in 1844 in Clermont county, Ohio, and they have had 2 children, a boy and a girl. He enlisted in the army in 1862, in Co. K, 99th Reg. He was in several battles, and was discharged in 1865; since that time he has followed farming, and owns 154 acres of land. Mr. and Mrs. H. are members of the Universalist Church of New Salem.

Alonzo Hubbard, farmer, sec. 16; P. O., New Salem; was born in Portsmouth, Rockingham county, N. H., in 1816. His father, Joshua Hubbard, was a native of Maine, and his mother, Eliza H. C. Hubbard, a native of Pennsylvania. He had good educational advantages, having attended the Academy at Portsmouth, and also at Lowell, Mass. In 1837 he came to Mason county, Kentucky, followed farming and tobacco raising, then took a trip to New Orleans, thence to this county; after remaining one year he returned to Kentucky to settle business there, then came back and settled permanently in this tp. March 20, 1845, he married Charlotte Brown, who was born in Ireland in 1825, and came to America when 8 years old. Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard have 6 children, namely, Henry, William, Amos, Eliza H. C., Louise F. and Hilton. Two of the sons were in the army; Henry belonged to Co. K, 99th Ill. Vol., was with Sherman in his march to the sea. William belonged to Co. I, 18th Reg. I. V. I. Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard are members of the Universalist Church, at New Salem.

Elijah Jeffers, retired farmer, was born in Clermont county, O., Jan. 1, 1803; he is the son of William and Sarah (Rollins) Jeffers, the former a native of England, and the latter of Ireland. Our subject was reared upon a farm, and has successfully followed agricultural pursuits thus far through life. He came to this county Oct. 17, 1837; hence is one of the oldest pioneers who have helped to convert the native wilds of this county into fruitful fields. He had but a limited education and possessed only \$300 when he came to the county. His first purchase was 80 acres of wild land, which he improved and to which he added from time to time, until one time he owned between 500 and 600 acres, most of which he has divided among his children. He has held local township offices and been class-leader in the M. E. Church over 20 years, of which Church he has been an active and prominent member for 53 years, as also has his wife. In 1826 or 1827, in Ohio, he was married to Hannah Pine, daughter of William and Hannah Pine, natives of England and New Jersey, respectively. Of this union 11 children have been born, 10 of whom are living: John C., William P., Mary A., Samuel, Isaac E., Rachel, James, Lucinda, Francis L. and Martha F. We give Mr. Jeffers' portrait.

George Johnston, blacksmith and wagon-maker; P. O., New Salem; was born in Westmoreland county, Penn., Dec. 4, 1834. His father, Robert Johnston, was a native of Ireland, and his mother, Nancy Johnston, a native of Pennsylvania; when 2 years old he moved with his parents to Harrison county, Ohio, where he was raised. In 1857 he came to Brown county, this State, where he followed blacksmithing, and in 1858 came to Pike county. In 1859 he married Sarah A. Reed, who was born in Brown county, this State, Feb. 12, 1836, and they have had 6 children. Mr. J. has followed blacksmithing 22 years. He is a member of the Masonic order.

Nathan Kinman, farmer, sec. 35; P. O., Pittsfield; is a son of Levi and Susannah Kinman, natives of North Carolina; he was brought to this county with his parents in 1831. In 1843 he was united in marriage with Eliza Cadwell; she was born in the State of Kentucky in 1821, and died in 1868. To them were born 9 children, 7 of whom are living: Robert H., Joseph M., William F., John C., Lewis F., Mary C., Nathan J., Charles A. and Arthur L. After the demise of his former wife he was married to Eliza J. Conkright, who was born in the State of Ohio in 1839. Mr. K. has held the office of County Commissioner, and is a member of the Baptist Church.

James F. Lemmon, painter and carpenter; P. O., Baylis; was born in Adams county, Ill., in 1850. His parents were Wm. and Cornelia Lemmon, the former a native of Indiana and the latter of North Carolina. At the age of 13 he left his parents, and at 16 he began to learn the carpenter's trade; at 17 he went into the U. S. army and served three years and two hours. At first he was in Co. D, 37th Reg; then he was in Co. C, 5th U. S. Inf. In 1871 he was married to America Fox in Kansas City, Mo., who was born in 1846 in Chariton, Mo., and they have had 2 children, one of which has died. Since his return from the army he has been engaged in painting of all kinds. He is now Constable in New Salem tp. Mr. and Mrs. L. are Methodists.

John McCarter, farmer, sec. 20; P. O., New Salem; was born in Philadelphia, Penn., in 1833. His parents, James and Margaret McCarter, were natives of Ireland, and came to this country in 1832, locating where our subject was born; then came to Illinois, settling in Adams county; in 1837 they came to this county, where John grew to manhood, receiving a common-school education. In 1870 he married Eliza M. Little, who was born in Tyrone county, Ireland, in 1841, and came with her parents to America in 1858. They had 3 children, namely, Emma, John William and Maud L. Mr. McC. followed carpentering 15 years, but is now a farmer and owns 380 acres of land, well improved; he makes a specialty of raising short-horned cattle; also raises large crops of wheat. Mr. and Mrs. McC. are Presbyterians.

Archibald B. McDonald, farmer, sec. 4; P. O., Baylis; was born in Sumner county, Tenn., in 1814. His father, A. B. McDonald, was born in Scotland, and his mother, Elizabeth McDonald, was born in North Carolina. He came to this State in 1832 and located in Morgan county, and moved to this county in the spring of 1840. May 16, 1841, he married Rhoda E. Askew, who was born in Green county, Ky., in 1824, and they have had 12 children, 6 of whom are living. Mrs. McDonald died in 1875, and in 1878 Mr. McDonald married Mrs. Sarah J. Hull, a mother of 4 children; she was born in 1825 in Washington county, Ky., and is a member of the United Brethren Church.

John D. McIntire was born in Chester county, Pa., in 1819, son of Robert and Elizabeth McIntire, the former a native of Ireland.

Our subject grew to manhood in his native State, and in 1849 moved to Ohio; two years later he came to Illinois, locating in La-Salle county, where he remained 13 years, and in 1864 came to this county. He first learned the tailor's trade, which business he followed for 13 years, and then engaged in agricultural pursuits, and now owns 122 acres of land on sec. 6, this tp. He has held the offices of Collector, School Director, etc. He was married in 1846 to Miss Adeline Hutton, a native of Lancaster county, Pa., and daughter of Benjamin and Susan Hutton. Eight of their 11 children are living, namely: Anna L. (now Mrs. Jeffers), Clara, Nettie, Jesse, Herbert J., Frank N., Merritt L. and Nora E.

David Miller, farmer, sec. 19; P. O., Baylis; son of Thomas and Nancy Miller, natives of Pennsylvania, was born in this county in 1839. In 1863 he married Elizabeth Carnes, born in 1846, and they have 2 children living,—Mary A. and Francis. Mr. M. owns 69 acres of good land. He is a member of the M. E. Church, and has license to preach. Mrs. M. is a member of the United Brethren Church.

Hiram Moore was born in this county in 1845, the son of John and Sarah Moore, natives of Maryland, who came to this county 40 years ago; the former died in this tp., in 1876, the latter is still living with her children. Our subject married Miss Mary Dunham in 1865; she is a native of this county and was born in 1849; their children are Cora, Laura, Minnie, George E., Amos E. and Freddie. Mr. M. was reared upon a farm, and for the last 14 years has been engaged in farming for himself. When he first began in life he had only \$100, but by close application and business tact he has accumulated considerable property. He and his wife are members of the United Brethren Church.

James Morgan, harness-maker, New Salem; is a native of England, and born in 1826; his parents were James and Letitia Morgan, also natives of England. He came to America with his parents when he was 14 years old and settled in Illinois. In 1866 he married Mary Ann Young, who was born in Illinois in 1835, and they have one living child. He has worked at his present employment for 35 years, and thoroughly understands his business.

Ashton Pilling, son of Samuel O. and Mary Pilling, was born in England in 1803. In early life he followed hand-weaving, and worked in the manufactory until he came to this country, which was in 1842. He landed in New York, then went to Rhode Island and remained 4 years, then came to Adams county, this State; thence in 1874 to this county. In 1825 he married Nancy Wild, who was born in England in 1809; they have 4 living children,—John, Mary, Jane and Cordelia. Mrs. Pilling died in 1854, and the same year Mr. P. married Sarah Blake, who was born in 1807, in Rhode Island; she is a member of the M. E. Church. During the past 5 years Mr. P. has lived a retired life. P. O., Baylis.

David F. Pine, farmer, sec. 7; P. O., Baylis; was born in this county in 1850. His father, William, was a native of New York,

and his mother, Nancy, a native of Vermont. In 1871 he married Mary F. McKinney, who was born in this county in 1853. They have had 4 children; only 1 is living,—Frederick. Mr. P. has followed farming during his entire life, owning 40 acres of good land. His father laid out the town of Baylis. Mrs. Pine is a member of the M. E. Church.

John W. Pine, a brother of the preceding, is a farmer and resides on sec. 6, owning 105 acres of well-improved land. He came to Pike county with his parents in 1838, and in 1854 he married Mary McCleeny, who was born in Pennsylvania, in 1835, and they have 8 living children,—Lucinda, George M., Sarah E., Jennie, Lucetta, Mary E., Lucy and Irene. Mr. P. has always been a farmer. P. O., Baylis.

John G. Reynolds is a promising young man of 23 or 24 years of age, and is a teacher of vocal music, but now proposes to become a florist and fruit-grower; has studied 12 years, and has been instructed by F. K. Phoenix, of Bloomington, and J. R. Hull, of Hancock county; has visited the best florists of the State and of St. Louis, Mo. He has a nice hot-house well filled with flowers and bulbs. One of his flower stands brought \$86 at the temperance supper in Valley City, Dec. 9, 1879.

R. D. Reynolds was born in Botetourt county, Virginia, in 1817. His parents, Thomas and Priscilla Reynolds, were also natives of Virginia. In 1838 he married Delilah Slade, who was born in Lexington, Ky., in 1815, and they have had 8 children,—James T., Cynthia M., Sarah E., Bell, John G. and Annie A. Mr. Reynolds came from Ohio to this county in 1851 and located on sec. 16, this tp., where he has resided ever since, following brick masonry and farming; he owns 82 acres of land. He has held the offices of School Director and Road Overseer. He and his wife are members of the M. E. Church. He is also a Freemason. P. O., New Salem.

Ernest Sannebeck was born in Prussia in 1834. His parents, Frank and Sophia Sannebeck, were natives of Prussia. Our subject came to this country and located in Baltimore, Md. While there he followed butchering; in 1856 he came to Louisville, Ky. He served in the late war in Co. A, 1st Reg. K. V. He was in Indiana 4 years, then in St. Louis, and in 1877 came to this place. In 1869 he married Miss M. Bolender, who was born in Hesse in 1845. Mr. S. carries on a butcher shop in Baylis, and also keeps the Pineville Hotel.

Meinhart Sannebeck, brother of the preceding, was born in Prussia in 1828; he came to America in 1854 and located at Baltimore. In 1858 he went to Louisville, Ky., and in 1859 and '60, was in Texas. In 1861 he went back to Louisville, and in 1873 went to Chicago, Ill.; in 1877 he moved to Barry, this county, thence to Baylis, where he is engaged in butchering; is also interested in the Pineville Hotel; he served 3 years in the Prussian army. In 1860 he married Catharine Bolender, who was born in 1834 in Germany. They have 3 children,—Frank, 19 years old,

Henry, 15 years old, and Conrad, aged 13 years,—all born in Louisville, Ky.

W. H. Seaborn, farmer, sec. 6; P. O., Baylis; son of Robert and Mary A. Seaborn, was born in this county in 1845. He entered the U. S. service in Co. B, 68th Reg. Ill. Inf.; served 3 months guarding posts; was mustered out; again enlisted as a teamster in the West; served 1 year, then returned home and engaged in buying and shipping stock. In 1872 he married Sallie Reed, who was born in 1849. They have had 2 children; one is dead, and they have adopted a child. Mr. S. now follows farming, owning 130 acres of land.

Henry Shaffner was born in Highland county, Ohio, in 1826, and is the son of Jacob and Elizabeth Shaffner, natives of Dauphin county, Penn. At the age of 16 he moved with his parents to Edgar county, Ill.; in 1844 moved to Brown county, and in 1851 he came to this county, at first locating one mile south of Salem, but in 1870 he settled on sec. 14, where he now resides. He used to be a cooper, but is now a farmer, owning 84 acres of land. In 1850 he married Martha Dunham, who was born in 1832 in Harrison county, Ohio. Their children are Mary J., John W., Louis, Sarah A. and Eliza. The first 2 are dead. United Brethren. P. O., New Salem.

W. O. Shaffner was born in 1848 in Brown county, Ill., and is a son of John and Susannah Shaffner, father a native of Pennsylvania, mother of Ohio. His father died in 1874, a worthy member of the U. B. Church, and a good citizen every way. W. O. still lives with his mother; up to 1868 he followed farming, and then he learned the wagon-maker's trade under C. C. Shaffner; for the last 5 years has conducted the business for himself in New Salem.

John Sigsworth was born in Yorkshire, Eng., Jan. 26, 1825; his parents, Joseph and Ann, were both natives of England, and emigrated to America in 1830, settling in Ohio, and in 1836 settled in this county. At the age of 25 John went to California where he followed herding cattle and farming; returned to this county in 1853; in 1854 went to California again, but since 1858 has followed shipping stock and farming in this county. In 1846 he married Sarah M. Brawley, who was born in 1826 in Ohio. Children,—Dennis B., Lida A., Mary E., Elizabeth J., Alice A., John A., deceased, and Joseph W. Mr. S. has been Assessor, Collector and School Director. P. O., New Salem.

David Starkey is a native of Pike county, a son of Jonathan and Jane Starkey, natives of Virginia. He was born in 1854, and has lived here all his life; is now on sec. 9, and owns 120 acres of nice land. He has never been as far as 75 miles from home but 3 times in his life. In 1876 he married Annie Gray and they had one child, who is not now living.

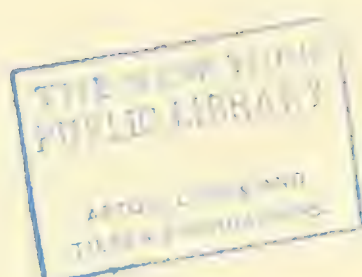
Henry A. Starkey was born in 1849 in Huron county, Ohio; his parents, James and Elizabeth, were born in Wheeling, Virginia; in 1874 he emigrated to Missouri and married Annie Stod-

gress, Dec. 20 of that year; she was a native of Ohio. In 1877 they emigrated to this county and now reside on sec. 4; P. O., New Salem. James Anderson is their only child. Mrs. S. is a member of the Christian Church.

Jonathan Starkey, farmer and stock-dealer, sec. 4, P. O., New Salem, and whose portrait appears in this volume, was born in Culpepper county, Va., in 1813. His parents were John and Mary (Groves) Starkey, also natives of the Old Dominion; they emigrated to Ohio when our subject was 7 years of age, where he remained until he was 23 years of age, when he came to Pike county, locating in New Salem tp., being one of the early pilgrims to this locality, and where he has since remained. When he first came he had but \$40 in money, but through the kindness of a friend, from whom he borrowed \$50, he was enabled to purchase 50 acres of land, which he did on sec. 9. Upon this land, which was then in its native condition, he erected a log cabin 14 by 16 feet in size, in which he lived for 5 years. Being a man of great energy, industrious, and of economical habits, he was enabled to add to his small means, until he has become one of the most extensive farmers and stock dealers in Pike county, owning at one time over 1,200 acres of fine farming land, and feeding from 100 to 150 head of cattle, and from 200 to 300 head of hogs annually, besides a large number of horses and sheep. He has provided liberally for his children, giving them nice farms, until now he has only a little over 200 acres left in the home farm, which is on sec. 4, and one of the finest farms in the county. Mr. Starkey has been a hard-working man, and has done as much perhaps as any one man in developing the wonderful resources of this fair county. Although a member of no church, he has never been behind any of his most enterprising neighbors in favoring any and all enterprises which he has been called upon to help push forward, having paid considerable to help erect school-houses and churches, and to pay the ministry. In fact, Mr. S. is one of Pike county's old, useful and honored citizens, and as such we present to our readers his portrait.

Mr. Starkey has been twice married,—the first time in Pennsylvania in 1834, to Jane L. Laughtery, who was born in the Keystone State in 1815. She died Sept. 28, 1876. To them were born 9 children, of whom 8 are living: Charles, Rachel, James, Nicholas, William, Mary, Maria and David. John was the name of the deceased. July 30, 1879, Mr. S. was again married, this time to Sarah, daughter of Thomas J. and Margaret Carothers.

William Starkey, farmer and stock-raiser, Baylis; was born in this county in 1846, the son of Jonathan and Jane Starkey, spoken of above. In 1873 he married Emeline Seybold, who was born in this county in 1850. Their children are Olive, Cora and Harry. Mr. S. is a prominent farmer, owning 215 acres of nice land. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and liberal in all public enterprises.





Jonathan Starkey

NEW SALEM TP

William H. Stauffer was born in this county, Jan. 23, 1847. His parents were John and Sarah Stauffer, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Virginia; his father came to this State in 1836, and settled in Fairmount tp., where he still resides. Our subject was raised on a farm, and follows that occupation. In 1871 he was married to Rachel E. Wood, who was born in 1851 in this county. They have 2 children,—George E. and Nelia A. Mr. S. owns 80 acres of well-improved land, with good buildings. P. O. Baylis. Residence, sec. 8.

Rev. T. H. Tabor was born in Rutland county, Vermont, in 1824. His parents were Arden and Phœbe Tabor, and moved to New York when our subject was 9 years of age. Mr. Tabor studied for the ministry, and by his own effort accomplished his work. In 1843 he married Eliza Leonard, who was born in 1824 in Hampshire county, Mass., and died in June, 1850, leaving 2 children. In 1856 he married Miss B. A. Morris, who was born in 1831 in Steuben county, N. Y. His 2 sons are also ministers, preaching the Universalist doctrine. Mr. Tabor's first work was in South Dansville, New York; thence in Oct., 1854, to Earlville, LaSalle county, this State; next to Woodstock in 1856, then Briggsville, Wisconsin, in 1857; then went to Markesan, Wisconsin, remaining 6 years; next, in 1864, to Blue Island, and remained there until September, 1867. He there erected a church. In 1867 he went to Macomb and remained until the spring of 1872, then to Kirkwood, till 1874, next to Yates City, then for 2 years divided his time between Bradford and LaFayette, and occasionally visited New Salem; then in the fall of 1876 went to Bloomfield, Iowa, remaining one year; then came back to Monmouth and remained until March, 1879, then came to New Salem, where he added 27 members to the society. He has been an ardent worker in the Master's cause. Residence, New Salem.

Capt. Isaac H. Walling, son of Isaac and Mary H. Walling, natives of New Jersey, was born in 1836 on sea, off Cape Hatteras, on his father's ship "Chingaoria;" at the age of 12 years he went to sea as cabin-boy, then as able seaman 2 years, then as mate for 4 or 5 years. In 1855 or 1856 he shipped on schooner "Kenosha" in Buffalo, N. Y., to run from there to Chicago; served 1 year, then went back to New York and shipped on a cruise to Liverpool, Isle of Man, and to Sligo, then back to New York; then shipped on schooner "T. A. Ward," Capt. Hoff, commander, and went to Cadiz, Malaga, Salona, Genoa, Barbary States, Rio Janeiro, S. A., and back to Baltimore; then shipped on a wrecking vessel, where a fortunate circumstance occurred to our subject, but fatal to a cousin of his named Bainbridge. He exchanged places with him to accommodate him, so that he might go to port and purchase supplies; while on the way the ship and all its crew were lost. He was first at the wreck of the "New Era" and "Powhattan," the latter of which, laden with human freight, sunk in sight, and all on

board perished. After this Capt. W. took many voyages; was shipwrecked several times; was taken prisoner at Charleston, S. C., by a man-of-war, during the Rebellion when he was at sea. On the schooner "Harriet Harker," which was owned by our subject, he was cast away 35 miles north of Cape Hatteras, where he lay three days and nights in the water without anything to eat or drink, but at last landed safely. At another time he escaped a watery grave by not taking a schooner when going to rescue another vessel, as it was taken by another party and was lost with all on board. Then went to launch a brig "Kedstow," 50 miles south of Cape Henry. In 1876 he was again wrecked near Cape Charles, at the mouth of Chesapeake Bay. This was his last trip at sea. By the persuasion of his family, and being tired of sea life, he came West and located at Baylis, where he embarked in the mercantile trade, in which the wrecks are not so dangerous to life.

John White, farmer, sec. 31; P. O. New Salem; was born in Ireland in 1809. His parents, John and Margaret White, were also natives of Ireland. He came to America at the age of 22 and located at Philadelphia, where he remained 6 years, and most of the time followed weaving; then came to Quincy, this State, and followed teaming; came to this county in 1839 and located at New Philadelphia, then bought land where he is at present living. In 1845 he married Margaret White, who was born in Scotland, and they had one child, now dead. Mrs. W. died in 1846, and in 1856 he married Mary E. Cunningham, who was born in 1834 in Ireland, and came to America in 1856. Their children are: William, Margaret, Anna B., Mary J., Joseph, Robert, Emmet, Emily and Frank. The deceased are Thomas J. and an infant. Mr. W. owns 640 acres of land at the home place and 80 acres in Pleasant Vale tp., all of which he has accumulated himself. He and his wife are Presbyterians.

William H. Winterbotham, physician, was born in Massachusetts, in 1847; his parents, Jonathan and Margaret, are natives of England, who came to America about the year 1842 and located in Bristol, Rhode Island, then moved to where our subject was born. At the age of 2 years he came with his parents to this county, where he was raised on a farm, and attended the common schools; at the age of 19 he commenced the study of medicine under Dr. J. Sykes, of Beverly, Adams county, studied 2 years, then attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa, graduated Feb. 22, 1872, and the March following began his practice in Baylis. Feb. 24, 1870, he was married to Martha E. Harvey, who was born in June, 1846, and they had 4 children. The Doctor is a Trustee of Schools, a member of the State Medical Association, and of the Masonic Order.

PITTSFIELD TOWNSHIP.

This township is situated more nearly in the geographical center of the county than any other. It is a full Congressional township and is officially known as township 5 south, and range 4 west of the 4th principal meridian. In an agricultural point the township ranks among the finest in this favored county. It contains a wealthy and intelligent class of agriculturists, who have made the very best of improvements throughout the township.

We shall not dwell at length upon the history of the township, as we give an extended sketch of the town of Pittsfield, which largely embraces the history of the township; and we also speak at some length in the personal sketches of the leading farmers of this community.

The pioneer who first located here was Joel Moore. He erected a little cabin on the northeast quarter of sec. 12; then came Ephraim Cannon and Moses Riggs, all of whom became prominent in the early history of the county, and located on secs. 20 and 23 respectively. In 1833 a site was chosen in this township by a special commission of the Legislature for the location of the county seat, principally because of its being more nearly in the center of the county, and a desirable and healthy location. At this place the principal scenes in the history of the township have been enacted, which we will now begin to chronicle.

PITTSFIELD.

Although but 47 years have passed since the town of Pittsfield was founded, it is difficult to realize the changes that have been made in its appearance and surroundings since then, or that so much has been accomplished in so brief a period. Where now stand stately public buildings, school-houses and churches, spacious stores and business houses, busy mills and workshops, elegant residences, surrounded with evidences of refinement and culture, tasteful cottages, the homes of a thrifty and contented people, miles of well-graded streets and sidewalks, filled with all the busy life of an energetic and prosperous town, but a little over a generation ago was an unpeopled waste, the beauty of its site unknown save to an occasional hunter or the Indian nomads. Many are still living in the town in the enjoyment of a hale old age, who aided in the foundation of the new town and erected some of its first rude

buildings. They have lived to see the log cabins replaced by large and substantial buildings of frame or brick, have seen the little town spread out from the nucleus around "the Square," until its well-built streets extend in all directions, and the little village has become an important business mart, the center of a thickly settled and wealthy community.

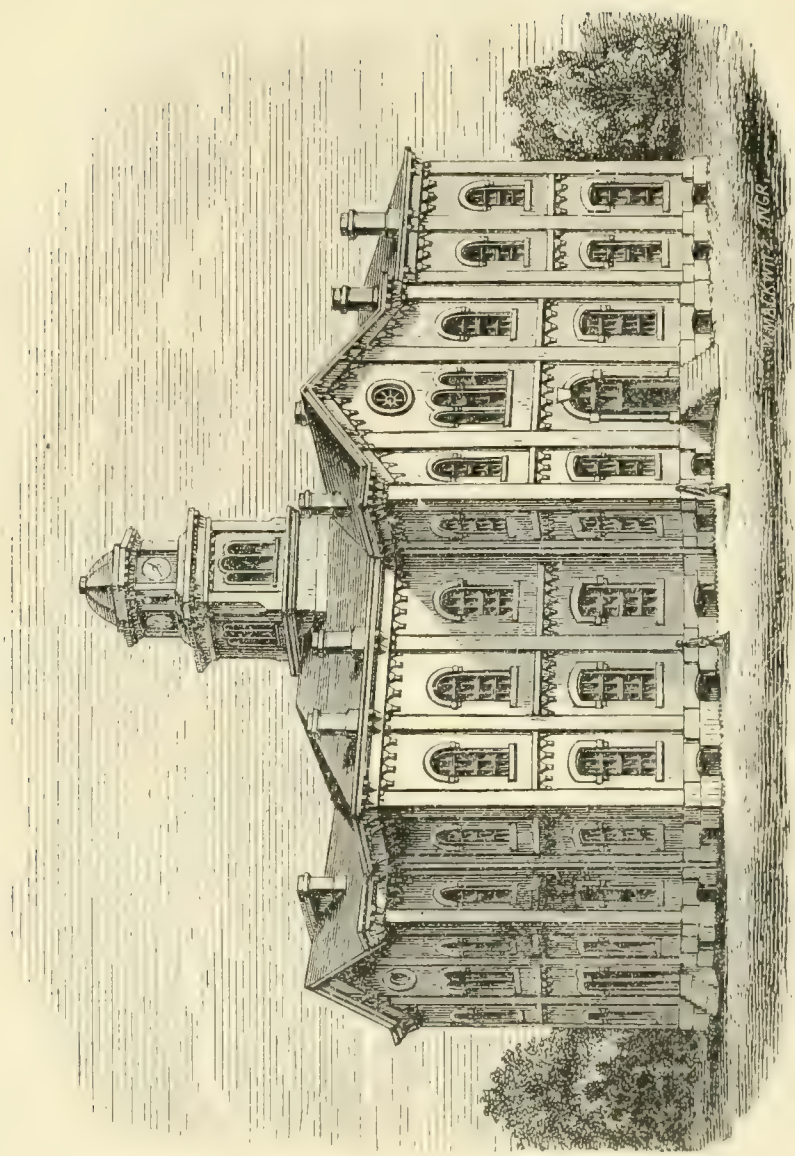
ORIGIN OF PITTSFIELD.

Having decided to locate the county-seat in the center of the county, George W. Hinman, Hawkins Judd and Benjamin Barney were selected as commissioners, who in March, 1833, laid out the site of the town, purchasing the quarter section of land from the United States Government at a cost of \$200. The first sale of lots took place May 15, 1833, 11 lots being disposed of on that day. Several lots were reserved for public purposes, and the block in the northeast corner of the town, immediately north of the present residence of Jas. H. Wheeling, was set apart as a burying-ground, and a number of interments were made therein, until the South Cemetery was opened, and later the West and Episcopal Cemeteries, in the western limits of the town, when the old ground was no longer used for its original purpose.

EDUCATIONAL.

The location of the county-seat, and the natural beauty of the site, gave the young town a good start, and from the first its growth has been steady. It was named "Pittsfield," after the city of the same name in Massachusetts, whence many of its earliest and best citizens had come; and that infusion of New England enterprise, thrift, morals and culture has helped to give tone to its people, and aided in its subsequent career. From the earliest days, when no regular system of schools was yet established, it is an evidence of the public-spirited liberality of the young men of the town, that they voluntarily contributed for the support of the schools first opened for the education of the children; and the place has always been noted for the fostering care bestowed on this important branch.

The first school building was of wood, located on the west end of the lot now owned by Geo. W. Sanderson. It was a small affair, and painted the regulation color, red; and many a man who has since won distinction at the bar, the forum, or in letters, learned the first rudiments within its noisy portal. As the town grew, extended accommodations were needed, and several other small schools were started. Later the lower portion of the Christian Church was rented for a public school. In 1861-3 the public spirit found full expression in the erection of the present spacious and beautiful building, one of the largest and best in the Military Tract. Here, with a graded system and a large and efficient corps of teachers, pupils are instructed in all the ordinary branches, the High School department fitting students for college. A large clock with a fine



PITTSFIELD HIGH-SCHOOL.

bell attached, was placed in the dome shortly after the completion of the building.

The town also has a Library and Free Reading Room, organized by the ladies, and heretofore supported by the subscriptions of the members. There are about one thousand volumes, many of them of a standard character, besides a number of papers and periodicals. At the election last year the citizens voted to levy a small tax to support the institution, and extend its field of usefulness.

NEWSPAPERS.

In 1842 the first newspaper was started by Michael J. Noyes, and was called *The Sucker*. This was succeeded by the *Free Press*, started by Garbutt & Abbott. Later it was edited by John G. Nicolay, now Marshal of the United States Supreme Court at Washington, and at one time Private Secretary to President Lincoln, and afterward Consul at Paris. The *Free Press* was followed by *The Journal*, and it by *The Old Flag*, which is now published and is in a prosperous condition. These papers were Free-Soil, Whig and Republican, in natural succession.

The Sentinel was the first Democratic paper, and was started in 1845 by Turnbull & Smith. It was followed by the *Union*, in 1849, and it by the *Pike County Democrat*, in 1857, which still flourishes as the organ of the Democrats of the county. Several other newspaper ventures were made, but they existed only for a brief period. The mail facilities now enable the people to secure promptly the daily papers from the larger cities, and a large number are circulated.

STREETS.

Those who now admire the fine condition of the streets of the town, the easy grades, the long reaches of macadamized and graveled roads, and the miles of broad sidewalks, can hardly realize the primitive character of the thoroughfares that preceded them. The roads and streets were almost impassable in rainy weather, and the best efforts at sidewalks were eighteen-inch logs split in two and laid side by side, the round side down, and these only in the most favored localities. Elsewhere pedestrians did the best they could, and on dark nights they had a hard road to travel. During the past two years the corporation has spent about \$10,000 in the improvement of the streets alone. And now, with public lamps in all the streets, over a district about a mile and a half square, travel is safe and comfortable.

THE PUBLIC SQUARE AND BUILDINGS AROUND IT.

A description of the Public Square and the short streets immediately around it, in the early days, should prove interesting. Nearly all the old buildings have been pulled down or removed, and the few landmarks that still remain must soon meet the same

fate. On the north side of the Square there were but four buildings. A grocery or saloon occupied the corner where Shadel's meat market now stands; next west was Thomas Dickson's small frame store which long occupied the place of the present two-story brick edifice, and is still standing in the rear of its old site; next was the Court-House, now Joseph Heck's store, and next a one-story frame, which was afterward enlarged, and is now occupied by Field's jewelry store. In the lower portion of the lot, where the Pittsfield House now stands, was the house of Michael McGuire. The first store on the west side was that of Green & Barber, the building now occupied by Clayton's hardware store; next was the store of Jacob Hodgen, who afterward built the first brick store in town; and next, near the south corner, the harness shop of Hamilton Wills. On the south side was the log store of Jonas Clark, which stood where Seeley, Lloyd & Co.'s big store now stands; then the store of Talcott & Co., and then the Mansion House, which was then but two stories high and having about half its present frontage. East of this was Mrs. Mary M. Heath's house. (This venerable lady, who is said to have been the first white child born in Cincinnati, O., is still living in the town, and is looked upon and respected as one of the few living links connecting the present with the past generation.) East of Mrs. Heath's was Frank Spencer's blacksmith shop. On the east side of the Square, and occupying the site of Winans & Platner's furniture store, was the residence of Miss Bush, and north of that J. U. Grimshaw's store.

The Square itself was an unfenced playground, ornamented with a dense growth of hazel-brush.

OTHER BUILDINGS.

Scattered at some distance on the streets running from the Square were the dwellings of the citizens, none of them presenting much architectural beauty. The large two-story frame residence now occupied by Thos. Burt, was built by Col. Wm. Ross, when he first moved to the town. It was probably at that time the finest private dwelling in all the surrounding country, and its large rooms, wide halls and lofty ceilings were the admiration of all. In 1847 Col. Ross built the large brick residence just east of town, where he resided up to the time of his death. Mr. Oran Green, a hale and active veteran, still lives to boast that he carried all the mortar used in the erection of that fine building.

Near where Hicks' stable now stands was Turnbaugh's Row, a block of four stores, "all on the ground," all occupied by the same firm, and filled with a miscellaneous stock.

The building now occupied as a residence by Dr. Worthington, situated on one of the handsomest sites in the town, and surrounded by beautiful grounds, was intended for a seminary for young ladies, but for some reason the attempt to establish such an institution here was abandoned.

Jas. Ward and Samuel Smith built and kept a livery stable north

of the present postoffice. Between that and the corner of the Square was a deep hollow, overgrown with hazel brush.

Fletcher & Huckaborn had a blacksmith and gun-shop back of Hunter's present shoe shop. Dorus Bates also had a blacksmith shop near his wagon manufactory.

Where Shibley's carriage factory now stands, was erected the first carding-machine. It was run by horse power, and was a ponderous concern, with broad wooden cog-wheels and beams. Here a child, who afterward lived to assume a noted manhood, had a miraculous escape from a horrible death. While the machinery was under full headway, he climbed upon the horse power, but slipped and fell. His head was caught between one of the broad spokes of the wheel and the timber of the frame. It was crushed nearly flat, but stopped the machine!

The child recovered and grew up to serve his country gallantly and well. That was one of the many escapes of Major D. E. Bates.

The first steam flouring-mill, now known as the "Old Mill," was built by Jonathan Frye and Stephen Gay in 1849, and for years was the largest in this section. The new mill was built in 1870 by Shaw, Rupert, Adams & Chapman, and is a fine large brick building, filled with the best machinery. Both mills are doing a heavy business, and Pittsfield brands of flour command a high price in the markets of New York and Boston.

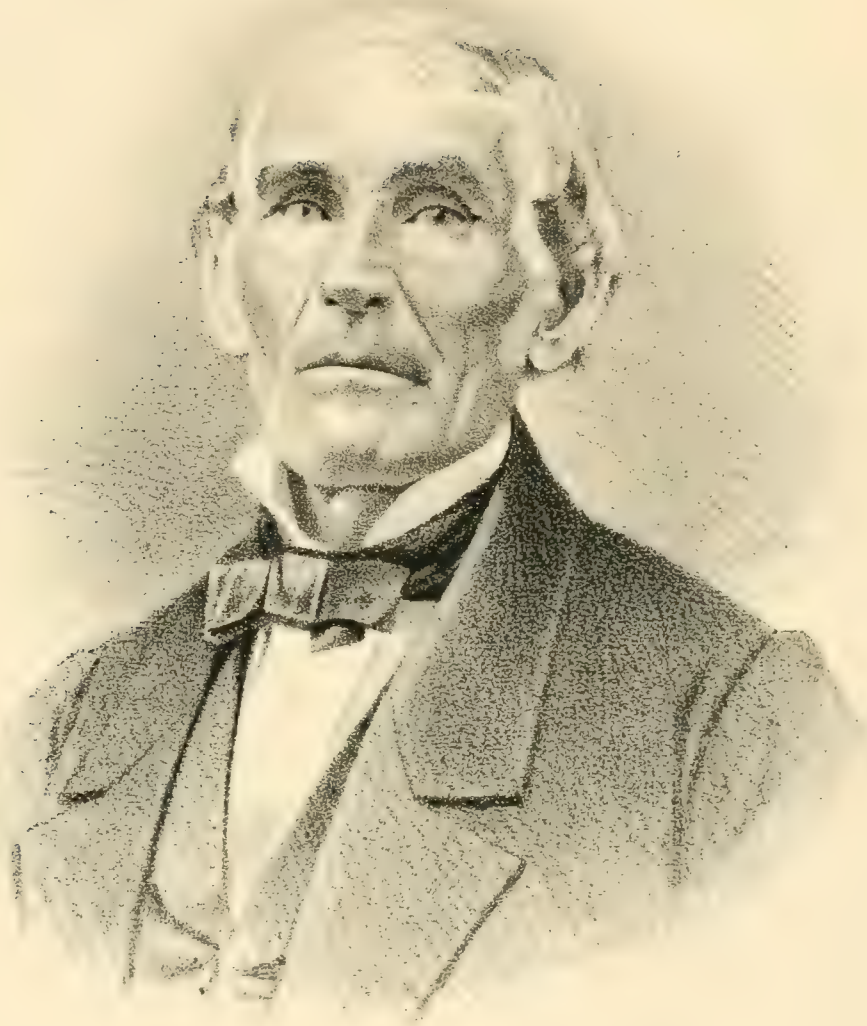
The oldest building in the town was erected by William Watson. It is a small log store, and is now standing in the lot in the rear of the Mansion House. Mr. Watson was soon followed by Messrs. R. R. Greene and Austin Barber, who built and occupied the store owned by W. H. Clayton.

Mr. John U. Grimshaw had the first regular dry-goods store in town, near where L. Klemme's building now stands, but also carried a stock of miscellaneous goods. He was an Irishman by birth, well educated, and with a high sense of business integrity. He has been dead for some years.

PROMINENT CITIZENS.

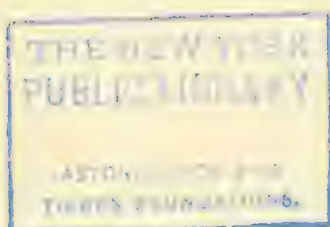
The name of Col. William Ross is intimately associated with the early history of Pittsfield, and with its advancement and prosperity, up to the time of his death. He was its most prominent citizen, and aided nearly every enterprise. He was born in Massachusetts in 1792, emigrated to this county in 1820, subsequently removing to the new town of Pittsfield. A good sketch of his life is given in the biographical department of the history of this township.

Col. D. B. Bush, also a native of Massachusetts, born in 1790, settled in Pittsfield a year after the town was laid out, and has been a prominent and active citizen ever since. He practiced at the Bar, and has held several offices. He is still remarkably healthy for



Wm Watson

PITTSFIELD



his years, and can be seen almost daily greeting his many friends with genial humor.

Hon. William R. Archer, the veteran member of the Bar, is still in active practice. He was born in New York in 1817, and emigrated to Pittsfield in 1838. He has repeatedly represented this district in the State Senate, and is known and honored throughout the State. He has a numerous family of sons and daughters, and the whole community call him friend.

Mr. Samuel Crane, who conducted the Union House for many years, is another surviving veteran, who can be seen any morning in the week, basket on arm, doing his own marketing. He has a neat place in the west part of town, and is a noted gardener.

Mr. Frank Keys, another of the early settlers, is about to remove to Logan county. He first engaged in store-keeping in Pittsfield, but later devoted his attention to farming and stock-raising, amassing a large property. He is of Scotch-Irish birth, and has all the energy and perseverance of that canny race.

Squire Hickerson, who lives some distance east of town, was probably the first settler in that vicinity. He is still a very active man, and is now serving as Collector of Newburg township. He has a remarkable memory, and is a veritable chronicle of the early history of the town and county.

James Ross is probably the oldest living resident of the town. He is a native of Ireland, and settled at Atlas in 1826. When Pittsfield was located he moved here, where he has since resided.

Thomas Dickson, who is a native of the island of Orkney, removed from New York to Pittsfield in 1839. He acted as clerk in William Watson's store for some years, and then engaged in business for himself. He is still an active business man, and gives promise to continue so for many years.

Capt. W. N. Shibley, another Mexican veteran, who is still carrying on his old business of carriage-making, was among the early settlers; and although he has had a career of considerable adventure, is as active as he was 30 years ago. He served through the Mexican war, and later spent many years fighting Indians on the Texas plains. He still has in his possession some of the scalps taken in his adventurous days, hideous trophies of border warfare.

Hon. Henry Mudd, now a prominent citizen of Missouri, was among the earliest merchants of Pittsfield, where he conducted a successful business for many years.

H. Atkinson, now the respected Vice President of the Pike County Bank, was an early comer. He came from Philadelphia and opened a tailor shop near the southwest corner of the Square. Afterward he engaged in the drug business, and later had a furniture and hardware store.

Col. D. D. Hicks, the veteran Cashier of the First National Bank, has long been a resident of the town, and has been a successful business man and popular public officer.

Dr. Campbell and Dr. Worthington were the first physicians

who settled here. Both were skillful practitioners and energetic men. Dr. Campbell has been dead for some years, but Dr. Worthington is still living. Having acquired a large property, he has devoted his later years to the study of geology and kindred subjects, and has been visiting the Rocky Mountains for some time in pursuit of his favorite studies. Dr. Norris and Dr. Comstock came some time later, and both practiced successfully. They have been called from their duties for many years. The widow of Dr. Norris still survives him, and is enjoying a genial and graceful old age. Young in heart and joyful in feeling, she is respected by all, and is especially loved by the young people, whose friend and confidant she is.

Among the local celebrities whose subsequent career has been a subject of pride with this people, is Col. John Hay, now Assistant Secretary of State at Washington. He spent his boyhood here, with his uncle, Hon. Milton Hay, now of Springfield. His "Pike County Ballads" have associated his name with his old home, although he exercised more than a poet's license in some of the pictures he drew. The hero of "Banty Tim," the most forcible of the ballads, is still a resident of this town, but his name is *not* Tilman Joy.

But probably the best known local character is Capt. Abe Butz, proprietor of the Oregon House. A native of Pennsylvania, he came West in early manhood, and has gone through a long life with philosophical cheerfulness. Noted for his patriotism, he observes with religious regularity all the National holidays, anniversaries of battles, etc., and is an especial admirer of Gen. Jackson, for whom he played; and also assisted at the reception of Gen. Lafayette at Philadelphia on his last visit to this country. Mr. Butz is also noted for his kindliness of heart, the poor always finding in him a charitable friend.

Mr. Metcalf opened the first tin shop in the town, and for a long time had a monopoly of that trade. L. Bennett had one of the first shoe shops, and Samuel Barber a tailor shop.

Robert R. Greene and Austin Barber came from Marietta, Ohio, and settled in Pittsfield when it was laid out. They were connected in business for many years, the store of Greene & Barber being known throughout the whole tract. Both partners still survive. Mr. Greene has been an invalid for some years, but Mr. Barber is as vigorous and active as many younger men.

BRICK KILN, ETC.

In 1843 the first kiln of brick was burned, by a man named Butler, his yard being located west of the fair grounds. Later a brick yard was started on North Monroe street, where the Haskell property now stands. Since then the business has grown steadily, until this day, when brick, tile, pottery, etc., form an important item in the industries of the town.

HOTELS.

The location of the Court-House here, with the consequent influx of strangers during term time, made hotels a necessity at an early day. The Union House, kept by Samuel Crane, and the Mansion House, met the demand at first. Then the Kentucky House, now known as the Mansion House, was built. In 1870 the spacious and handsome Pittsfield House was built by a stock company. The three last named houses are still open. These, with Shibley's establishment and the Oregon House, amply supply the town with hotel accommodations. The Union House was a frame building on the north side of the Square. The lower portion of the building is now occupied by the stores of M. R. Peckenpaugh and Dober & Blades.

MAIL FACILITIES.

The first postoffice was in a small log building which stood opposite the Episcopal Church, and was kept by Merrill E. Rattan. Mails arrived and departed only once a week, by horseback; and although communication with the outside world was limited, it was ample enough to meet the wants of the people. About 1845 a tri-weekly stage was run to Jacksonville by Hill & Watson, carrying the mails, and later, tri-weekly mails were extended to Winchester, Beardstown and Quincy, J. Shastid and Jesse French being the contractors. They were afterward bought out by Thomas Burt, who continued the lines for some time. In July, 1853, the first daily mail was established between Naples and Hannibal, via Pittsfield, Uncle Davie Stanton and S. P. Duffield being the contractors. Subsequently connection was made with the young and growing towns throughout the county, until now Pittsfield is in direct communication by mail and telegraph with all the outside world.

SHIPPING.

When the old Jacksonville & Naples Railroad was extended to Hannibal, and as the new line was located some six miles north of Pittsfield, it was feared it would retard the growth of the town. To prevent this possible result, in 1870 a branch line was built from Pittsfield to Maysville, connecting with the Hannibal & Naples line, and is now familiarly called the "Bob-Tail." The road is operated by the Wabash Railroad Company, and it is an evidence of the prosperous trade and importance of Pittsfield, that the Company's returns show the "Bob-Tail" to be one of the best paying sections operated by that important corporation.

For years after the settlement of the town, Florence, on the Illinois river, some twelve miles east, was the regular shipping point for Pittsfield, nearly all the goods being received and shipped by wagon to the steamboat's landing at that town. In 1851 a private corporation constructed a plank road, connecting Pittsfield and

Florence. It was kept in good repair for some years, and proved a great convenience, but the extension of lines in other directions diverted a portion of the traffic, and it was afterward thrown open to the public. In the early days, the settlers had not learned the economy of a division of business, or lacked the means and facilities. Then nearly every man who raised stock did his own slaughtering, the product being sold to storekeepers, who shipped it to St. Louis. Large quantities of grain and live stock were also shipped in the same way, and in a few years this trade became so important that a large amount of capital was invested in the business, and the warehouses of Pittsfield and Florence were filled with the products of the surrounding country. Now the facilities of transportation by rail and river have given a different feature to the trade. Much of the wheat finds its way to the far Eastern markets in the form of flour, while the shipment of grain, live stock and provisions is managed as separate lines of business.

PROTECTION AGAINST FIRES.

Although the town has never had a regularly organized fire company, an engine or apparatus, it has been remarkably exempt from destructive fires. But few buildings have been destroyed by fire, and in each instance the citizens turned out and worked with such determination that the fire was subdued before extending beyond the building where it originated. Although the town has been so fortunate heretofore, the danger of fires is a subject of solicitude among thoughtful citizens, and it is probable that a company will be organized and properly equipped, in anticipation of future contingencies.

TEMPERANCE.

For years there has been a strong temperance sentiment in this community, and the friends of the cause have repeatedly succeeded in electing an anti-license Board of Town Trustees. At the last two elections, however, they were defeated by a small majority, and four saloons have been licensed at a tax of \$1,500 each per annum. During the temperance crusade some years ago, the ladies succeeded in arousing public sentiment, and license was abolished. Later, when the Murphy revival was inaugurated, it met with remarkable success here, several hundred persons having enrolled themselves in the blue ribbon organization. Within the past few months the temperance people have organized a new society, and already accomplished much good. The present movement is more quiet in its character than the crusade or Murphy revival, but it gives promise of accomplishing the end aimed at,—suppression of legalized traffic in liquors within the town.

MILITARY.

After the passage of the militia law by the State Legislature three years ago, two militia companies were organized in Pittsfield,

one, the Pittsfield Guards, and the other, the Pike County Guards. After a few months the Adjutant General ordered the consolidation of the two companies, which was done, the organization taking the name of the Pittsfield Guards. The officers are J. W. Johnson, Captain; W. Steinhauer, 1st Lieut.; and Geo. Barber, 2d Lieut. The company is uniformed and well armed, having a well appointed armory in Dickson's Hall.

A notable day in the military annals of the town, and one long to be remembered, was the Annual Reunion of Army Veterans held here in August, 1878. Preparations for the event had been in progress for many days, all classes of citizens vying with each other in efforts to make the celebration worthy of the occasion and of the town, and the result more than realized their highest expectations.

Daybreak of the eventful day was ushered in with a grand salute, and at an early hour the streets were thronged with an eager multitude, gathered from all the surrounding country. The buildings around the Public Square and on the principal streets were decorated with flags and patriotic emblems, while the Square itself presented a novel and most attractive appearance. On either corner decorated platforms were erected, on which were living groups of young girls and boys representing Liberty, the Army, the Navy, Justice, Industry, Commerce, Agriculture, etc., each figure in appropriate costume, and surrounded by implements and emblems illustrating the tableaux. Near the southwest corner of the Square a large platform was also erected for speakers and distinguished guests, and literally covered with flags, evergreens, wreaths, flowers, pictures and statuary. But the most attractive quarter was the north and east sides of the Square, where were spread long lines of tables loaded with all the substantials and luxuries a bountiful land afforded, while snowy covers, and glittering silver, china and glass, and a profusion of bouquets, festoons of flowers, etc., beautified the scene. These tables were in charge of the ladies, and as each tried to excel her neighbor in the luxury and elegance of her table, the result was such a banquet as was probably never before spread on a similar occasion.

The Pittsfield Guards and the Pike County Guards, the two local companies, were under arms at an early hour, and acted as escort to the veterans and their families arriving from abroad. At 10 o'clock the train from Springfield arrived, bringing Governor Cullom, Gen. Reese, ex-Governor Palmer and other distinguished visitors, with the Governor's Guard of Springfield as honorary escort, the Winchester Guards, and a long line of veterans in detached squads from Griggsville, Barry and other points. A procession was then formed, and after parading through the principal streets, mustered in the Square in front of the grand stand, where they were welcomed in an eloquent address by Rev. H. D. Clark, Pastor of the Christian Church, and himself a gallant soldier. Governor Cullom responded in an appropriate speech, paying a fitting

tribute to the patriotism and gallantry of the citizen soldiery. On the platform were a number of distinguished veterans of the Rebellion and the Mexican war, and a small group of honored heroes of the war of 1812. After appropriate music by the glee clubs and the bands, an adjournment was had for dinner. The immense crowd were billeted at the several tables, and were entertained with profusion, all being satisfied,—men, women and children,—and enough left over to feed a brigade. After dinner there was a general interchange of greetings among old army comrades, and many an experience of the march, the battle-field and the bivouac renewed and recounted. Speaking was then resumed, when Col. A. C. Matthews introduced Gen. Palmer in a neat address. The latter was greeted with cheers and spoke for over an hour, giving many amusing anecdotes of army life, all of which were thoroughly enjoyed by the “boys.” Short addresses were made by other speakers, followed by a parade and drill by the Governor’s Guard, under command of Maj. E. S. Johnson. The remainder of the day was taken up in a general jollification, in imitation of camp life, and other amusements. As the evening shadows fell, the strangers from abroad departed amid the cheers of the people; the citizens returned to their homes, and so ended one of the most memorable days in the history of Pittsfield.

PUBLIC HALLS AND SOCIAL MATTERS.

The first public hall was in the Mansion House block. Before its erection the fun-loving folk held their dances and social gatherings in the Court-House, and the halls supposed to be sacred to the disciples of Blackstone echoed to the sounds of merry-making, while an occasional Church fair threw the mantle of charity over all. The whole community was noted for its sociability, and pleasant gatherings were of frequent occurrence. The young men were also famous for their skill in athletic sports, foot-racing especially being very popular, and many a youth who has since grown old and staid, has competed in contests of speed, on the “track,” along the south side of the Square. The prizes usually awarded would not be sanctioned by the friends of temperance. Horse-racing also was very popular, and is still a favorite pastime with many.

In 1845 a number of the young men organized a full brass band, and thereafter furnished the music on the Fourth-of-July and other public occasions. Debating and literary clubs were also formed, and a taste for literature of a high order was developed and fostered.

In the summer of 1846 an event occurred which marked a new epoch in the annals of the young town. This was the arrival of Van Amburgh’s circus and menagerie. It was the first regular “show” that had penetrated so far among the outlying settlements, and its advent was hailed with wonder and delight by young and old, the people flocking in from all the surrounding country to see it. Many a veteran who has lived to see scores of such exhibitions

still remembers with pleasure that first introduction to the delights and glories of the saw-dust ring. This was soon followed by others, and shortly afterward regular dramatic companies visited the town, and were well received. Now there is no dearth of public entertainments, a good company rarely failing to draw well.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

From the close of the Indian troubles until the declaration of war with Mexico, the people of Pittsfield had no military experiences, but the promptness with which troops were raised on the latter occasion shows their military and patriotic ardor. Special messengers who had been sent to Springfield hastened back with the news that volunteers were called for. A full company was organized in a few hours, most of the members being from Pittsfield and the immediate vicinity. They started at once for Springfield, arrived there the same night, and, reporting at headquarters, were mustered in as company K of the 5th Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Nor had they any time to spare. Next day, Springfield was thronged with volunteers from the surrounding counties, who had to be rejected. Company K had completed the quota. When organized the officers of the company were: I. B. Donaldson, Captain; — Bostwick, 1st Lieut.; Emmet Hicks, 2d Lieut.; and Wm. Kinman, 3d Lieut. On the organization of the Regiment, Capt. Donaldson was promoted a field officer, and Lieut. Kinman was made Captain. The achievements of the gallant 5th are a part of the history of the nation, and company K won its full share of the laurels. All the old officers have answered the final muster save only Lieut. Hicks, who is still living in Pittsfield hale and hearty, and who with some of his old comrades in arms, fights over his old battles, and

“Shoulders his cane,
And shows how fields were won.”

The same military and patriotic spirit was manifested by the people in the breaking out of the Rebellion. Pittsfield promptly sent a large number of volunteers, who were on almost every battlefield of the South. No soldiers ever acquitted themselves more nobly than those who went from Pittsfield.

COURT-HOUSE.

Immediately after the town was laid out the first Court-House was erected, the order therefor being issued by the County Commissioners in June, 1833. It was a frame building, located on the north side of the Square, and was not remarkable for size or style. It is still standing, and is now occupied by Joseph Heck as a store. The coming season a new brick building is to take its place, and the old landmark will be removed. The present Court-House was erected in 1838-9, and was in that early day considered a spacious

and commodious building. The offices of the Circuit and County Clerks are in a fire-proof building west of the Court-House. The handsome grounds which now surround it were then an uninclosed plat covered with hazel-brush. The stately trees that now adorn the grounds were planted by some of the young men of the town, the young members of the Bar being prominent in the good work. Their tall stems and wide-spreading branches stand as monuments of their enterprise and public spirit, and those who now enjoy the grateful shade should remember with gratitude the thoughtful planters.

PROMINENT MEMBERS OF THE BAR.

From the first organization of the county Courts the Bar has been noted for the distinguished men who have ornamented it. Within its walls some who have won national fame earned their earlier forensic laurels. Among its graduates were Col. E. D. Baker, the brilliant orator, the cultivated gentleman, the statesman and the hero, whose brilliant life was untimely ended at the fatal battle of Ball's Bluff; and Col. Daniel H. Gilmer, the genial friend and able lawyer, who fell a sacrifice to his patriotism at Stone River; and Col. Jackson Grimshaw, a keen and able lawyer, irresistible in debate, now gone to his rest; and Maj. Sam Hayes, an able lawyer, a free-hearted and jovial companion; and Archie Williams, and Dick Richardson, and Isaac N. Morris, and James Ward, and J. W. Whitney, are among the members of the Bar who have passed away.

Here in the early day such lawyers as Lincoln, and Douglas, and Browning came to plead. Of the living representatives who have won distinction may be mentioned Hon. Milton Hay, now of Springfield; C. L. Higbee, Judge of the Appellate Court; Wm. A. Grimshaw, member of the State Board of Charities, and who has filled many positions of honor in the State; Wm. R. Archer, State Senator for many years; Col. A. C. Matthews, Member of the Legislature; Scott Wike, late Member of Congress; Jas. S. Irwin, one of the ablest lawyers in the State; Richard B. Atkinson, ex-County Judge, and the veteran D. B. Bush. There are younger members of the Bar who bid fair to emulate the example of their seniors. Jefferson Orr, the District Attorney, is now filling his second term, and has proved an efficient and industrious officer. Hon. Strother Grigsby, the County Judge, has long been identified with the Bar. In his present position he has accomplished good work, and is the friendly adviser of all who appear in his Court.

JAIL.

The first jail was built near the site of the present town calaboose. It was not a pretentious building, but was sufficient for the wants of the county for many years. It was afterward sold, and was occupied as a tobacco factory, when it was destroyed by fire. The

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present handsome jail, on the northeast corner of the Public Square, was erected in 1861. It is a substantial brick building with a double tier of cells, necessary offices, and residence for the Sheriff.

But one execution has taken place in the Pittsfield jail, Bart. Barnes having been hanged December 29, 1871, for the murder of Mr. Gresham near Pleasant Hill. The execution was private, within the walls of the prison, but so great was the public curiosity over the event that hundreds of persons from the surrounding country crowded the streets around the jail.

In 1878 an attack upon the jail was threatened, and at one time it appeared as if it would result in serious loss of life. A Dr. Brown, of Milton, was found dead in his door-yard, with a gunshot wound in his head; and it was supposed he had been murdered. Some days before that he had been reported drugged and robbed, and a man named McDonald, a supposed tramp, had been arrested and lodged in jail, being suspected as one of the robbers. His trial was to come off in a few days, and just before that event Dr. Brown was found dead, as stated, and it was thought that some friend or chum of McDonald had murdered him to prevent his appearing against the latter. The friends and neighbors were intensely excited over the occurrence, and as the public had naturally become alarmed over the reiterated reports of outrages committed by tramps in other parts of the country, the excitement spread rapidly. A rigid search was instituted for the supposed murderer and kept up for days, but no one being discovered, the friends determined to wreak summary vengeance upon the prisoner, McDonald. A number of them mustered a short distance from town, with the avowed determination to march in after nightfall, break open the jail, and seize and lynch the prisoner. It was impossible for the sheriff to remove him to another place of confinement, as the roads were watched; whereupon the authorities communicated with Governor Cullom, and by his authority the militia companies were called out, and a strong force placed to protect the jail. For the first few nights the alarm was kept up, but fortunately the prompt action of the authorities had the desired effect. No attack was made, and the excitement quieted down. The result of the trial, which took place a short time afterward, proved the man McDonald entirely innocent of the charge of robbing, and consequently he had no motive for the killing of Dr. Brown, and he was discharged. This was the first serious attempt of the people to take the law into their own hands, and the result of the trial will go far toward preventing a similar occurrence in the future. Had the attempt proved successful it is certain that an innocent man would have been sacrificed. The citizens are proverbially law-abiding, and the McDonald emeute was as unexpected as it was unusual. The conduct of the militia during the trying occasion elicited the praise of the community.

Several attempts have been made by prisoners to escape, at different times, and although some of them have succeeded in cutting their way out, they have been recaptured after a short pursuit.

CHURCHES.

The history of the *Congregational Church* is intimately associated with that of the early days of the town. It was organized with a membership of twelve, and first worshiped in the Court-House. Rev. William Carter was the first minister in charge, and devoted long years of faithful and earnest work. The first church building was erected in 1838, but in a few years it proved too small for the congregation. The Pastor, aided by Col. Ross and other members, decided to erect a larger edifice, and the present structure was built and dedicated in 1846. They were assisted in the good work by Eastern friends. A project is now on foot for the erection of a large new building, and it is probable that the work will be accomplished at an early day. Rev. W. W. Rose is the present Pastor, and is an earnest worker.

The *Christian Church*, now one of the largest and most prosperous in the city, was organized in 1839 with twelve members, the first Pastor being Elder W. H. Strong. At first they worshiped in a small frame building which was afterward used as a school-house, and long occupied the lot in the rear of Judge Higbee's residence. It was afterward removed to the lot opposite Wm. Henry Harder's, and having been refitted nicely, it is now occupied by the German Lutheran congregation. The present Christian church was built in 1856, and has one of the largest audience rooms in the city, with Sunday-school rooms, etc., in the lower story. The Church has no Pastor, Rev. H. D. Clark, the late Pastor, having accepted a call to a Church in Baltimore, Md.

The *Methodist Episcopal Church* was organized at about the same date as the above Church. The first building was of brick, small and unpretending, and occupied the site of the present handsome edifice. The progress of the Church was slow, but a few faithful ones worked on hopefully. The present building was erected in 1876, at a cost of about \$12,000. Miss Lucy Williams and Mrs. William Wills, two earnest Christian women, contributing most of that sum. The success of the undertaking, however, was largely due to the energy and perseverance of the Pastor, Rev. W. F. Gillmore, who commenced the work with small beginnings, but remained to see it completed and dedicated. The Church now has a large membership, is in a prosperous condition, and is blessed with an efficient minister, Rev. M. Auer.

The *Baptist Church* was organized in 1839, and the house of worship was built of brick, and still stands upon its original site. For many years it was among the leading Church organizations in the town, but of late years it has not been so prosperous. It is now

without a regular Pastor, but meetings are regularly held, and a call has been extended to a new minister.

St. Stephen's Episcopal Church was built in 1852, Hon. Wm. A. Grimshaw being the principal patron. Rev. Mr. Little is the Rector of the Parish, and is a cultivated gentleman and minister.

The first *Roman Catholic Church* was built in 1850, Rev. Mr. Dempsey being the first Priest in charge. It was a wooden building, which was subsequently removed to make room for the new church, and is now on a lot on the opposite side of the street, and used as J. H. Wheeling's auction room. The present brick building was erected in 1869, and was remodeled during the past year, and the steeple erected. The Church being the only one of that faith in the county, has a large membership, and is well attended. The present Pastor is Rev. Father Hoven, a man of ability and energy. It is probable the church building will be enlarged at an early day, to accommodate the growing congregation.

The *Presbyterian Church*, which had been closed for some years, was recently re-opened, with Rev. J. P. Dawson as Pastor. The congregation still worships in the building first erected, and now gives promise of new life and usefulness.

The *German Methodist Church* was not organized until 1869, when the society was drawn together, and the present brick structure erected. It is now in a very prosperous condition, being out of debt and with a united membership. Rev. M. Thalenhorst is the Pastor, who is proving a very acceptable minister.

A Church of *Latter-Day Saints* was organized in 1862 by Elder Lytle. Meetings have since been held at the houses of the members, but now the society is erecting a church building which will be completed and dedicated early in the spring.

The *Hebrews* number several families, but as yet have no regular place of worship. On the 11th of May, 1879, they organized a Sabbath-school, of which Mr. Albert Fishell is Superintendent, and L. D. Hirsheimer, Secretary. There are some 13 children on the rolls, and meetings are held in a room in the Odd Fellows building.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

In 1848 Pittsfield Lodge, No. 56, A. F. & A. M., was organized, the first Master being Michael J. Noyes, for many years a prominent and respected citizen. Union Chapter No. 10, R. A. M., was organized in 1859. Ascalon Commandery K. T. was organized in 1876, F. M. Casal, E. C. The Masonic bodies are in a very prosperous condition, the Lodge and Chapter owning a fine hall, and the Commandery another adjoining. The officers of the Lodge now are W. B. Grimes, W. M.; Thos. Worthington, jr., S. W.; G. W. Shaw, J. W.; C. R. Lane, Sec.; of the Chapter, W. B. Grimes is H. P.; Wm. Steers, E. K.; J. A. Rider, E. S. Secretary; of the Commandery, F. M. Casal is E. C. and V. A. Grimes, Rec.

The Odd Fellows have always been a popular order in this city. Pittsfield Lodge, No. 95, was organized in 1851 with a small membership. The first officers were Samuel Smith, N. G.; R. L. How-

ard, V. G.; John Hawkins, Sec. and N. Kelley, Treasurer. It has since grown steadily, and now has a large number of members. Some years ago a German Lodge was consolidated with the present body. The officers are J. L. Dobbin, N. G.; J. H. McClintock, V. G.; B. F. Fisk, Sec., and F. L. Shriver, Treas. The Encampment, which was organized Oct., 1865, is also in a good condition, but the increase in membership has been slow. The Odd Fellows own their hall, which is the handsomest in the town, being beautifully decorated and furnished.

The A. O. U. W. also have a very flourishing Lodge. It was organized in April, 1878, with a membership of twenty-five. Dr. C. H. Doss, M. W. It has grown steadily since then, the endowment feature proving a very popular one. The present officers are B. Hirsheimer, M. W.; C. W. Rayburn, Rec.

The I. O. M. A., a beneficial society also, was chartered about a year and a half ago. Its progress has been slow but steady, and it has good material among its membership.

The Knights of Honor organized a Lodge in 1879, and have a good membership, mostly young men. These three last named societies meet in Odd Fellows Hall.

BIOGRAPHICAL DEPARTMENT.

As a part of the history of the town and township, we give personal sketches of the old settlers and leading citizens.

Isaiah Adams, farmer, sec. 26; owns 80 acres of land, worth \$75 per acre; is a native of New York and was born Jan. 5, 1806; came to this State in 1842, and settled where he now resides. Feb. 14, 1833, he married Anna Lester, who was born in 1809, in Connecticut; they are the parents of 7 children, 5 living, namely, Anna A., John P., Martha L., Buell R. and Orilla S.; Nancy and Isaiah, dec. Mr. A. has been Road Commissioner. Is a member of the Congregational Church, and a Republican.

Christopher Appleton, farmer and stock-dealer, sec. 11; P. O., Pittsfield; is the owner of 175 acres of fine land, worth \$75 per acre. Mr. A. is the son of Christopher and Elizabeth Appleton, natives of England, and was born Dec. 12, 1818; came with his parents to America in 1819 and settled in Pennsylvania, remaining 17 years. They then moved to Missouri, and in 1872 to this county. Mr. Appleton handles about 100 head of cattle per year, and raises hogs and other stock. He was married in Missouri in 1845 to Charlotta Stennett, born in Virginia in 1827, and they have had 2 children, only 1 living,—Anna E., now wife of J. S. Sellsbery. Mr. A. is a Baptist, and an Odd Fellow.

Hon. William R. Archer, Attorney at Law and State Senator, was born in New York city April 13, 1817; his parents were Richard P., a merchant, and Jane (Alcock) Archer, a native of Ireland. His preliminary education was obtained at Flushing, L. I., whence he removed to New York city, where he studied law under John

L. Lawrence, and was admitted to the New York Bar Feb. 23, 1838. May 10 of the same year he settled in Pittsfield, where in August following he was admitted to the Illinois Bar and soon had an extensive practice; in 1847 he was a member of the State Constitutional Convention from Pike county, in which capacity he evinced sterling qualities; that was a trying time, as the question of township organization was then beginning to agitate the people. Mr. Archer was Circuit Clerk and Recorder from 1856 to 1860. He was then elected Representative in the State Legislature on the Democratic ticket with Benj. F. DeWitt, and represented the counties of Pike and Brown; in 1869 he was again elected to the State Constitutional Convention, which met the following year, and in 1872 was elected to the State Senate from the 38th District, comprising the counties of Pike, Scott and Calhoun; in 1876 he was re-elected to the same position, his present term expiring next November. He was a member of the Joint Commission appointed by the Legislature of 1877 to ascertain the damages arising to private property in lands by the construction of dams on the Wabash and Illinois rivers; this Commission consisted of 2 Senators and 3 Representatives, and they held sessions from July 9, 1877, to December 10 of the same year, at Springfield. Out of \$185,000 damages claimed, the Commission awarded about \$30,000, to pay which an appropriation was made by the last session of the Legislature. Subsequently Mr. Archer discovered a law passed in 1847, affecting claims entirely disconnected with the work of this Commission, which law had been obsolete for 10 years, and not brought forward in the revisions. It was a statute of limitations which had the effect to bar over \$2,000,000 of claims presented to the Court of Claims. (This court consists of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and two Circuit Judges.) This statute, with a written argument in brief, Mr. A. presented to the Attorney General, and at his request he argued the case before the Court, which sustained the statute, and thus barred over \$2,000,000 of the claims. For all this service Mr. A. did not receive a single dollar. Mr. Archer has recently been nominated for Governor of the State by several influential newspapers, and the *Old Flag*, an opposition paper in politics, says that Mr. A. is too good a man to be set up by a minority party, simply to be knocked over.

Feb. 1, 1838, Mr. Archer married Miss Anna Maria Smith, daughter of Jonas Smith, a former resident of Long Island, N. Y.; she died Sept. 26, 1859, leaving 7 children, 5 of whom are living; he was again married Dec. 15, 1860, to Henrietta E. Sergeant, daughter of Col. Aaron Sergeant, of New York city, and they have had one child.

Samuel Atwood, farmer, sec. 25, owns 240 acres of land worth \$60 per acre; was born in Virginia in 1821; came to Pike county 1854, and settled near where he now resides. In 1851 he was married to Eliza J. Chaffy, who was born in Ohio in 1831; they are the parents of 10 children, of whom 6 are living,—William T., James

same year, and remained 16 years; came to this co Bar in 1864; owns 140 acres of land worth \$50 per acre. In 1852, married in Calhoun county; his wife died in July, 1877, leaving a family of 8 children, of whom 6 are living. Their names are, Frank J., Katie E., Emma J., Frank L. and Charles E. Mrs. a Democrat. P. O., Pittsfield.

Dr. J. Carter, for many years Pastor of the Congregational Church at Pittsfield, was an eminent man. He was born at New Canaan, Conn., Dec. 31, 1803. His parents were Ebenezer and Rhoda Carter. He graduated at Yale College in 1828 and subsequently at the theological school of the same institution. He and several fellow students soon became the founders of the Illinois College at Jacksonville, Ill., and Mr. Carter himself took charge of the Congregational Church at Jacksonville, the first church of this denomination west of Ohio (1833). This church prospered greatly under his pastoral care, but in 1838 he resigned the charge and soon afterward became pastor of the Congregational Church of Pittsfield, Ill., where he continued until 1868, laboring acceptably, not only at this place but also at Summer Hill and Rockport. He died Feb. 2, 1871, at Pittsfield, and his death was mourned by the whole community. During his life he was also a member of the Board of Directors of the Chicago Theological Seminary, was one of the organizers of the General Association of Illinois, and held many other responsible positions. He is regarded as the father of the Congregational Church at Pittsfield. His widow is still living in Pittsfield.

Dr. F. M. Casal, physician and surgeon, was born in Baltimore, Md., Sept. 20, 1842; emigrated in 1848 to Palmyra, Mo.; educated in the public high school in St. Louis, Mo., and Washington University; graduated at Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1864; also attended Bellevue Hospital Medical College and the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city; and, after spending three and a half years on the Pacific ocean, he located in Pittsfield in the summer of 1868, where he has since remained in medical practice. He is a member of the Adams County Medical Society, and of the Illinois State Medical Society. The Doctor has also been a member of the Town Board for three years, and President of the Board two years. In the Masonic order, he is Past Master of the Lodge of Pittsfield, No. 56, High Priest of Union Chapter No. 10, R. A. M., and Eminent Commander of Ascalon Commandery, K. T. Aug. 9, 1870, Dr. Casal married Amelia, daughter of B. H. Atkinson, of Pittsfield, and his children are: Mary, born Nov. 28, 1871; Annie, Jan. 27, 1874; and Isabel, August 24, 1877.

Isaac A. Clare, County Surveyor, son of Moses F. and Mary (Brown) Clare, natives of Kentucky, was born in this county Sept. 5, 1835. At the age of 16 he devoted his time and attention to civil engineering, for which profession he had received a thorough education. In 1875 he was elected County Surveyor of Pike

county, and subsequently re-elected, and holds the position at the present time. He was married in this county in 1870, to Rebecca Welch, a native of Waterdale county, Ala., who was born in 1847. They have had a family of three children, two of whom are living. Their names are Moses N. and Alna. Allen is deceased. Mr. C. is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities, a Universalist in religion, and politically a Democrat.

Moses F. Clare, blacksmith, Pittsfield, is a native of Kentucky, where he was born Oct. 28, 1811; came to this county and settled at Atlas as early as 1832, where he remained until 1835, when he moved to Pittsfield, being one of the first settlers here. He attended the first sale of town lots, May 1, 1833. He learned the blacksmith's trade in St. Louis. In June, 1833, in this county, he was united in marriage with Maria Brown, a native of Kentucky. They are the parents of 4 children, 2 living,—Isaac A. and Moses H. Those deceased were Francis O. and Henry T. Mr. C. is a member of the Masonic order, and Mr. and Mrs. C. are members of the M. E. Church.

Thomas Clarkson, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 29, owning 180 acres of land, was born in England May 28, 1820; raised on a farm; married in England in 1844, to Fanny Rodgers, born in England in 1818; they are the parents of 4 children. Mr. Clarkson came to the United States in 1851, settling in this county; P. O., Pittsfield. Mr. C. is a Republican.

O. G. Cline is a farmer by occupation, though at present he is Superintendent of the County Poor, this being the second term he has held the office. He owns 100 acres of land in Martinsburg tp., sec. 3, valued at \$40 per acre. He was born in Scott county, Ill., March 26, 1843; married in Pike county in 1849, Lucretia Melton, who was born in Virginia. They have 4 children—Leon Lester, Glenn M., Alverdia and Fred K. P. O., Pittsfield.

Howard Cohenour, farmer, sec. 1; P. O., Pittsfield; was born in 1851, in this county, and is a son of Jacob and Jane Cohenour, natives of Pennsylvania, who emigrated to Pike county in 1836, where they remained until their death. April 2, 1872, Mr. C. married Mary A. Cop, who was born in Iowa Dec. 29, 1852. They are the parents of 4 children, viz.: Jacob, Gertrude E., William and Ira S. His grandfather on his father's side, was in the war of 1812. Mr. C. belongs to the M. E. Church, and is a Democrat.

Albert Coley, blacksmith, is a native of Kentucky, born in 1829, and is a son of Wm. B. and Elizabeth (McClane) Coley, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of Kentucky. He came to this county in 1853, first settling in Atlas tp., and in 1867 moved to Wisconsin, where he remained 4 years, then came back to Pittsfield, where he has since resided. He learned his trade at the age of 27 years, which he has always followed. In 1857 he married Mary A. Sanders, a native of New York, born in 1832, and they have had 6 children; 2 are living, Minnie J. and Charles A. The names of the deceased are Lucy, Ella, George and Abigail.



W. R. Mills

PITTSFIELD T^H 1



Mr. C.'s father was in the war of 1812, for which he received a pension through life. Mr. C. owns 3 lots in Pittsfield, one with shop, and 2 with dwelling houses.

James Cosgrove, farmer, sec. 4; P. O., Pittsfield; was born in Ireland in 1812, and came to America in 1849, settling in Hartford, Conn., until 1865, when he moved to Pennsylvania, where he followed teaming. Two years afterward he settled in this county, and followed farming 3 years. By frugality and energy he was enabled to purchase his present farm in this tp., where he has since made his home. In 1836 he married Miss Margaret McDermott, a native of Ireland, and they have 7 children,—Ellen, Joseph, Christopher, Dora, James, Bridget and Thomas. Mr. C. is a member of the Catholic Church, and a staunch Democrat.

James Coulter, farmer, sec. 19; was born in Ireland March 6, 1829, brought by his parents to the United States in 1831, and at the age of 21 he came to this county. Aug. 5, 1859, he married Mary Jane White. His father, John Coulter, resides on the farm now owned and occupied by his son James. Mr. C. owns 101 acres of land, worth \$50 per acre. He has been School Director for 9 years, and is a successful farmer; is a Democrat. P. O., Pittsfield.

William Coulter, farmer, sec. 19; was born in Tuscarawas county, O., and came to Pike county, Ill., in the spring of 1853. Jan. 9, 1868, he married Miss Lydia Hoskin, and they have 6 children, namely: Laura, Anna, Eliza, Minnie M., Letitia and Charles Sherman. Mr. C. owns 160 acres of land worth \$50 per acre. Mr. C. takes great pride in raising good stock; also raises considerable wheat and corn, which he disposes of at home market. In politics he is a Democrat. P. O., Pittsfield.

A. G. Crawford, attorney, is the second son of J. G. Crawford, who settled in this county in 1830, where the subject of this sketch was born in 1854. He was educated in the Blackburn University at Carlinville, and began the study of law in the office of the State's Attorney at Pittsfield. In 1875 he entered the law school at Chicago, at which institution he was graduated the following year. In 1876 he married Mary E., daughter of Dr. W. C. Doan, who died in Oct., 1877. Mr. C. is yet young in years, and in the practice of his profession, but his native ability and energy will insure him success.

Elder W. H. Crow, County Superintendent of Schools, was born March 12, 1848, in Wheeling, W. Va., son of Charles and Margaret (Hughes) Crow, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Virginia, who settled in Wheeling in 1845, but emigrated to Huron county, Ohio, when the subject of this sketch was very young; in 1857 they removed to Clark county, Mo., and in 1859 to Macon county, Ill. Mr. Crow's mother died two years ago, and his father resides in Sullivan, Ill. At the age of 17 W. H. left the parental domicile to take care of himself, and graduated in 1872 at Eureka College, Woodford Co., Ill., and was ordained a minister of the

Gospel in the Christian Church, shortly after which he became Pastor of the Christian Church at Barry, this county. He commenced preaching, however, in Macon county, in 1866. Since 1878 Mr. Crow is by election, County Superintendent of Schools. In 1869 Mr. C. married Miss N. Clark, a native of Illinois. Residence, Pittsfield.

John Curless, sr., farmer, sec. 9; P. O., Pittsfield: is a native of Ohio, and was born in 1825; came to this State in 1851; was married in Ohio in 1845, to Elizabeth Girton, who was born in Ohio in 1828. They have 7 children, viz.: George, Timothy, Sarah A., John, Stephen, Thomas and Jesse. Mr. C. is a Methodist, and a Democrat. His parents were natives of New Jersey.

John Curless, jr., farmer, owning 3 acres of land with a nice dwelling; he is a son of Abiah and Anna (Hill) Curless. He is a native of Ohio, and was born in 1854; came to this State in 1860; was married in 1878 to Emily F. Dell, a native of this State, born in 1860; they have one child, Ina Pearl, born Oct., 1879. Mr. C. is a Republican.

Osborn Davis, farmer, sec. 12; P. O., Pittsfield; owns 160 acres of land, worth \$35 per acre; was born in Pennsylvania in 1821; came to Illinois in 1845, located the same year in Pittsfield, where he has since resided; was married in this county about the year 1847, to Susan Troutlett, who was born in Ohio in 1825. She is deceased. He was married a second time, namely, to Miss Louisa Troutlett, also a native of Ohio. They have 10 children, only 4 of whom are living.

Thomas Dickson & Son, dealers in dry-goods and clothing; the senior member of this firm came to this county in 1837, and for 14 years worked at the tailor's trade. In 1850 he visited the Rocky Mountains; after returning, he clerked for Ross & Gay, and Watson & Abbott. Subsequently he formed a partnership with W. Abbott. Three years afterward Watson retired, and Gay was admitted to the firm. In 1860 the firm dissolved, and he opened his present place. His son was a participant in the late war, and was admitted as partner in business with his father in 1872. Mr. D. is a native of Scotland, where he was born in 1815, and is the oldest living merchant in Pittsfield.

Thomas Dilworth, farmer, sec. 32; P. O., Pittsfield; owns an interest in 160 acres of land, worth \$60 per acre; his brother George, and sister Faith, are equal partners in this property. They are all unmarried, and live on the place together. They have raised a girl named Mary E. Carroll; they emigrated to this county with their mother in 1850, where they have since resided. All are Democrats.

J. L. Dobbin, attorney at law, office over Harder's drug store, west side of the Square. Will practice in any of the courts of the Eleventh Judicial Circuit, and attend properly to all legal business entrusted to his care.

C. H. Doss, physician, was born in Franklin, Simpson Co., Ky., Feb. 19, 1834, and began the study of medicine with his father, a resident physician at Hopkinsville, Ky. Two years afterward he came to Illinois, and completed his studies in the office of Dr. A. Bowman, at Carrollton, Ill. He first began practice at Fayetteville, Greene Co., Ill., where he was successfully engaged for 5½ years, when he moved to Manchester, Scott Co., and followed his profession until he came to this county in 1876, where he has since made his home. In September, 1856, he married Margaret A. Thrasher, a native of Griggsville, and they have 9 children, the eldest a graduate of Bennett Medical College, Chicago. The Doctor was made a charter member of the Illinois State Eclectic Association in 1868; also served as Treasurer in 1871 and 1872, and filled the office of President in 1873; was also a charter member of the Eclectic Medical Association, organized in Chicago in 1870, and 3 times represented this State to the National Eclectic Association. He has given much attention to farming and stock-raising, and owns 180 acres of land 3½ miles from Pittsfield, where he has established a breeding farm for horses; he has some fine blooded stock. Prominent among them are 2 Hambletonian colts (stallions), "Richard" and "Radiator;" the former a chestnut sorrel, white hind feet, 16 hands high, and weighs 1,200 pounds; foaled June 24, 1874; bred by S. W. Wheelock, Moline, Ill. "Radiator"—color, bright bay, 16 hands high, star in forehead, weighs 1,300 pounds, foaled May 31, 1874, and bred by same person. The pedigree of the above named stallions descends from the great trotting families of Kentucky. They have a natural gait, and show a flattering record of speed, etc.; are high-mettled and full of life, yet kind and safe to handle.

Augustus Dow, miller, was born Oct. 9, 1841. He began active life as clerk in a dry-goods store, which business he continued to follow until 1863, when he enlisted in the army, serving in the Paymaster's Department 3 years. In 1872 he came to Pittsfield and embarked in the milling business in company with C. P. Chapman, and they now conduct one of the largest mills in the State. Mr. D. was married in this county in 1865 to Jennie S. Weinand. She was born in New Jersey in 1841 and died in 1870. Mr. D. was then married, in 1872, in St. Louis, to Judith W. Morton, who was born in Massachusetts in 1840. Harry A., born in April, 1877, is their only child.

E. P. Dow, dealer in coal, wood and lime, is a native of Tolland county, Conn., where he was born in 1848; came to this county in 1865, and engaged in the mercantile business: was married in 1874 to Miss Florine Hicks, and is the father of 2 children. In 1878 he established himself in his present business, where he is enjoying a fair trade.

John Duran, a retired farmer, was born in Hamilton county, Maine, Jan. 16, 1800. His parents were John and Jane (Davis) Duran. He came to this county Nov. 18, 1831, and settled in

Newburg tp.; was married in 1825 to Miss Rhoda Ann Riggs, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and they have had 12 children, 6 boys and 6 girls, 10 of whom are living. Mr. D. was Road Commissioner for 25 years in Newburg tp.: is a member of the M. E. church, also of the Masonic Lodge. P. O., Pittsfield.

G. T. Edwards, proprietor of the Pittsfield House, was born in Tennessee, March 25, 1814; he emigrated with his parents to Illinois in 1828, and settled in Sangamon county, where he resided until 1835, when he came to this county and settled in Pittsfield, where he engaged in teaming. Two years afterward he was elected Constable, and appointed Deputy Sheriff under Col. Seeley, in which capacity he served for several years. In July, 1839, he married Miss Eliza M. Allred, a native of Tennessee, where she was born Oct. 29, 1822. They had 1 son and 1 daughter. Mrs. E. died July 30, 1842. The following year he married Miss Angeline Davis, a native of Kentucky, where she was born in 1821, and they had 3 children. She died Sept. 28, 1853. His present wife, Delilah (Goodwin) is a native of this State. Mr. E. was elected Sheriff of Pike county in 1854 and served 2 years, when he purchased a farm in Newburg tp., and followed farming a short time, then engaged in hotel-keeping in Pittsfield, and was proprietor of stages and mail contractor. In 1862 he organized Co. A, 99th Ill. Inf., and participated in many of the principal battles of the war. After a year of service he was compelled to resign on account of poor health, and he was honorably discharged. Returning to his family he became proprietor of a hotel at Naples, Scott Co., and at Griggsville, Pike Co. In 1869 he, with other enterprising citizens, formed a stock company and erected the Pittsfield House, which has since been under his supervision. It is one of the largest and best kept hotels in the West.

Charles A. Elliott, of the firm of Gano, Shriver & Elliott, dry-goods dealers, Pittsfield, is a son of Abner and Ruth (Wells) Elliott, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Kentucky. Charles A. is a native of the Buckeye State, where he was born in 1854; he came to this county in 1872, and embarked in the mercantile business in Pittsfield in 1879.

George Ellis, farmer, sec. 32; P. O., New Hartford; owns 80 acres of land worth \$50 per acre; he was born in this county, April 5, 1850, and was married in this county in 1871, to Amanda McClintock, also a native of this county, born in 1852; they have 2 children, Orville and Ethel. Mr. E. has been School Director, and is a Republican.

Aaron Enderby, farmer, sec. 3; P. O., Pittsfield; was born in Pike county in 1855, is a son of Conrad and Jane (Moore) Enderby, natives of North Carolina and early settlers of this county, and grandson of Joel Moore, the first settler in Pittsfield tp., where he passed a life of usefulness. Mr. Enderby resides on the homestead with his parents, and owns a farm of 120 acres worth \$35 per acre. The family are members of the Christian Church. Mr. E. is un-

married and lends his industry to the care of the homestead and his aged parents.

Gano, Shriver & Elliott, dealers in dry-goods and clothing. This is the largest house of the kind in Pittsfield, and is a consolidation of the firms of Gano and Shriver Brothers. The firm has had an experience of 26 years in New York city, and Felicity, Ohio, and at present carries a stock of \$40,000, with an average sale of \$85,000 per year. The store is 100 feet in length by 25 in width, and two stories high, all occupied. A custom tailoring department is connected with it on the upper floor, well stocked with goods. This firm has been identified with the mercantile interests of the city for many years, and possesses the energy, enterprise and reliability of business men.

D. H. Gilmer, deceased, was born in Kentucky, Sept. 10, 1814; came to this county at an early day, and was the partner of Milton Hay in the practice of law at Pittsfield. In 1861 he enlisted as private in the 38th Reg. I. V. I., and received promotion to the position of Colonel of that Regiment. He was killed at the battle of Chicamauga, Sept. 10, 1863. He was at one time Prosecuting Attorney in this county. In 1844 he married Miss Louisa M. Quinby. Six years after his death she was appointed Postmistress of this city, and executed the important duties of the office until her death, in 1869. She was succeeded by her daughter, Lizzie Gilmer, the present incumbent, who fills the position satisfactorily.

George Gooud, farmer, sec. 33, owns 80 acres of land, worth \$50 per acre. He is a native of England, came to America in 1836, settling in New York, and came to Pike county in 1862; was married in this county in 1864 to Charlotte Cressnol, also a native of England, and born about the year 1843, and died in 1875; they had 2 children,—one living, Philip R. He then married Amanda E. Pringle, born in New York city in 1854; they have one child, named Elizabeth. Mr. G. is a Democrat.

John Gooud, farmer, sec. 33, owns 80 acres of land, worth \$50 per acre; is a native of England, and was born in 1830; came to America in 1836, and settled in New York, where he was married in 1856 to Alice Pringle, also a native of England, where she was born about the year 1843. They have had 6 children,—one living, namely, Susanna. Mrs. Gooud had 2 children by a former husband; their names are Mary A. and Sarah J. Mr. G. is a Democrat.

Strother Grigsby, County Judge, born in Page county, Va., in 1819, came to Illinois in 1838, and settled in Adams county, where he engaged in teaching school for 4 years, then came to this county and followed the same calling for 10 years in Pleasant Vale tp. He subsequently settled in Pittsfield and soon after was called by the people to fill the office of County Treasurer. He also served 4 years as County Clerk, and is serving his present position the second term. He has also given time and attention to various other offices with which he has been identified. In 1845 he married Miss Amanda

Parkis, a native of Missouri, who died, leaving 4 children. His present wife, Missouri E. Reel, is a native of Jacksonville.

Wm. B. Grimes, Deputy County Clerk, was born in White Co., Ill., Nov. 25, 1828; in 1834 his parents moved with him to this county; in 1850 he went to California and remained two years, meeting with good success; on his return to this county he located at Milton and built the first saw-mill in that place; was in the lumber business about one year and then followed the tinware trade until 1869, when he was elected County Clerk. Mr. G. is now Deputy County Clerk, has been Supervisor of Pittsfield tp., and Chairman of the Board one term. The past four years he has also been Grand Lecturer in the Masonic order, and is now Grand Examiner and *ex-officio* Grand Lecturer. Mr. Grimes has had a good education, fine musical talent, and has held about all the local offices in his township. In 1853 he married Amanda A. Shock, who died in 1861, leaving three children; in 1862 Mr. G. married Nancy J. Greathouse, and they have 3 children now living. The children are, Della, born in 1857, now the wife of Mark Hanes; Ira A., born in May, 1859, is clerk in Lindsey & Co.'s grocery; both the latter are in Pittsfield; Henry W., born, 1861, died at the age of about 5 months; Ida, born in 1863, Alice in 1865, and Laura in 1875.

Hon. Wm. A. Grimshaw, attorney at law, is the son of William Grimshaw, who was an early and distinguished historian, having written and published the first History of the United States, a History of South America, of England, of France, a Life of Napoleon and other works, besides compiling histories of Greece, Rome, etc. It is said that at one time he had an income from his works of about \$4,000 a year. He died in 1851. Wm. A.'s mother was Harriet, a native of Charleston, S. C., and daughter of James Milligan, a Captain in the Pennsylvania line in the American Revolution. Mr. Grimshaw was admitted to the bar at 19 years of age, in Philadelphia, and in May, 1833, he arrived in Pike county, Ill., and in November following he received license from the Supreme Court to practice law. This year he was also appointed Adjutant of the 17th Illinois Militia, and he often held with his Colonel, Benj. Barney, regimental and battalion trainings in this county. Mr. G. has probably held more commissions from State Governors than any other citizen of Pike county,—from Govs. Reynolds, Yates, Oglesby, Palmer and Cullom. Although a Whig in early day and Republican since, he has generally as a candidate for office run ahead of his ticket and sometimes been elected, even in a Democratic district. In 1847 he was elected delegate to the Constitutional Convention, the only Whig along with the three Democrats, Messrs. Archer, Montgomery Blair and Harvey Dunn, and was the author of that provision in the Constitution against dueling. He also favored such measures in that body as caused an advance in the State credit, the Illinois and Michigan canal bonds, for example, going up from 18 to 65 during the session of the Convention. Mr.

G. was also a delegate to both conventions which nominated Lincoln for President, and to other conventions; was also a personal friend of Douglas, praising him for his support of the Union cause. As an attorney Mr. Grimshaw has been eminent, defending suits for the Sny Levee Commissioners, the T., W. & W. and C. & A. R. R. Cos., and the Mississippi Bridge Company at Louisiana, Mo. For 14 years, ending in 1857, he was in partnership with his brother, the late Jackson Grimshaw. He owns fine farms, takes great interest in the welfare of the county, has been President of the Agricultural Society, the Antiquarian Society, etc., etc.; has been Trustee of the State Institution for the Blind, and is at present a member of the State Board of Charities.

We noticed some interesting old books in Mr. Grimshaw's library, as, *Les Reports de Sr. Creswell Levinz*, in three parts, printed in London in 1702; *Law Commentaries or Reports of Edmund Plowden*, printed at London in 1779; *Les Reports des Divers Special Cases argue & adjuge en le Court del Bank Leroy et Auxy en le Co. Ba. & l'Exchequer*, etc., printed in London in 1714,—all these in the Norman or Law French language; also a copy of the *Jurisconsult Exercitationes* in which is contained that noted sentiment, "The air of England is too pure for slavery to breathe."

William S. Grimshaw, druggist, original house of J. U. Grimshaw, grandfather of the present proprietor, who established himself here in 1835, his drug-store being the first in the city. He died in this city in 1848 and was succeeded by his son, T. C. Grimshaw, who conducted the business until 1868, when he sold out to Thomas Williamson and removed to the homestead. Subsequently the store fell into the hands of Adolph Fisher, who disposed of the stock to Wm. S. Grimshaw in 1876. The house carries a stock of \$5,000, with average sales of \$15,000 per year. It controls a large trade, and is one of the prosperous firms of the city.

Patrick Hulpin, proprietor of marble yard, Pittsfield, came to this county in 1850, established his present business in 1856, where he has a fair trade.

C. H. Harder, druggist, succeeded J. H. Crane in 1871. At present he carries a stock of \$5,000. He came to this county in 1851, and here he has since made it his home. He was married in 1872 to Miss Susan Lorgby, by whom he has one child, Frank.

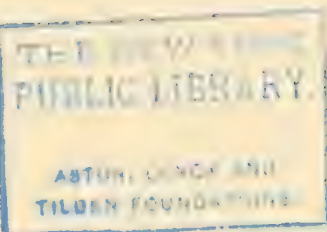
Henry Harder, carriage and wagon manufacturer, is a native of Columbia county, New York, where he was born in 1822. When of age, he settled in Berkshire county, Mass., where he married Miss Mary E. Griffin, a native of Rensselaer county, New York. He came to this county in 1851 and supervised the wood department of the Batesman factory until he erected his present building in 1869. The building is 2 stories high, with blacksmith and paint shops and store-room connected. He at present employs 6 men; has a large stock on hand, and contracts a fair trade. Mr. H. has 5 children.

Adam Hurshman, farmer, sec. 8; P. O., Pittsfield; owns 20 acres, worth \$60 per acre; is a native of Ohio, born in 1832; came to this State in 1840; was married in 1857, in this county, to Lucy J. McCune, who was born in this State in 1836 and died in 1858, leaving 1 child, Hamer; was again married in 1860, to Esther Aarbaw, who was born in this State in 1840. They have 4 children, Chandler, Lawrence, Leonora and Eliza. Mr. H. has been Clerk of the School Board 15 years, and is a Republican.

Joseph Heck, grocer, baker and confectioner, was born in Durmersheim, Grossherzogthum Baden, Oberamt Rastadt, in 1822; emigrated in 1846 and settled in Quincy after a residence in Philadelphia 2 years. His first home in this county was in Perry tp., where he resided until 1855, when he came to this city and opened his present establishment. He carries a stock of \$15,000 to \$18,000, and is one of the oldest houses in the city, occupying the old courthouse.

John Helme was born in Barnacre, Lancashire, England, Dec. 13, 1822. His grandfather, John Helme, was a native of the same place, where he died; his father, Wm. Helme, came to America in 1842, via New Orleans and landed at St. Louis in 1843, accompanied by our subject, then 20 years of age. They arrived in Pike county in April of the same year; both were carpenters and builders by trade, and the first work they did in this county was to make rails, a work they were wholly unaccustomed to. After being in the county about 3 years, John Helme married Amelia Wassell, a native of England. The next year he settled on 40 acres of land, given to him by his father-in-law, located on the N. E. of sec. 24, Derry tp., built a frame house 18x24 feet, cultivated 25 acres, and fenced the whole piece. Since that time he has been extensively engaged in farming. He has held the plow and driven the team for breaking over 1,000 acres of new land, 600 acres of which he himself put under cultivation. He now owns 447 acres, having sold several hundred acres. His residence is on N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 30, Pittsfield tp., the home farm consisting of 420 acres in one body. He raises on an average 100 to 140 acres of wheat, and about the same of corn, and feeds from 100 to 200 head of cattle per year, also 150 sheep. Mr. Helme is the largest buyer and dealer in cattle and hogs for shipment there is in the county, shipping to the Chicago and Buffalo markets, on an average, 150 car loads per year, 40 of these being cattle, and 110, hogs.

He was formerly a Whig, but is now a Republican; has been School Director over 20 years. He and wife are both members of the Christian Church of New Hartford. He is also a Mason. Mrs. H. died Dec. 24, 1857, leaving 5 children.—William, Elizabeth, John A., Amelia and Susan. The latter died at the age of 20 years. Mr. H. married his present wife, Hannah Ann Shinn, daughter of James Shinn, of Salem county, N. J., March 10, 1859, and they have 6 children,—Charles E., Matthew E., Sarah E., James, Mary and Lena May.





John Holme
PITTSFIELD TP

Mr. Helme has made all the improvements on his home farm; has built a commodious frame house, 32 by 54, and a fine barn with a rock basement 8 feet high. The barn is 45 by 60 feet with 20 feet posts, and is one of the most convenient barns in the county. His father followed farming in this county many years, and died in 1865, in Derry tp.

In 1850 Mr. H. made a trip to California, worked in the mines 3 months, and returned with \$2,500, which he invested in 200 acres of land. He was 4 months making his overland trip, and the same time returning by the Pacific via Nicaragua, Central America and New Orleans, being 10 weeks on the ocean. We give Mr. Helme's portrait in this book.

Col. D. D. Hicks, cashier of the First National Bank at Pittsfield, was born in Bennington Co., Vt., Aug. 12, 1812; while very young the family removed with him to New York State, where they remained till his mother died; they then resided in Vermont until 1830, then in New York State again until 1838, when they emigrated to Pittsfield, Ill., near which place the subject of this sketch taught school two years; after spending a few months in the East, he clerked in a store in Pittsfield till 1842, when he was appointed Deputy Sheriff by Ephraim Cannon; after serving four years in this capacity he was Sheriff for four years; subsequently he served four years as County Treasurer, and from 1850 to 1852 he followed merchandising; in 1865 he went into the First National Bank as clerk and teller, and in 1867 was elected cashier of the institution. His father, Truman V., was a celebrated physician, a member of the New York Legislature two terms, and for a time was Judge of Warren county, N. Y. His mother's maiden name was Barbara Hayes, a native of Vermont. Oct., 1842, he married Mary Jane Burbridge, of Pike Co.; Helen M. was their only child, who died at the age of 18; Mrs. H. died in March, 1844; in May, 1845, he married Julia Ann Burbridge, cousin of his first wife; of their 7 children all are living in Pittsfield, namely, Frances, now the wife of George Barber; Barbara E., wife of Henry R. Mills; Robert Truman, assistant cashier in the First National Bank; Florine E., wife of E. P. Dow; Emma, wife of Harry Higbee, Esq., Laura M. and James W.

Patrick Higgins, farmer, sec. 17; P. O., Pittsfield; born in County Down, Ireland, in 1827; came to America in 1848, and settled on his present estate the same year, which was then an unbroken wilderness. Here he erected a rude hut composed of poles and grass, in which he lived 6 months; he has a farm of 160 acres, well cultivated, and valued at \$75 per acre. He was married in this tp. to Miss Margaret Reed, a native of Ireland, and who died in 1877, leaving 7 children, all now living. Mr. H. is one of the early settlers of this town and county, and well known and respected by all. He is a Democrat.

Henry Hoskins, farmer and stock-dealer, owns 140 acres of land worth \$50 per acre. He is a son of John and Elizabeth (Brown) Hoskins, natives of Ireland, and was born in this State, Dec. 18,

1842. In Oct., 1866, he married Bridget Carney, a native of Ireland, born April 6, 1844. They are the parents of 6 children, viz.: John, Charley, Catharine, Elizabeth, Henry and Isaac. Mr. H. has been School Director 5 years, and belongs to the M. E. Church. His father's father was in the war of 1812. Mr. H. deals extensively in cattle, hogs and sheep.

John Hughes, farmer, sec. 27; P. O. Pittsfield; owns 120 acres of land, worth \$60 per acre; he is a native of Ireland, born in 1820, and came to America in 1840; settled in Pennsylvania, where he remained 3 years; then was in Missouri 2 years, then came to this county in 1845, where he has since resided. In 1850 he married Jane Donnelly, a native of Ireland, born in 1820. They are the parents of one child, born in 1855. They are both Catholics, and Mr. H. is a Democrat.

Joseph Hunter, boot and shoe maker; born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1833, and emigrated to America in 1852. Same year was married to Miss Martha Hunter, by whom he has 9 children. Opened his first place of business in 1869, where he is conducting a good trade. Is a member of the School Board and City Council, taking an active interest in all that pertains to the welfare of the county.

F. W. Hurseman, boots and shoes. Associated himself in the business circles of this city in 1871, soon after his voyage from the fatherland, Germany, where he was born in 1855. Carries a stock of \$3,000, with average sales of \$5,000 per year. He is one of the active young merchants of the city, and made happy by a lucrative trade.

James S. Irwin, attorney, Pittsfield. The subject of this notice was born in Woodford county, Ky., March 23, 1820. He graduated at Center College, Ky., with the class of 1838, and in the winter of 1839 attended one course of medical lectures at Lexington. In March of the following year he moved to Jacksonville, Ill., where he commenced the study of law in the office of Brown & McClure, and Jan. 1, 1842, he received license to practice law. He immediately removed to Mount Sterling, where he remained 17 years, with the exception of a short period, in the practice of his profession. In the year 1849, like many others, he caught the California gold fever, went to the golden shore and remained till the spring of 1852, when he returned to Mount Sterling, a wiser if not a richer man, and resumed the practice of his profession. In the year 1844 he was married to Miss M. P. Giberson, formerly of Pennsylvania, and to whom four children have been born, two boys and two girls. By a sad and unfortunate accident one of his sons was killed by a gunshot wound while hunting, and the other died while in the prime of life, and giving promise of a brilliant career. Mr. Irwin has confined himself steadily to his profession, taking no very active part in politics, and has no desire for office. In 1856 he was one of the Fillmore Electors, and was in the Electoral College in 1872, where he cast his vote for Grant and Wilson.

Jan. 1, 1861, Mr. I. moved his family to Pittsfield, where he has since resided. By close attention to business, by trying to do his duty to his friends and patrons, he has acquired a fair and reputable practice, and a sufficiency of this world's goods to place him in comfortable circumstances. He was one of a family of 16 children, all of whom are dead except one sister and five brothers. Of the survivors, the sister is the wife of Col. G. M. Chambers, of Jacksonville. The eldest brother, William, is a farmer in Brown county, Ill.; the next older, Stephenson, is a farmer of Kansas; and two brothers are physicians.

D. E. James & Co., dry-goods dealers, Pittsfield; began business in the spring of 1878; the firm are active members of the business fraternity of Pittsfield, and control a large and reliable trade.

Henry James, farmer, sec. 7; P. O., Pittsfield; was born in England in 1817; came to America in 1851 and stopped in Cincinnati one year, then came to this county, where he has since resided; he has bought, sold and improved 5 different farms, and now owns 80 acres worth \$50 per acre. He was married in England in 1850, to Jennette Francis, a native of Scotland, born in 1818, and they are the parents of 3 children, only one living, Thomas F., Alice M. and Wm. G., deceased. Mr. James has been Road Commissioner 6 years, and served several years as School Director. He is a member of the I. O. of O. F., an Episcopalian and a Democrat.

T. F. James, farmer, was born in Louisiana Nov. 24, 1851; came to this State with his father in 1852 and settled in this county, where he still resides; was married to Margaret Wilson, a native of this county, and who was born Dec. 21, 1854. They are the parents of 2 children, Jennette, born Dec. 24, 1875, and Elizabeth, Dec. 1, 1877. Mr. James owns 60 acres of land worth \$50 per acre.

Benjamin Jellison, farmer, owns 60 acres of land worth \$60 per acre; is a native of Maine, born Jan. 24, 1804; came to this county in 1844; was married in Maine May 7, 1827, to Mary Wyman, who was also born in Maine, and they are the parents of 5 children, only 3 of whom are living: Hiram, Charles H. and Mary. Delilah and Henry are deceased. Mr. S. is a member of the Baptist Church, and a Democrat.

J. W. Johnson, attorney at law, was born in Lewis Co., Mo., Nov. 24, 1845; was brought up at Palmyra, Mo., where he received a good education, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1869; came to Pike county, Ill., in 1870; taught school at Eldara and New Canton for two years; came to Pittsfield in Sept., 1873, where he has since remained, most of the time in the practice of law; is now in partnership with J. S. Irwin; from 1873 to 1877 he was acting Superintendent of Schools of this county. Dec. 18, 1867, at Palmyra, he married Miss M. V. Nicol, daughter of Henry and Catharine Nicol. The subject of our sketch is a son of Don Q. and Elizabeth A. (Rogers), the latter of Norfolk, Va., whose parents emigrated West with her in her infancy. Mr. Johnson's children are Nina E., born July 25, 1869; Leta J., born Aug. 16, 1871; Eliza-

beth A., Dec. 9, 1874; Albert Sidney, Feb. 21, 1878, and James Irwin, Oct. 2, 1879.

J. W. Jones, farmer, secs. 8 and 9; P. O., Pittsfield; is a native of Hamilton Co., O., born in 1818, and is a son of Jonathan and Ann (Wilmington) Jones, natives of Virginia and Pennsylvania, respectively. Mr. Jones is a gunsmith by trade, which occupation he followed in Mount Sterling, Morgan county. In 1843 he settled in Pike county near his present home, which at that time was but a wilderness; he was married in this county to Miss Martha A. Preble, a native of Ohio, and who was born in 1827. They have had 7 children, all of whom are living: Mary, Eliza, Ann, Celestia, Harvey P., Clara and John J. Mr. Jones is one of Pike's enterprising farmers; has served as Supervisor one term, and Road Commissioner 7 years. He had the first horse-plow used in the State, and relates many interesting incidents of early life. Politically he is a Greenbacker.

Timothy Kane was born in Ireland June 1, 1840, son of Cornelius and Catherine (Quinlan) Kane. He came to America July 4, 1857, and to this county the following summer; has resided in this tp. ever since. March 1, 1864, he married Miss Ellen McElroy, of this county. She was born in 1842. They have had 8 children, 6 boys and 2 girls; 3 boys are dead; the children living are Patrick, John, Joseph, Mary and Jane. Mr. Kane owns 110 acres of land, most of which is under cultivation, and worth \$40 per acre. Both are Catholics, and Mr. Kane is a Democrat and Greenbacker. P. O., Pittsfield.

Nathaniel Kellogg, farmer, secs. 21 and 22, is a native of Massachusetts, born in 1824; remained there until 1854, when he married Miss Sarah M. Brown, daughter of Oliver and Lucy Brown, born in the same State in 1826. Mr. and Mrs. Kellogg came to Pittsfield in 1854, where they now reside. Mr. K. is the son of Charles and Mrs. P. (Foot) Kellogg, the former a native of Massachusetts, born in 1782, and died in the same State in 1853, the latter also a native of Massachusetts, born in 1787; she came to Illinois with her son, D. F. Kellogg, and died at his house in 1868, at the age of 81 years. Our subject is a well-to-do farmer. P. O., Pittsfield.

Theodore Kellogg, Sheriff, son of Ira and Lydia Kellogg, who settled in Naples, Scott county, in 1833. His father was the first pilot on the Illinois river; came to this county in 1835, and selected a home near Perry, where he died in 1856. The subject of this biography was born in Genesee county, N. Y., in 1825. He carried the mails between Quincy and Perry for 5 years, and was proprietor of the hotel at the latter place. In 1860 he married Miss Sarah J. Cockill. He moved to Pittsfield and assumed the proprietorship of the Pittsfield House, and the following year was elected to his present office, which he ably fills. He is highly respected by all.

Dr. J. H. Ledlie, physician and surgeon, was born in Dublin, Ireland, Feb. 14, 1833; graduated at the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons in that city in 1854, when he emigrated to Pittsfield, Ill., where he has remained ever since in the practice of his profession, except the 4 years he was surgeon in the 99th regiment of Illinois volunteers in the last war; during his service in the army he was promoted to the position of Staff Surgeon and Medical Director of the 13th Army Corps, and finally Surgeon in Charge of the General Hospital at Jefferson City, Mo.; he was mustered out as Lieut. Col. in November, 1865, when he returned to Pittsfield. He is a member of the Adams County Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association. Dr. Ledlie has a very large practice, and one of the largest and best arranged offices in the country. April 4, 1856, in Brooklyn, N. Y., he married Elizabeth Betterton, a native of England, and their children are Elizabeth B., born April, 1857, Ann F., born in 1859, and died when about 6 weeks old, James C., born in 1861, and died Nov., 1878, and Mary H., born in 1863.

J. C. Lewis, druggist. This house was opened in 1877, being a copartnership of Lewis & Hyde, who carried on a lucrative trade for 15 months, when the firm dissolved. Under its present management it carries a stock of \$4,000, with average sales of \$30,000 per year, and is the finest and largest drug store in the county; it is located on the north side of the Public Square, Pittsfield. The subject of this sketch was born in Scott county, Ill., in 1849, and was married in Jan., 1878, to Miss Fannie Ray, a native of this county, and daughter of John and Margaret (Huber) Ray. They have one child, whom they have christened Ray, born April 13, 1879. Mr. L. is a member of the Christian Church.

J. C. Lindsay, of the firm of Lindsay & Silvernail, grocers, Pittsfield. The business here was originally carried on by H. H. Thomas, passing into the hands of his successor, J. C. Lindsay, in 1876. In 1879 Alfred Silvernail was admitted to the firm, and the concern is doing a thriving business. Mr. L. is a native of Highland county, O., where he was born in 1842.

William Loret, farmer, sec. 22; P. O., Pittsfield; is a native of Vermont, born May 6, 1808; was married in Connecticut in 1829 to Sarah Graham, and they are the parents of 14 children, 10 girls and 4 boys; the latter were all in the late war. Mr. L. owns 195 acres of land worth \$40 per acre; his father was in the war of the Revolution. He belongs to the Baptist Church, and is a Democrat.

James Manton, farmer, sec. 12; P. O., Pittsfield; is a son of John and Elizabeth Manton, both natives of England, where the subject of this sketch was born Jan. 2, 1815. He came to America in 1854, and settled in this county. Fourteen years prior to his coming to America he was united in marriage with Miss Charlotte Hamerton Shets, who is also a native of England. To them have been born 14 children, 10 of whom are living,—William, Thomas, George, Maria, Lucy A., James, Nancy, Anna, Lizzie and Fannie. The de-

ceased are Rachel, Mary A., Emma and Charles. Mr. Manton is one of the largest farmers and land-holders in this county, owning 825 acres of land, valued at \$55 per acre. When he came to America he was the possessor of but \$15, and by energy, application and business tact he is able to rank among the solid men of Pike county, and as one of the leading and prominent citizens of the county we give his portrait in the pages of this volume.

Hon. A. C. Matthews, attorney at law and Representative from the 38th District, was born in Pike county, Ill., in 1833; brought up on a farm; graduated at Illinois College, Jacksonville, Ill., in 1855; was admitted to the bar in 1858; was the last commanding officer (Colonel) of the 99th Ill. Vol. Inf. in the late war; from 1869 to 1875 was Collector of Internal Revenue in the 9th District of Illinois, but, resigning this position, he was appointed Supervisor of Internal Revenue, which place he also resigned July 1, 1876, when he returned to the practice of law; but in November following he was elected as a Representative in the State Legislature, receiving 12,600 votes, and in 1878 was re-elected by 5,563½ votes.

Azariah Mays, farmer, sec. 32; P. O., New Hartford; is a native of Ohio, born in 1827, and was married there in 1848, to Miss Rebecca J. Davis, who was born in Aug., 1828. They are the parents of 3 children,—Marcellus, Ellie, now wife of Edward Dunning, of this county, and William. Mr. M. came to this county in 1864; owns 100 acres of land, worth \$60 per acre. He was in the late war, in Co. C, 49th Reg. O. I., and served 2 months, and was discharged in consequence of disability. He is a Republican.

J. H. McClintock, farmer, sec. 25; P. O., Pittsfield; is a native of this county, born April 28, 1839; is a son of William and Barbara (Ribble) McClintock, natives of Tennessee and Indiana, respectively. Aug. 28, 1874, he married Catharine Duffield, who was born in Indiana, March 7, 1845, and they are the parents of 6 children, 5 living; their names are Alice, Wm. F., Lucinda A., James L., Barbara C. and Paul. Mr. M. holds the office of Collector at the present time, and is a member of the Christian Church, and an Odd Fellow.

Edward McCoughey, farmer, sec. 11; owns 120 acres of land, worth \$50 per acre; is a native of Ireland, born in 1819; came to America in 1844, and settled in Rhode Island; was married in New York in 1850, to Anna McCormick, also a native of Ireland, and was born in June, 1830. They have had 2 children, one living,—Patrick P. The name of the deceased was Sarah. Both Mr. and Mrs. McC. are members of the Catholic Church.

Jordan McSpawn, carpenter, is a native of Kentucky, where he was born in 1816; he came to this State in 1838; the same year he was united in marriage with Mary Badgely, a native of Pennsylvania, where she was born in 1819. To them have been born 7 children, 6 of whom are living. Mr. McSpawn has served as Constable four years, and Deputy Sheriff two terms. He is a member of the Christian Church, and politically a Republican.

H. R. Mills, dealer in books and stationery, Pittsfield, is a native of Ohio, where he was born in 1853; in 1869 he was united in marriage in this county with Miss Barbara, daughter of D. D. and Julia (Burbridge) Hicks. Their two children are Arthur H. and Frank W.. Both he and his wife belong to the Church of the Latter-Day Saints. Mr. M. has held the office of Town Clerk two terms. Politically he is a Republican.

James Mirrieles & Co., grocers, Pittsfield. The copartnership of this house was formed in 1867, and the firm carry a stock of \$3,000, with annual average sales of \$20,000, and enjoy increasing trade. Mr. M. is a native of Scotland, and was born in 1840; crossed the ocean to America in 1863, and settled in St. Louis, where he resided until he came to this county in 1867.

Rufus M. Murray, County Treasurer; was born in Kinderhook, Pike county, in 1837; is a son of Eleazer Murray, who settled in that tp. in 1832, and died in 1852. Jan. 1, 1868, Mr. Murray married Elizabeth, daughter of Squire Wilson, of Kinderhook. He has filled many local offices in his native tp., where he resided until called to fulfill the duties of his present position. He is one of the reliable men of the county, and has many warm friends.

C. L. Obst, photographer, was born in Saxony, Germany, in 1832; emigrated to this country in 1849 and settled in Baltimore, Md., where he engaged in decorative painting. Subsequently he removed to York, Pa., and to this county in 1857; the same year was married to Miss Elizabeth Wildin, and they have one child. He established himself in his present business in 1859 and is enjoying a fair trade.

Jeff Orr, State's Attorney, located in Pittsfield Feb. 26, 1873, and entered upon his profession the same year. Nov. 7, 1879, he married Ella M. Yates. He is a hard student of the law and wedded to his profession; is permanently located in Pittsfield, where he expects to devote the remainder of his life to his vocation. Ella M. is reading, and will take a thorough law course, to assist her husband in his profession. Mr. Orr is a native of Harrison county, Ohio.

C. W. Patterson is a native of Berkshire county, Mass., and was born Jan. 9, 1829; was married Sept. 10, 1848, to Mary V. Carpenter, a native of the same county, by whom he has 2 children. He is a blacksmith by trade and followed this occupation for 10 years after settling in Pittsfield; he subsequently officiated as Deputy Postmaster $2\frac{1}{2}$ years, and assisted as clerk in the store of J. B. Walmouth until elected Justice of the Peace, in which capacity he has served for 10 successive years, the duties of which he has always discharged to the satisfaction of the public.

Marcellus Peckinpaw, grocer; inaugurated himself in business on the west side of the Square in 1873, in company with John Boyd, in the sale of tobacco, etc. Eighteen months afterward the firm dissolved, and Mr. P. carried on a successful trade under his own name; subsequently he formed a partnership with J. C. Lind-

say, to whom he afterward sold, and in 1878 he purchased a new stock and opened his present place; has a stock of \$2,000.

William Pence, farmer, sec. 1; P. O., Pittsfield; was born in Preble county, O., in 1839; was married in 1866 to Miss Sarah Little, and they have 2 children, Thomas A. and Ida M. Mr. P. came to this county in 1856 and settled in this tp., where he has since made it his home and owns 70 acres of land valued at \$60 per acre. In politics he is a Democrat.

G. S. Pennington, ticket and station agent, Pittsfield; born in Greene county, Ill., in 1841, where his father, Joel, settled in 1839. Ten years afterward the family came to this city where Mr. P. engaged as clerk in the Circuit Clerk's office, where he remained for some years. Subsequently he entered the Illinois College, at Jacksonville, for the study of law, and at the breaking out of the Rebellion received an appointment as clerk in the disbursing office at Springfield, and was promoted to Chief Clerk, serving until the close of the war; returning home he was appointed to his present position in 1869, and the same year married Miss Annette Stout, who died, leaving one child, Frank. His present wife is Maggie, daughter of James Sutton, of Springfield.

George B. Purkitt is one of the early and prominent citizens of Pike county. He is the son of Henry and Mary W. (Tucker) Purkitt, the latter of whom is still living at the advanced age of 91 years. His father lived to the age of 92. George B. is a native of Massachusetts, where he was born in 1809. He came to Illinois in 1831 and settled in Jacksonville, where he attended college as a companion of Gov. Yates. The following year he came to Pike county. In 1836, in Morgan county, he was united in marriage to Harriet Provost, a native of New York, where she was born in 1819; she died in 1860; by this union two children were born, one of whom, a son, is living. He was again married in 1865, this time to Mrs. Phimelia Garbutt, also a native of the Empire State, and was born in 1816. Mr. P. is a member of the Congregational Church, and is one of the early and honored citizens of Pike county.

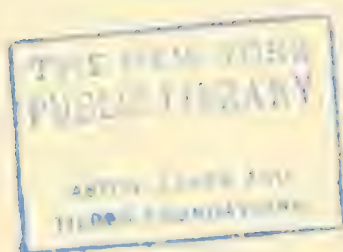
William H. Rastery, farmer, sec. 21; P. O., Pittsfield; owns 160 acres of land worth \$40 per acre; he is a native of this county, born Jan. 27, 1844; was raised on a farm, and had but limited means to commence active life with, but by industry and economy has obtained a good property. He has been Deputy Sheriff, discharging his duties acceptably. Was married in this county in 1868 to Nancy E. Mottley, who was born in this county, Dec. 2, 1843. They are the parents of 5 children, viz: John, William, Thomas, Robert E. and Clarence. Mr. R. is of Irish descent.

Jason A. Rider, Circuit Clerk and Recorder, was born in Barnstable county, Mass., in 1834; came West with his parents in 1852, locating at Griggsville, Pike Co. During most of the years from 1852 to 1864 he was engaged in steam-boating, as clerk, with his brother, Capt. Rider. In 1858 he married Miss Jennie E. Cree,



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whose family were early settlers in the county. From 1864 to 1873, was engaged in the mercantile business at Griggsville; in 1874 was elected Justice of the Peace in that town, which office he held until elected to his present position in 1876, which position he fills with entire acceptability to the public. He has 5 children, the oldest of whom, Samuel W., is Deputy Clerk.

J. Willis Roberts, Justice of the Peace, was born in Martinsburg tp., this county, Oct. 13, 1854, son of J. S. Roberts, editor of *The Union*, and Justice of the Peace in Pittsfield; Aug. 10, 1868, he came to Pittsfield; 1873, etc., he taught school two terms in this county; from June, 1875, to May, 1877, he spent most of the time in Jersey county, and since then has been again a resident of Pittsfield. Mr. Roberts has a good education, is Clerk of Pittsfield Town Board of Trustees, and Sept. 19, 1878, he was elected Justice of the Peace, which position he now holds, his place of business being on the north side of the Public Square. He was married Oct. 30, 1879.

Charles Rogers, farmer, sec. 31; P. O., New Hartford; owns 102½ acres of land worth \$50 per acre; is a son of David and Elizabeth (Sargent) Rogers, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of South Carolina. He was born in Pike county in 1841; in 1862 he enlisted in the war in Co. A, 99th Reg. I. V. I.; served 8 months and was mustered out in Missouri; was married in Pike county in 1867, to Harriet West, a native of England, who was born in 1842. Their children are David R. and Anna M. Those deceased are Ellen and William. Mr. R. belongs to the Masonic order, and is a Republican.

Col. Wm. Ross, deceased, was born April 24, 1792, in the town of Monson, Hampden county, Mass. His father, Micah Ross, in 1805, moved to Pittsfield, Mass. Upon the declaration of war in 1812, William Ross obtained a commission as Ensign in the 21st regiment United States Infantry, commanded by Col. E. W. Ripley, and was soon after ordered on recruiting service. In the spring of 1813, he was directed to unite his men with those of his brother, Capt. Leonard Ross, of the same regiment, at Greenbush, N. Y., and was subsequently dispatched to join the command of Major Aspinwall, about five hundred infantry of the 9th Regiment, who had been ordered to take up a forced march for Buffalo, then threatened by the enemy's forces. Arrived at Utica, the troops were met by an express, informing them of the capture and destruction of Buffalo, and directed their immediate march to Sackett's Harbor. Accordingly, proceeding to Oswego, on Lake Ontario, they embarked in fifty open row-boats, and set out for the harbor; but hardly had they made Stony Island than they heard the roar of cannon, and discovered the British fleet, with gun-boats and Indian canoes in the rear. They at once attempted to run the gauntlet of the enemy's armed vessels, and, rushing amid the fire of the gun-boats, twenty-five of their own frail craft succeeded in reaching the harbor, the remainder being captured by the British. Captain Ross

and the young Ensign were among the successful ones. The next day took place the memorable battle of Sackett's Harbor, in which the brothers led about one hundred men, and in which 500 Americans drove back 1,300 British. Of the detachment commanded by the Rosses, one-third was either killed or wounded in the conflict.

Soon after this battle, the Rosses were transferred to the 40th Regiment, infantry, and ordered to the seaboard, where the Captain took command of Fort Warren, in Boston Harbor, and William Ross was detached to Marblehead, to drill the troops of that post, and subsequently removed to the Gurnet fort, near Plymouth, Mass., where he remained till the close of the war. He then returned to Pittsfield, and set up the business of a blacksmith, hiring workmen, however, as he possessed no knowledge of the trade himself.

In the summer of 1820, as spoken of elsewhere in this book, in company with four brothers, and a few other families, he started for what was then known as the Far West—the State of Illinois.

For awhile the prospects of these settlers were very flattering, but afterward sickness and death entered their ranks. Col. Ross lost his first wife, one brother, and several of the company, the first year. Subsequently, the Colonel visited New York, and married a Miss Adams, of that State, after which he returned to Illinois, laid out a town embracing his first location, and named it Atlas, which afterward became the county-seat of the county. There had previously been established a postoffice, called Ross Settlement, but this designation soon gave way to the one now adopted by the Colonel, who soon commenced improving a farm, and built a mill, which was much needed at the time. His efforts were now followed by the blessings of a kind Providence; and though he arrived in Illinois a poor man, he speedily, through economy and untiring energy, began to realize an increase of property and popularity. He became Judge of Probate for the county of Pike, which office he held for many years, enjoying the unbounded confidence of the people. He also served as clerk of the Circuit and County Courts, and filled with credit many minor offices, among which were Colonel of Militia and Justice of the Peace, in all of which he won the esteem of his fellow-citizens.

In April, 1832, at the commencement of the Black Hawk war, Col. Ross was ordered by the Governor to raise a company out of his regiment forthwith, and join the forces at Beardstown. He received the order on Friday, and on the following Tuesday presented himself at the rendezvous, in Beardstown, with double the number of men designated in the requisition. He was selected as aide to the commanding general, served with much popularity throughout the campaign, and then returned once more to private life, devoting himself to building operations and the improvement of the county where he resided. Prosperity still smiled on his every effort. In 1835 he was elected to the Legislature of Illinois, and while a member of this body procured the passage of a law peculiarly adapted to the Military Tract, which afterward proved

of great importance to that section of country. Col. Ross was subsequently chosen to the Senate several terms, serving five or six sessions in that body.

In private life the Colonel was a warm friend, and willing, moreover, to forgive his enemies. Punctual in his business relations, governed by strict integrity, and zealous in all his labors, he won the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens in every walk.

As early as 1833, it became evident to the people of Atlas that the county-seat would at no distant day be removed to some point nearer the center of the county. Col. Ross joined heartily in this movement, and advanced to the county authorities the money with which to enter the land upon which Pittsfield is now located. The County Commissioners—Col. Barney, George Hinman, and Hawkins Judd—did the Colonel the honor to ask him to name the new county-seat, which he accordingly did, calling it Pittsfield, in honor of his old home in Massachusetts. In this beautiful place he erected a dwelling-house, 1835. It is safe to say that no public enterprise in the county ever escaped his observation, or was completed without his aid.

During the dark days of our late civil war, though incapacitated for the field by an almost total loss of sight, he used his influence and his purse to raise men to defend the flag. He assisted largely in getting up the 99th Illinois regiment, and other organizations of troops raised in Pike county. We give Col. Ross' portrait in the pages of this volume.

R. C. Scanland, Pittsfield, was born in Gallatin, now Carroll, county, near the mouth of the Kentucky river; came to this county in 1847 and settled in this city. During the Rebellion he was appointed to the important position of master of transportation at Cairo, which office he so well filled that upon his resignation he was presented with a beautiful and valuable solid silver service inscribed "Capt. R. C. Scanland, by his many friends." Leaving Cairo he returned to Pittsfield and engaged in merchandising until 1870, when he accepted the agency of the Continental and other insurance companies, and has since made that line a specialty, and the large business done attests his devotion to it. He has paid in losses over \$25,000 in Pike county. Mr. S. was married to Miss S. A., sister of Hon. H. T. Mudd, of St. Louis, who lived but a short time after marriage. He was then married to Miss S. J., daughter of William Watson, who died, leaving a son and a daughter. His present wife was Miss C. S. Wicks, a native of Syracuse, New York.

R. S. Sellee, farmer, sec. 34; P. O., Pittsfield; owns 47 acres of land worth \$50 per acre; was born in Missouri April 11, 1858; married in this county in 1877, to Emily C. Willsey, and they have 1 child, Mary E., born Jan. 13, 1878. Mr. S. is a Democrat.

Benjamin Sellon, farmer, sec. 27, owns 80 acres worth \$50 per acre; was born in England July 28, 1818; came to America with his father in 1821, and to this county in 1836; in 1861 he enlisted in Co. D, 3d Reg. Mo. Inf. and served 2 years; was in the battle of

Arkansas Post, siege of Vicksburg, and several others. He was first promoted to Orderly Sergeant and then to 1st Lieutenant; served 2 years and was honorably discharged. He then organized a Reg. of colored troops, and was appointed 1st Lieut. He was married in this county in 1848 to Miss Harriet—who was born in Ireland in 1816, and they have 4 living children,—John, Harriet, William G. and Charlotte Maria. Mr. S. has held the offices of Assessor and Collector, etc. He is an Episcopalian. P. O., Pittsfield.

Dr. T. W. Shastid, physician and surgeon, was born in Sangamon county, Ill., near Petersburg (near where Abraham Lincoln once kept a grocery), Aug. 26, 1831, son of John G. and Elizabeth B. (Edwards), the former a native of Kentucky and a farmer, and the latter of North Carolina. When T. W. was $4\frac{1}{2}$ years of age the family moved to Pittsfield, where Mrs. S. died Dec. 8, 1863, and Mr. S. Feb. 5, 1874. The subject of this brief biography was educated in his boyhood in Pittsfield, and subsequently received his medical education with Prof. John T. Hodgen of Pittsfield, and at McDowell's College, which was the medical department of the University of the State of Missouri at St. Louis. After graduating he first settled at Pleasant Hill, practicing there for $5\frac{1}{2}$ years, in partnership with Dr. John A. Thomas for about 3 years; since then he has practiced at Pittsfield, where he is now Examining Surgeon for U. S. pensioners. Aug. 2, 1860, he married Mary F. Edwards, by whom he had one son, Wm. Edwards, March 12, 1863. Oct. 1, 1865, he married a second time, taking Louise M. Hall, and their children are, Thomas Hall, born July 19, 1866, Jon Shepherd, Jan. 20, 1870; and Joseph Calvin, April 13, 1877.

William Shinn. The founders of the Shinn family in America were 3 brothers, who emigrated from England, their native country, about 150 years ago, 2 of them locating in New Jersey near Philadelphia and 1 in Virginia, where they reared families; they were prominent, respectable people, many of them being in the ministry, principally Methodists. The subject of this sketch descended from the New Jersey branch of the family. His father, Daniel Shinn, is the first of the family that located in Pike county, and is counted as one of the earliest and most respected of Pike county's pioneers. On his arrival here in 1820, he located near the present town of Atlas. He brought into the county at that time the first wagon that ever came within its boundaries; about 2 years afterwards he bought a farm of 160 acres on the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 12, Atlas tp., on which he immediately erected a small log house, into which he moved with his wife and 6 children. He was married in the State of New Jersey to Mary Haskett, who was of Scotch descent, and the 6 children born to them before they came to this county, were all born near Cincinnati, Ohio; their names were Benjamin, John, Eliza, Mary, Hannah and Phoebe. The first, third and last, are the only ones now living.

The farm above mentioned was wholly in a wild state, in the

midst of heavy timber, no improvements of any kind, and consequently he had more to contend with than many in a new country, but he was endowed with that indomitable energy and perseverance so necessary to the pioneer, and went bravely to work; his means were limited, and with a large family to support, it was no small merit to obtain success. He was a man of strong religious convictions, generous and affable to all. He was the first to open the house for religious worship, Methodist meetings being held there for 10 years. He was prosperous, and gave his sons between 700 and 800 acres of land; he died in March, 1852, and his wife in Sept., 1849; they had a family of 13 children, 7 of whom were born in this county,—Nancy, Lydia, Henry, William, Daniel, Asa, and an infant, deceased. Of these 7, only Nancy, Lydia and William are living.

Wm. Shinn, the subject of this sketch, was born in this county Jan 7, 1827; his early education was obtained in the old-fashioned log school-house, with split logs or puncheons for seats and desks. He was principally employed on his father's farm during his boyhood, where he acquired habits of industry and application necessary to success.

June 27, 1846, he married Mary Jane Lytle, at the residence of her father, Andrew Lytle. Mr. and Mrs. S. had 5 children, 4 of whom are living,—Elizabeth, now married to Wm. Gay, of Atlas tp., Albion, married to Lucy Woolfolk, also living in Atlas tp., Wm. D. and Mary, who live with their parents, and Daniel, who died at the age of 6 years. Mr. Shinn followed farming until 1850, when he went to California, it being the height of the gold excitement. After an absence of nearly a year he returned, having met with fair success. He went the overland route, and remembers well talking with companions of the impossibility of the railroad ever going through that vast country. He again resumed farming, and has followed it ever since. He has been prominently identified with the business interests of Pike county, as an extensive buyer and shipper of cattle, hogs and sheep, for the Chicago and St. Louis markets. He has been engaged in this business for 30 consecutive years, is now one of the largest farmers in Pike county, having some 1,200 acres of farm land, raising, on an average, 200 acres of corn, 150 acres of wheat, and handles 150 head of cattle, and from 400 to 500 head of sheep, turning off each year from 125 to 140 fat sheep. About the year 1860 he bought his present residence and farm on sec. 32, Pittsfield tp., then consisting of 110 acres. To it has since been added so that there are now 530 acres.

Mrs. Shinn's father, Andrew Lytle, and his wife, Elizabeth (Wagoner) Lytle, were early settlers in this county, dating back to 1837. He was a native of Ross county, O., and his wife of Maryland.

Augustus Simpkins was born in Marion county, Ind., in 1833. came to this county in 1856, and settled on a farm in Martinsburg tp. Three years afterward he went to Rockport and engaged in merchandising, where he remained until 1870, when he was ap-

pointed Deputy Sheriff, and two years afterward was elected Sheriff. Before the close of his term he leased the Mansion House, which he kept for 14 months, then sold out, opening his present place of business. He was twice elected constable in this city, and Supervisor in Martinsburg tp. and Atlas, also a member of the Town Board for 3 years, and has always taken an active interest in county affairs. In 1854 he married Nancy J. Francis, and they have 5 living children.

J. A. Smith, stock-dealer, is a native of Ohio, where he was born in 1833; was reared upon a farm and adopted that as his profession, which he followed until 1861; he then embarked in the mercantile business. He erected a large mill at Time, this county, in 1867, which he conducted for 4 years. He now owns 3 houses in that town and 160 acres of land in Hardin tp., an interest in a warehouse at Montezuma, etc. He buys and ships cattle, horses, hogs and sheep, and is a large and liberal purchaser. He came to this county in 1853, and 2 years later was married to Mary Dinsmore, a native of this State. She was born in 1838, and died in 1871. To them were born 4 children. He was married in 1873 to L. H. Allen, who was born in Kentucky in 1838. Leslie is their only child.

Jeremiah Pence, farmer, sec. 6; P. O., Pittsfield; was born in Rockingham county, Va., in 1807; is a son of William and Christina (Sellers) Pence, of that State. He was married in Ohio in 1832, to Margaret A. Brawly, a native of North Carolina; he came to this county in 1837, and the following year he selected the site of his present home, which, from an unbroken wilderness, has been transformed to a well cultivated farm, comprising 185 acres, valued at \$40 per acre. Mr. P. is one of the oldest settlers of the county, and a staunch Democrat. Of his several children 3 are living.

Dr. Abner F. Spencer, farmer, sec. 7; P. O., Pittsfield; son of Isaac and Rhoda (Beadsley) Spencer, the former a native of New York, and the latter of Connecticut. Abner F. is a native of Connecticut, and was born July 11, 1823; emigrated to this county in 1852, and settled in this tp. Dec. 12, 1850, he married Mary E. Sanders, a native of Kentucky, and who was born in 1833, and they have had 9 children, 7 living, namely: James S., Mary E., now wife of Miles Cox, of Kentucky, Elizabeth P., Lewis L., Martha B., Abner F. and Abgora. Those deceased are Frank and Isaac. The Doctor commenced his medical studies in 1846, graduating at the Sterling Medical College at Columbus, Ohio, in 1849, and commenced practice the same year and continued it until 1862. He now owns 160 acres of land worth \$50 per acre. In religious faith he is a Swedenborgian, and in politics is a Republican.

F. Strubinger, Pittsfield, was born in Abbotstown, Pa., in 1832; came to this county in 1863 and settled 9 miles west of this city, where he engaged in farming, and working at his trade, plastering. Subsequently he visited his native State and returned to this city in 1866, and the following year opened the market now occupied

by Mr. Simpkins. The next year he established himself in his present business.

Jacob Strauss, of the firm of Strauss Brothers, merchants, west side of the Square, Pittsfield, where they carry a large stock of dry-goods, clothing, etc. Jacob was born in February, 1843, and came to America in 1853 and settled in New York, where he remained 4 years, during which time he clerked in a dry-goods store; in 1863 he came to this county and embarked in business, where he has an extensive and increasing trade, carrying a large stock, and employing four salesmen. In 1873 he was united in marriage at Cincinnati with Minnie Herman, who was born in 1853, in his native country in Europe. They have two children, Emanuel and Samuel.

William M. Thompson, teacher, was born Oct. 19, 1846, in Carroll county, Va., and is a son of Raleigh Thompson, of Livingston county, Mo. He was a soldier in the Confederate army, and since that time worked by the month to obtain money to defray his expenses while attending school in Pittsfield. He taught 3 years at Fairview school-house near Pittsfield, and is now teacher of Independence School, Hardin tp., and is very successful as a teacher, and one of the most prominent teachers of the county.

Augustus Trombold, blacksmith, Pittsfield, is a native of Germany, born Nov. 22, 1847; came to America in 1849, remaining 7 years in New York, thence to Iowa, and in 1869 to Pittsfield, where he has since resided. He was married in Brown county in 1873 to Miss L. C. Ritter, a native of Ohio, born in 1854, and they have 3 children: Anna, George J. and Charles A. Mr. T. is a member of the Lutheran Church, and is a Democrat. In 1863 he enlisted in an Iowa Cavalry Reg't, serving one year.

William Watson, born in Chester Co., Pa., Feb. 26, 1798, son of Archibald Watson of that State, who emigrated to Missouri in 1818, and settled in Louisiana. Ten years after, he moved to St. Charles, where he passed the remainder of his days. The subject of this sketch was married at Galena in 1828, to Miss Diadema McQuigg, a native of Oswego, N. Y., where she was born in 1802. After marriage he returned to St. Charles, and in 1833 came to this city, and settled temporarily in a small hut or shanty, then located on the present site of the city Square, being the first settler of Pittsfield. Same year he erected a dwelling south of the Mansion House, where he opened a small stock of goods. Two pilgrims named Greene and Barber were boarders in the family at that time. This edifice still stands the test of time and as a living monument to his decaying memory and declining years. Five years later he built the Mansion House, which he conducted successfully for 14 years. His mercantile pursuit of 21 years was crowned with prosperity, and he retired from the active field of life with considerable wealth, so that his old age can be spent in reaping the reward of a well directed industry. He was at one time Judge of the Probate Court, and served as County Treasurer 4 years. He is residing with only living child, Ellen, wife of Rev. Dr. Barrett, deceased, as

of the pioneers of Pike county, a worthy and venerable citizen. We give the portrait of Mr. Watson in the pages of this book.

James Wassell, farmer, sec. 31; is a son of William and Susannah (Gray) Wassell, natives of England; who came to America in 1830, where the subject of our sketch was born in 1835. His parents brought him to this county in 1837. In 1857 he married Sarah E. Mather, who was born in Morgan county, this State, and after becoming the mother of 6 children, died. The names of the children are Mary, William, Elmer, Grant, Georgia and Arthur. In 1879 Mr. W. married Emma Bentley, a native of this county, who was born in 1850. He is a member of the Christian Church, and a Republican in politics.

Hon. Scott Wike, attorney at law, was born April 6, 1834, near Meadville, Pa., son of George and Ann (Grubb) Wike, natives of Pennsylvania, who came to Quincy in 1838, and to Pike Co. in the spring of 1844. Mr. George Wike still resides near Barry, where he formerly was a woolen manufacturer at the "Barry Woolen Mills." The subject of this sketch studied law one year at Harvard University, was admitted to the bar in 1858, and Oct. 8, 1859, he located in Pittsfield and commenced the practice of law; in 1862 and 1864 he was elected Representative in the State Legislature from Pike and Scott counties; and in 1874 he was elected to Congress. He commenced the practice of law alone, but afterward formed a partnership with Milton Hay and A. C. Matthews, then with C. L. Higbee until 1861 and then was alone again until February, 1879, when he entered into partnership with Mr. Matthews and Harry Higbee.

George Wilder, farmer, sec. 18; P. O., Pittsfield; born in York Co., Pa., in 1827; married Caroline Keener, a native of the same State, by whom he has 4 children; came to this Co. in 1857, and settled on his present estate, consisting of 160 acres well cultivated land, valued at \$100 per acre. This farm and improvements may be considered the finest in this tp. The house is a two-story frame building, with all modern improvements, and occupies a slightly eminence above the road, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country. This farm is now open for purchase, and a bargain for a first-class farmer.

John H. Wildin, artist, Pittsfield, was born Feb. 14, 1844, and is a native of Pennsylvania, and a son of John and Magdalene (Stubinger) Wildin. Until 19 years of age he followed farming; came to Illinois in 1853, and settled in this county, and for the last 8 years has been practicing his profession. In 1876 he married Hester McFadden, who was born in Missouri in 1850. Politically he is a Democrat.

William Elza Williams was born in Detroit township near the town of Detroit, this county, May 5, 1857. He is the second child of David Anderson and Emily Adeline Williams, both of whom were reared in Pike county, and the offspring of hardy pioneer settlers. His great-grandfather *paterna*, ——— Williams, came

to this country from England previous to the Revolution, and fought for his adopted country throughout that war, and was at the surrender of Yorktown, and also was a soldier in the war of 1812 from North Carolina. The grandfather, John Anderson Williams, was born in Maryland in 1799, and removed with his father to North Carolina when but a small boy, whence he came to Illinois with a large family in 1834. He settled on sec. 32, Detroit township, where the subject of this sketch was afterward born. With the assistance of a large family he opened up an extensive farm and became a wealthy and influential citizen. He was a devoted member of the Baptist Church, a firm supporter of Jackson and Douglas, and died in 1876 at a ripe old age, in Sedalia, Missouri. David Anderson Williams, the father, was born in North Carolina in July, 1832. He was first married to Miss Martesia Scanland, of Pittsfield, who died the following year without offspring. On the 10th of May, 1854, he was married to Miss Emily Adeline Hayden, of Newburg, his present wife, and the mother of the subject of this sketch. He is now living on the old home place, a good and respectable citizen and neighbor. He proudly follows in the footsteps of his ancestors, a firm and unswerving Democrat. The mother is a daughter of Louis Elza Hayden, a resident of Newburg township, and was born in November, 1837, in Pike county. Her father, who came to Illinois from Missouri in 1834, was born in Kentucky in 1809, and is still living, a spry, active old man 71 years of age. His grandfather, Elisha Hayden, was the son of English parents and was born in Virginia in 1755. He was a Revolutionary hero from his native State, where his body now lies. His son, Elisha Hayden, the great grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in Virginia, removed to North Carolina and afterward to Kentucky, where he entered the military service and fought gallantly through the war of 1812.

W. E. Williams is now a practicing attorney in Pittsfield. He was reared on a farm with the privileges of a district school four months in the year, from which he entered Illinois College at Jacksonville, at the age of 19. He immediately became a member of a college society, and from the first exhibited great powers as a debater, and was among the first scholars in school. During his last collegiate year he commenced the study of law, and Aug. 12, 1878, entered the law office of J. W. Johnson at Pittsfield, and became a close student. After the formation of the firm of Irwin & Johnson with James S. Irwin the following year, he remained under the instructions of both until March 5, 1880, when he passed a successful examination before the Appellate Court, 1st District, at Chicago. On the 24th of August, 1879, he was married to Miss Maggie Gallaher, of Pittsfield, daughter of James Gallaher, editor of the *Old Flag*, and was born in N. Y. City June 11, 1857.

Abner V. Wills, whose portrait may be found in this volume, was born Feb. 14, 1849, at Summer Hill, this county, and is a son of the well known Wm. R. Wills, sr. Mr. Wills is at present one

of the largest farmers in Pike county, having about 1,100 acres of land. He raises annually on an average 200 acres of wheat, 300 acres of corn, and turns off about 300 sheep, of which he keeps high grades, and thorough-bred stock of all kinds, and in which he is quite extensively engaged. He is also an extensive dealer and trader in land, etc. His own residence is on the southwest quarter of sec. 21.

March 22, 1868, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Helme, daughter of John Helme, and they have a family of 6 children, namely, John, William, Emily, Mille, Melinda and Emmet.

Charles Wills, barber, Pittsfield; born in Germany in 1840; came to America in 1854, stopping in St. Louis, Mo., where he remained until he came to this city in 1868, when he established himself in business. In 1863 he married Elizabeth Stueck, a native of Germany, and they have 5 children. Mr. W. is an enterprising man, and has a fair trade.

William R. Wills, sr., whose portrait we give in this volume, was born in New York in 1810; at the age of 8 his parents moved to the Buckeye State, where they remained 11 years; when 19 years of age he started South in company with a younger brother, A. V. Wills, and arrived in New Orleans, where they remained for several months; W. R. then returned North, locating in Pike county, where he worked as a laborer for six years. He was united in marriage with Miss Sarah M. Coles in 1836. She was born in New Hampshire in 1810; after his marriage he commenced farming on a rented farm in Atlas tp. His wife died in July of the same year. Being thus left alone in the world, he sold out what effects he had, and went East. Here he remained about 8 months; he then returned to Pike county and engaged in trading in various ways until 1838; in that year he married Miss L. D. Scott, who was born in the Empire State in 1812, and was brought to Illinois in 1818. Three years thereafter he purchased a farm near Summer Hill, sec. 12, Atlas tp. He remained there for six years, and then sold his farm and bought a valuable tract of land on secs. 20 and 21, Pittsfield tp. He owned at one time at least 4,000 acres of land in this county, and had at his decease about 2,000 acres; and he died Aug. 6, 1872, leaving a widow and three children, the former of whom resides in Pittsfield. The children are,—William R., jr., Abner Vine and Lucy, who married Jerome D. Chamberlain, and now resides in Franklin county, Kan.

Mr. W. held a commission as Lieutenant in the Black Hawk war. This commission, as well as the sword he used, is in the possession of his son, Wm. R. Wills, jr. He filled the office of Justice of the Peace in this county, and always took a prominent part in its politics. Perhaps few men had more influence in moulding the political sentiment of the public than he. He was formerly a Whig, but after the organization of the Republican party he voted with it. During the war he took an active part in furnishing means, encouraging enlistments, etc., for its prosecution. Owing

to the prominent and firm position he took in these matters he gained many enemies among the opposition—so bitter indeed at times as to draw out threats against his life; but he at all times fearlessly followed the path of duty and patriotism. He was for many years a member of the Odd Fellows' order, and that society made the arrangements for, and attended his funeral.

Mr. W. was one of the most prominent traders in stock and lands, and one of the largest farmers that ever lived in Pike county. It is stated upon good authority that \$25 was about the extent of his capital when he was 30 years of age. At his death, aged 62, he was estimated to be worth \$140,000.

Mrs. Wills is a devoted member of the Methodist Church, superintending the Sunday-school for 15 years previous to her husband's death. She gave \$3,000 toward the erection of their church.

William R. Wills, jr., was born Oct. 27, 1844, at Summer Hill, Pike Co., Ill., and is a son of Wm. R. Wills, sr., whose sketch is given above. He obtained his education principally in the common schools, but graduated at the Bryant & Stratton Commercial College at St. Louis. July 23, 1868, he married Elizabeth J. Wells, daughter of Robert and Mary Wells, of Pittsfield. She was born in this county Aug. 27, 1850. Five children have been born to them, one of whom is deceased. The names of those living are, Lucy E., Charles H., Orion R. and Isidora I. Ida was the name of the deceased.

Mr. Wills now resides on sec. 20, this tp., where he is extensively engaged in farming, owning about 820 acres of land. He has turned his attention, especially for the past 6 years, to the raising and breeding of fine stock, such as Short-horn cattle, Cotswold sheep, Berkshire hogs and fancy fowls, selling and shipping them throughout the Western States. At present he has a herd of about 60 Short-horn cattle, all of which are thorough-bred, and some of them imported.

Mr. W. is a Director in the Pike County Agricultural Society, and one of its most active and enterprising members. He is also Director and Treasurer of the Pike County Mutual Fire Insurance Company. It has been in active operation during the past few years, meeting with a fair degree of success, not having cost the policy-holders over 15 cents on the \$100 for a period of four years. He is also a Director in the First National Bank of Pittsfield, and in every public enterprise he takes a leading part. He is a member of the Odd Fellows' society of Pittsfield, and politically a Republican. As one of the leading citizens of Pike county, we present to our readers the portrait of Mr. Wills.

Barnett J. Willsey, farmer, sec. 29; P. O., Pittsfield; was born in the State of New York in 1835; and is the son of Barnett Willsey. In 1840 he was brought by his parents to this county, who settled on the present estate, now consisting of 240 acres, valued at \$50 per acre. Here he has lived ever since, except that from 1854 to 1857 he was in California, in the mining business, in which he

was successful. At his home his vocation has always been farming, and in this occupation has been prosperous, being now one of the most enterprising and substantial farmers in the community. He also deals in stock to some extent. The past year he erected a fine two-story frame house, with L; also a large frame barn, etc. The improvements on this place are excelled by few, and the farm itself is in a most fertile district. In 1858 Mr. Willsey married Eliza Jane McClintock, a native of Indiana, and they have 3 children living,—Emily Alice, Charles L. and James O.; one child, Mary E., is deceased. We give Mr. Willsey's portrait in this volume.

James G. Willsey. The first of the Willsey family who came to this county was a parent of the subject of this sketch. They were natives of New York and emigrated to Ohio in 1837, where they remained until 1840, when they joined the tide of emigration westward and found a location on sec. 34, Pittsfield tp. Their names were Barnett and Cornelia (Kizer) Willsey. Upon this section they established themselves, where Mr. Willsey lived until his death, which occurred in 1858. He was buried on the old home farm. His widow still resides at the old homestead. James G. was born in the State of New York, Feb. 28, 1830, and was therefore about 10 years of age when his parents came to this county, with whom he remained until about 1851, when he married Miss Melinda Rogers; she was born in Greene Co., Ill., in 1830, and was the daughter of David and Fannie Rogers, early settlers in Martinsburg tp. The former died in 1871; his wife two years afterward.

Immediately after James G. Willsey's marriage he settled on 40 acres of land which his father gave him, where he remained until 1854, when he selected and purchased the northwest quarter of sec. 34, Pittsfield tp., which is one of the most fertile sections in this county. At that time this land was in a perfectly wild state; not an improvement of any kind had been placed upon it by the hand of man. It was a fine, rolling prairie, interspersed here and there with patches of scrub oak and hazel-brush. The first land cultivated on this farm was in the summer of 1854, when Mr. W. employed a man to break 40 acres, which he did with oxen. This he sowed in wheat that fall. The next season he planted this piece in corn, and broke another 40 acres for wheat. This land, as fast as broken, was surrounded with an eight-rail fence, Mr. W. hauling the rails for the same from the south part of Martinsburg tp., a distance of eight miles. In 1857 he erected a log cabin, on the north part of his farm, 16 feet square. It contained two rooms, one above and one below. Into this cabin he moved his family, and although rather tight quarters during the busiest seasons, found room and accommodations for as many as nine hired hands besides his own family. During the years 1868-9 the balance of the 160 acres was fenced and put under cultivation, with the exception of 50 acres which he has never plowed, but which he set aside for pasture for stock, there being several never-failing springs of pure water on this. Mr. W. ascribes much of his success in the raising

of stock, especially hogs, to this pasture, and the fact of their always being able to procure pure spring water. He states that during the worst seasons of cholera, when hogs all around him were dying, he lost very few.

In 1860 Mr. W. built his present residence. It is a frame structure, two stories in height, the main part 18 by 32, L 14 by 28; it is one of the finest farm residences in the county. The out-buildings are all of the modern construction and first-class in every way. Mr. W. has devoted much attention to floriculture, and has a fine greenhouse in addition to his residence, in which he has hundreds of choice plants, including exotics, etc. Take it all in all, the surroundings and improvements of this home farm render it one of the finest and most pleasant in the county.

Seventeen years ago he purchased the southwest quarter of sec. 27. It was partly improved, and he has brought it into a high state of cultivation. The winter of 1879-'80 he erected on this place a very fine residence, which in point of construction and modern conveniences is equaled by few. From the observatory on this dwelling one of the finest views of the surrounding country can be obtained, extending to the west, to Louisiana and Hannibal, a distance of 20 miles, and southeast to a distance of about 24 miles. Mr. W.'s only child and son, William Riley Willsey, who was born in July, 1853, now resides at this place.

As a relaxation from active business, to which he had applied himself with scarcely an intermission since he was a boy, in 1875 Mr. Willsey decided on making a visit to the Pacific slope to see the country and visit numerous relatives, also with some idea of locating there, if the golden shore should prove preferable to his old home. With the above objects in view, in company with his wife and son, he started on this trip, via the Union Pacific R. R. to San Francisco, where several days were agreeably spent in viewing the metropolis of California, when he departed by the steamer "J. L. Stephens" for Portland, Oregon, and from there to Oregon City, where he remained some ten days, and also visited the State Fair at Salem; then took passage up the Columbia river to Wallula, Washington Territory. This river he describes as furnishing the most beautiful scenery he ever beheld. From Wallula they took the cars to Walla Walla, where his sister, Mrs. Richard Wells, resided. At this place the party remained some four weeks, visiting and viewing different parts of the country, when they started on their journey homeward, via the Columbia to Portland, where they took the cars to Harrisburg; they then traveled by rail to Roseburg, then to the northern terminus of the Oregon and California Railroad; from this place they were obliged to travel 270 miles to Reading. During this stage trip, which lasted six days and six nights, it rained continuously. On several occasions the coach was mired down, taking much time and all hands to release it. The fatigue of this journey was so severe that a passenger, an old man, became temporarily insane. Our party, however, arrived

safely at Reading, where they took the railroad for San Francisco; then took the U. P. R. R. for home, where they arrived about four months after they had left. They were thoroughly satisfied with the trip, and also satisfied that they found no better place than at the old homestead in Pike. They traveled between 5,000 and 6,000 miles, 1,000 of which were on the Pacific Ocean.

Mr. Willsey's portrait will be found in this volume.

William B. Willsey, farmer, sec. 34; P. O., Pittsfield; is the owner of 50 acres of land worth \$50 per acre; is a native of this county and was born Aug. 24, 1851; was married in this county Aug. 9, 1870, to Miss Loese W. Hoyt, a native of Vermont, and who was born June 11, 1847. They are the parents of 3 children, namely,—Charles H., born May 26, 1871, Ora C., Jan. 2, 1873, and Eva M., Jan. 1, 1876.

William W. Willsey, farmer, sec. 34; P. O., Pittsfield; is a son of Barnett and Caroline (Kizer) Willsey, natives of New York; is a native of this county, and was born in 1848. In 1868 he married Frances J. Robinson, also a native of Missouri, and was born in 1848. They have 3 children,—Perry A., Almira M. and Nancy C.; both Mr. and Mrs. W. belong to the Christian Church. Mr. W. owns 80 acres of land worth \$60 per acre, and is a Democrat.

Conrad Winand, blacksmith; born in Germany in 1838; came to America in 1854 and settled in New York, where he remained 4 years; came to Pittsfield in 1859; married in this county in 1868 to Hannah Purset, a native of Pike county, born in 1848, and their 3 children are Lewis H., Franklin C. and Bertie E. In 1861 Mr. W. enlisted in Co. K, 2d Reg. Ill. Cav., and served 3 years; was in several hard-fought battles; had a horse shot from under him by a musket ball without injury to himself. He owns one lot with good dwelling and shop; is a member of the M. E. Church, and a Republican.

Isaac Winans, farmer, sec. 17; P. O., Pittsfield; was born in Essex, now Union Co., N. J., in 1829. Is a son of Jonas and Sarah (Stiles) Winans, of that State. The family came to this county in 1846, and settled south of Pittsfield, where his mother died in 1858. His respected father lived until 1878. The subject of this sketch was married in 1851 to Miss Sarah Webster, a native of Massachusetts, by whom he has 8 children: Norman W., William M., John S., Isaac, jr.; Jonas L., Elmer R., Emma P. and Horace G. Mr. W. has a farm of 400 acres valued at \$40 per acre, and is one of the enterprising men of Pike county, and a Republican.

Thomas Worthington, M. D., was born near Knoxville, Tenn., June 10, 1808, and is a lineal descendant of the Worthington and Calvert (or Baltimore) families of England and Maryland. His father having died soon after his return from service in the war of 1812, Dr. Worthington removed to Illinois at an early day, and soon afterward saw service in the Black Hawk war. He graduated at the Medical College of Cincinnati, O., and settled in Pittsfield for the practice of his profession, in 1835. His success as a phy-

sician was very great. In the year 1837 he was married to Amelia J., youngest daughter of Col. Andrew K. Long, of Baltimore, Md. In addition to his professional duties, he has taken an active interest in politics, when questions of great public interest were involved, and twice represented his district in the State Senate. In this body he was an earnest advocate of the "two-mill tax," and his exertions largely contributed to save the State from repudiation. From being a "Free-Soil Whig," he became one of the first and most earnest members of the Republican party in Illinois. To the support of its principles, and other causes in which he was interested, he brought powers of eloquence and a breadth of information which have rarely been equaled in the State. Having by great industry accumulated a considerable property, he is enabled to spend the greater part of his time in the invigorating climate of the Rocky Mountains, and in the pursuit of the favorite study of his later years—geology. His investigations upon this subject have been conducted principally in the field, in almost all parts of the United States, and have been of especial value in reference to the "Glacial Period." He contemplates publishing their results in book form. Dr. Worthington has long ranked as one of the most intelligent, upright and respected citizens of his county and State.

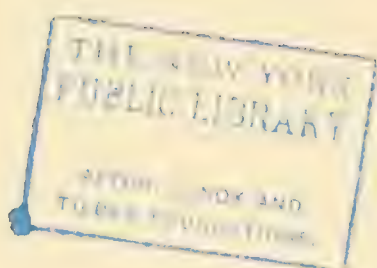
Thomas Worthington, jr., a son of the above, was born in Spencer, Tenn., June 8, 1850; graduated with distinction at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., in 1873, and at the Union College of Law, Chicago, in 1877. He was admitted to the bar in September of the latter year, and is now practicing his profession in Pittsfield.

Edward Yates, attorney, Pittsfield, was born in Pike county, Sept. 21, 1846. He is a son of George and Maria (Hinman) Yates, the former a native of Kentucky, and born Jan. 17, 1807; he was the second son of Samuel Yates, a native of Virginia, who emigrated in a very early day to Kentucky. George Yates, who was born in Barren Co., Ky., in 1807, came to Illinois as early as 1823, and spent one year in Washington Co. From there he moved to Morgan Co., settling near Naples, which is now in Scott Co. In the spring of 1833 he crossed the Illinois river into Pike Co. and settled on sec. 6, Griggsville tp., where he resided until his death, which occurred at Griggsville, Aug. 13, 1878. When at the age of 18 he started out in life to do for himself. He hired to a gentleman by the name of Thomas Smith for \$8 per month, one-half in trade. He worked for 3 months, when he was taken sick. The elder Yates was one of those persons who made of life a success. He was charitable and liberal, yet accumulated considerable property, owning at one time about 1,300 acres of land under a high state of cultivation. His family of children, all of whom are respected for their enterprise, genial and social qualities, were a great comfort when in his declining years. He was a man of Christian integrity, high moral principle, beloved and esteemed by all who knew him. He was plain and unostenta-

tious in his manners, a kind neighbor, a loving father and a faithful friend. He was greatly missed and deeply mourned, not only by his family, but by a large circle of friends and neighbors. Especially was he missed by the little Church (Hinman's Chapel) of which he was a member and pillar. His funeral, which took place at this church, was largely attended. The sermon was delivered by Elder J. P. Dimmitt, and his remains were laid at rest by the side of his wife, who preceded him to the spirit world about ten years.

The children of the elder Yates are, Nancy Catharine, now the wife of Jerome W. Rush, of Fairmount tp.; Wm. H. lives in Griggsville, and in company with his brother Monroe, owns the old homestead. Wm. H. is a Director in the Griggsville Bank; Emeline, the wife of J. W. Fisher, President of the Chillicothe Savings Bank, and resides at Chillicothe, Mo.; Ellen M., now the wife of Jefferson Orr, Pittsfield. Martha F., who lives at the old homestead, and Edward, the subject of this sketch.

Edward Yates, whose name heads this sketch, attended the McKendree, Jacksonville and Quincy Colleges, receiving a collegiate education. He chose the legal profession for his life labor, and was admitted to the bar Dec. 29, 1869. He began practice with the late Hon. Jackson Grimshaw, at Quincy. In 1871 he moved to Trenton, Mo., where he practiced until January, 1875, when he returned to his native county and located at Pittsfield. He associated himself in his profession with Jefferson Orr, present State's attorney. As a criminal pleader and prosecutor Mr. Y., although a young man, has few superiors in Illinois. He is energetic, and possesses the happy faculty of making friends wherever he meets his fellow men.





Barnett J. Wilsey

PITTSFIELD TP

MARTINSBURG TOWNSHIP.

The surface of this township is generally rolling, and beautifully timbered. From the eminence of some of the knolls in the northern part a grand and magnificent view meets the eye from every quarter. For miles either way during the growing season the eye beholds verdant fields dotted over with fine farm residences, school-houses, etc. Before the hand of man had subdued these lands, and when the prairies and woodlands were in their virgin state, the scenery from these eminences must have been supremely charming. With its green, flowery carpet, its undulating surface, skirted by beautiful and refreshing groves that more definitely mark the boundaries, it must have presented to the eye of the lone traveler or new settler a scene most beautiful and sublimely grand. No doubt Fisher Petty, the first settler of the township, was attracted by the beauty of its scenery, the fine timber, and the high, rolling land and running water. These were important things to be considered by the pioneer in making a selection for a home. When Messrs. Petty and Nicholson came here to look up a location, this land had not yet been offered for sale by Government. They were the very advance of the on-coming westward flight of civilization. Mr. Petty came in 1825 and located on sec. 15. As years passed, the groves received the in-coming settlers until about 1850, when all the timbered farms were being worked. About that time some of the more enterprising pushed out upon the prairies. It is not now remembered who was the first to be so adventurous.

Others of the early pilgrims to this locality were Joseph and Robert Goodin, Wm. Binns, Isaac Hoskins, Wm. Butler and Robert Richardson, most of whom were well-known in the early history of the county. Among the older settlers now living are Ira Briscoe, Moses Conner, Mr. McClintock and others.

The first children born in the township were Wm. Ward and Nancy Shinn. The former went to Texas, where he met his death by hanging, in 1862. He was a loyal Union man, and because he would not join the rebel army, was hanged by a band of outlaws. The first marriage was that of George Williams to Miss Nancy Nicholson, Rev. David Hubbard officiating. The first preaching was done by elder John Garrison, of the Christian denomination, and the first sermon was at the house of Robert Goodin.

The preachers of the gospel soon sought out and found the pioneers in their new homes, as above mentioned. Nor were they long without the school-house and "master." The former was a rude log cabin, and the latter fully as rude, the refractory pupils thought, and not well versed in our more modern studies. Both school-house and master, however, were well adapted to the times and the then existing surroundings. The first school-building was erected on sec. 7, in 1827, and the first school taught by Mr. Morrow.

The first church structure was erected by the Presbyterians on sec. 18, in 1839. It was known as the Bethel Church.

The township contains two towns, five churches and eight school-houses. The system of education adopted by a majority of the schools of this township is up to the high standard of any part of the county. Of some of the leading teachers we speak in the department of personal sketches given in connection with the history of the township.

Six-Mile creek, with its small and numerous branches, traverses the western part of the township from north to south. There are several small creeks which water the eastern portion. The soil is underlaid with a heavy bed of limestone, and is better adapted to raising wheat and fruit than general farming.

VILLAGES.

Martinsburg.—During the speculative period, when towns sprung up all over the State, this village was ushered into existence among the thousands of others. It was laid out by William Freeman and John Kingsbury, Aug. 24, 1836. It is located on secs. 22 and 27, and at present has a population of about 200. It contains one general store, a blacksmith shop, two churches, a school-house, etc. The churches are of the Christian and Baptist denominations, both of which have been founded for several years, and are in a prosperous condition.

New Hartford.—As a rival to Martinsburg, and at about the same time that that place was founded, this little village was laid out. It is in the extreme northwestern corner of the township, and in the midst of a fertile and well-improved part of the county. It was founded by Isaac Hoskins, Abner Clark, John Shinn and Nathan Brown. The latter kept the first store, and Mr. Rathburn was the first blacksmith. The first postmaster was Wm. Grimes. It now has two stores, two cooper shops, a blacksmith shop, a school-house, and two churches. There is one resident physician. The place contains now about 100 inhabitants.

The *Methodist Episcopal Church* at New Hartford was organized about 1840, by Rev. Mr. Troy, who was afterward thrown from a horse and killed. There were at first about 15 members. They erected a house of worship in 1850, which is still used by the Society. Services each alternate Sunday, by Rev. Mr. Drake, Pastor. Present number of communicants about 75.

The *Christian Church* at this place was first organized March 19, 1851, with the same number of souls that went into Noah's ark, by Elders James Burbridge and David Roberts. The society built a church in 1856. Since the organization there have been added to the congregation 116 males and 172 females. Present number of communicants, 100. Services each Sunday.

BIOGRAPHIES.

In justice to the pioneers, to those who have opened up and developed this township, and those who have taken a prominent part in the history of this community, we give a department of personal sketches as a portion of the history of the township.

Willard Andrews, deceased, was born in Massachusetts in 1813, the son of Alanson and Phœbe Andrews, natives of the Bay State; received a common-school education; in 1846 he married Cornelia Brockway, who was born in 1825 in New York State. Mr. Andrews came to this county in 1839, settling in Atlas tp., and came into this tp. in 1850. By trade he was a carpenter, but he also carried on farming, on sec. 6. He died Dec. 6, 1872, leaving a widow and children. The youngest son carries on the farm. Mrs. H. is a member of the M. E. Church. P. O., New Hartford.

A. F. Barnd, nurseryman, sec. 27; P. O., Martinsburg; was born in Perry county, O., in 1815, and is a son of Christian and Mary Barnd; was educated in the common schools, and in the spring of 1847 emigrated to this State, locating in McLean county, where he resided until 1861; he then came to Pike county, settling in this township, where he practiced medicine a number of years; he has now been in the nursery business for about 10 years. He has a fine nursery, comprising all varieties of fruit trees and plants. The Doctor also still attends to professional calls to some extent.

A. M. Bradburn, farmer, was born in Ohio, Nov. 1, 1827, and is a son of Mark and Mary (Keatley) Bradburn, natives of Ohio; was educated in the common schools of Ohio; in 1853 he married Emily Jameson, and all their eight children are living; one daughter is married. David N. is a teacher. Mr. Bradburn came to Pike county in 1864. In Missouri he was in the "Shirt-tail" militia, and he lost money while in that State. He has made all he has by hard work since he married, now owning 132 acres of land. In politics he is a Democrat. P. O., Pittsfield.

Ira Briscoe, farmer, sec. 28, where he owns 240 acres of land; P. O., Martinsburg; was born in Washington county, Ky., in 1798, the son of Edward and Peggy Briscoe; his father was born in Virginia, and his mother in Ireland; he received his education in the subscription schools which were kept in log school-houses in pioneer times in Kentucky, with greased-paper windows, mud-and-stick chimneys, etc. In 1818 he married Miss Polly Crump, who was born in Virginia in 1799; in 1834 he came to Pike county,

settling on the place where he now lives; he has been a farmer all his life, but is now living in retirement. P. O., Martinsburg.

Jasper Brokaw, agriculturist, sec. 17; was born in Somerset county, N. J., Aug. 12, 1828, and is a son of Abraham and Sarah Brokaw, deceased; he worked with his father in the wood-yard until 18 years of age; came to Eastern Illinois with his parents in 1844, and in 1851 located in Pike county, and this year also he married Miss Martha Maroon, daughter of Wm. Maroon, deceased, and they had 6 children, namely, William, George, John, Sarah, Martha and Charley. Mrs. B. died in March, 1863, and Mr. B. the next year married Mrs. Amelia Toothaker, and they have had 6 children: Liona, Priscilla, Albert, Elmer, Cora A. and Eva V. Mr. B. is a farmer, making wheat-raising a specialty. His brother, Uriah, served over a year in the late war, where he lost his life.

John L. Cannon, deceased, was born in Pittsfield tp., this county, March 31, 1834, and was the son of Ephraim and Dorothy Cannon, dec.; was reared on a farm and received a common-school education. Nov. 9, 1854, he married Margaret A. Goodin, daughter of Hardin Goodin, of Martinsburg tp., and their 4 children were Charles E., Sarah E., William H. and Henry O. Mr. C. was a respected member of the Christian Church for 18 years previous to his death, which occurred at Hot Springs, Ark., Nov. 5, 1877. He was a valuable member of society and a kind husband and father; he was a good-natured man, and patient; during his last illness he suffered untold misery and pain, yet he bore it all with Christian fortitude and patience.

James Duffield was born in Chester District, S. C., Dec. 12, 1796; educated in a subscription school; brought to Indiana by his parents when a boy, where he resided until a man grown; came to this county several years ago and engaged in farming and raising stock. He now resides on sec. 3, at the advanced age of 84 years. Of his 6 children 5 are living. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and fought under Gen. Jackson.

Lucinda A. Dyer, nee Thompson, New Hartford, is the wife of Eli Dyer, and they were married in 1840. Of their 9 children 5 are living,—Thomas W., Franklin W., Mary E., William H. and John K. Mr. Dyer was a farmer prior to the late war, in which he served 4 years; his son Franklin was also in the war, and was wounded at the battle of Pilot Knob. The Dyer family, while residing in Missouri, were Union people, and suffered many wrongs at the hands of rebels and black-legs. Mr. and Mrs. Dyer are both natives of Fairfax county, Va., and he was slave overseer in Maryland for four years; in 1854 they came to Pike county, Mo., and in 1864 to this county. Mrs. Dyer is proprietor of the best store in New Hartford, which is conducted under the firm name of T. W. Dyer & Bro. They carry a stock of \$1,500, consisting of dry-goods, hats and caps, boots and shoes, groceries, hardware, glass and queensware, and in fact, everything usually kept in a first-class general store. Prices the very lowest.

David Goodin, farmer, sec. 4; P. O., Pittsfield; was born in this county in 1846, the son of Hardin and Rebecca Goodin, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter of Indiana; he was married in 1870 to Miss Jeames, who was born in Missouri in 1847; their two children are Benjamin F. and William H. Mr. Goodin commenced life in very limited circumstances, but he has been very successful as a farmer, now having 180 acres of land. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church.

J. W. Grabael, farmer, sec. 19, was born Dec. 14, 1840, in Monroe county, Ind., and is a son of Samuel and Margaret Grabael, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of North Carolina. At the age of 20 our subject came to this county and for a time lived near Summer Hill. In 1865 he was united in marriage with Miss Maria Stebbins, a native of this tp. and whose father was among the first settlers of the county. The following year Mr. G. located in this township. Mr. and Mrs. G. are the parents of 4 children,—Mary E., Herbert, Frank and Laura. Both he and his wife are members of the Congregational Church at Summer Hill. During the last winter Mr. G. unfortunately met with two men from whom he purchased the right of territory of this county to sell the "Practical Grubber and Stump-Puller," giving his note for the payment of over \$3,000, with the understanding, however, that they would keep the note until he could make the money by selling the machine; but they disregarded this understanding, and immediately disposed of the note, causing Mr. G. great financial embarrassment.

I. M. Holloway. The subject of this sketch was born in Highland county, O., Dec. 9, 1850, and is a son of Isaac and Ellen Holloway, deceased, who came to this county in 1857; our subject was reared on a farm and received a common-school education. He was married Feb. 22, 1872, to Miss Kittie Petty, daughter of Alvin Petty, of Hardin tp. They have 4 children,—Nora, Adda, Emma and Athel. Mr. H. resides on sec. 18, this tp., and is engaged in farming and the raising of stock.

Horace Hoskins was born in Atlas tp., this county, July 3, 1832, and is a son of Isaac Hoskins, so well known in the pioneer days of Pike county, and who is now deceased. Mr. H. was reared on a farm and is now engaged in agricultural pursuits. March 6, 1851, he was united in marriage with Miss Lucinda Loutzenhiser, by whom he has had 13 children, 9 of whom are living: William, Marshall, John M., Mary J., Isaac, Emily, Orlando, Alice B. and George B. McClellan. Mr. H. served 3 years in the late war, in Co. G, 99th Ill. Inf., and participated in the battles of Hartsville, Mo., where he was wounded, siege of Vicksburg, etc. He was present at the surrender of Mobile, and was honorably discharged Aug. 12, 1865.

George James was born in Lincolnshire, England, Aug. 12, 1836, and is a son of George and Elizabeth James, deceased. He was educated in England, and came to this county in 1851; he went to Nebraska in 1865, where he remained two years, as salesman for

Rolfe & Terry, wholesale merchants in Nebraska City. He was engaged in Government freighting for some time; he went from Nebraska City to the Black Hills, where he worked on the Northern Pacific Railroad during its construction; he returned to Illinois in January, 1869, since which time he has followed farming, on sec. 3, this tp. June 14, 1861, he married Miss Mary J. Andrews, daughter of Willard G. Andrews, and of their 8 children the following 5 are living: Salome, Alicia, Willard G., Fred and Gracie Lee.

John W. Lynch, teacher of Highway school, was born in Putnam county, Ind., Feb. 19, 1843, the son of Caselton and Miriam Lynch, the latter deceased. He was educated mostly in Pittsfield, and began teaching in 1869; is now teaching the second year at Highland. In 1878 he married Louisa Brown, by whom he has one child, Jennie. As a teacher Mr. Lynch is particularly successful. His pupils keep excellent order and are full of the spirit of learning. He teaches on the latest normal methods, and his school-room is a pleasant place for both teacher and pupils.

James H. McCorry is a native of Indiana, his parents being John and Betsey (Warman) McCorry; he was educated in the common schools of Indiana, and by occupation is a farmer; has lived with his father all his life, who also is a farmer. He has run a threshing-machine for 16 seasons. He came to Pike county in 1875; is a member of the Christian Church, and in politics is a Democrat.

Joseph McDade, farmer, sec. 17; P. O., Summer Hill; was born in this county in 1846, and is a son of William and Sarah McDade, the former a native of Butler county, Ky., and the latter of Indiana; when 7 years old he went to Indiana, returning at the age of 9, then settled in Western Missouri, in 1866, then in Scott county in 1868, and then back to this county in 1878. In 1871 he married Betsey Ann McDade, who was born in 1835, in this county, and they have two children—Laura A., dec., and Sarah E. Mrs. McDade was the mother of 5 children when she married the subject of this sketch. Their names are John R., Franklin, Charles, Mary and Nancy. Mr. McDade is a successful farmer, owning 120 acres of land, all fenced.

Peter McGuire, farmer, sec. 8; P. O., Summer Hill; was born in Ireland in 1823, the son of John and Catharine (Hughes) McGuire, natives of Ireland. In the common schools of that country our subject was educated; in 1851 he married Alice Carrabry, and they have two sons and three daughters. They came to the United States in 1849, landing in New York, and came to Pike county in 1854. When he first came here he was worth about \$18, but has now 172 acres of land. In politics he is a Greenbacker.

Michael McKanna, farmer, sec. 27; P. O., Martinsburg; was born in 1855 in county Tyrone, Ireland, son of Patrick and Ann McKanna. At the age of 15 our subject emigrated to the United States with a friend, locating first in Rhode Island; thence to New Orleans, where he remained 12 years, and 1849 to this county. In

1834 he married Miss Catharine Median, also a native of Ireland, and they had 6 children. Mrs. McK. died in 1844; Mr. McK. again married in New Orleans, in 1845, Miss Bridget Sheridan, also a native of Ireland, and they have had 8 children. Mr. McK. was formerly a bleacher in print works, but for the past 30 years has followed farming. He and his wife are members of the Catholic Church.

S. G. Miller, farmer, sec. 16; P. O., Summer Hill; was born in 1817 in Athens county, O., and is a son of Jacob S. and Sally Miller, natives of Maryland; educated in the subscription school. In 1847 he married Martha Bemiss, a native of Massachusetts, and she died in 1851. In 1853 he married Asenath McCord, who was born in 1824, in Massachusetts, and they have had 2 children, George B. and Cora E. Mr. Miller followed tailoring for 24 years, but since 1852 has followed farming, with good success; has now 132 acres of good land, well improved. He came to this county in 1845. He is a member of the Masonic Order, and Mrs. M. is a member of the Congregational Church.

J. C. Moore, farmer, sec. 18; P. O., Summer Hill; was born in Maine, the son of William and Margaret Moore, natives also of the same State; came to Pike county in 1856, settling in this tp. In 1848 he married Rachel Randolph, who also was born in Maine, in 1824, and they have had 3 children,—Marcellus, Josephine and Theodosia. Mr. M. has traveled a great deal; transacted business for a period of 25 years in British America and in Bangor, Me. Since he came here he has followed farming with good success, now owning nearly 300 acres of good land, well improved, but when he first set out in life he had but very little. He is a member of the Congregational Church.

James Posten, farmer, sec. 6; P. O., New Hartford; was born in Morgan county, O., May 16, 1821, and is a son of Joseph and Mary (Johnson) Posten, who were natives of Virginia, and of English ancestry; educated in the common schools of Ohio, and came to Pike county in 1843; in 1849 he married Rachel Lyton, and they have had 2 children. Mrs. P. is a member of the M. E. Church, and he is a Democrat.

W. M. Shanton, farmer, sec. 6; P. O., Summer Hill; was born in Ohio in 1841, the son of William and Elizabeth (Twiford) Shanton, natives of Ohio and of German descent. He came to Pike county in 1842. In 1865 he married Anna Thompson, and they have one son and three daughters. Mrs. S. is a member of the M. E. Church, and Mr. S. is a Democrat.

Conrad Shornhart, farmer, sec. 14; P. O., Martinsburg; was born in 1813 in Germany; emigrated to the United States in 1836, settling in Indiana; in 1849 he married Mary Fisher, and they have 6 children, viz: Harry, Mary, Margaret J., John, Sarah and Willie. He settled in this county in 1852, where he still resides, engaged in farming and the raising of stock.

J. N. Slade, teacher of the New Hartford school, is a son of Dr. Slade, of New Hartford, and has been teaching most of the time for 10 years. He was educated in the common schools, and in the State Normal University at Normal, Ill. He has recently had to encounter a vexatious variety of text-books, but now has the process for overcoming the obstacle under good headway. At the Jackson school he taught four terms in succession, and is desired to return. He was born July 7, 1850, in Crittenden county, Ky., and was brought by his mother to this county in 1852, his father having preceded them about six months. April 17, 1879, he married Miss Anna Moore, daughter of Robert Moore, of Louisiana, Mo., and born in Pittsfield, Aug., 1855.

Humphrey D. Harlow, deceased, was born in Albemarle county, Va., Jan. 20, 1800, and was the son of Daniel Harlow. He was raised on a farm but early learned the use of tools, and for several years after he settled in life he worked in wood work of various kinds, in connection with farming. In religion he was a prominent member of the Baptist Church, and was always respected for his consistency and zeal in the Master's cause. He died Feb. 7, 1880, at 6 P. M. He was married twice during life, and his second wife was Mrs. Amilda (McKinney) McCoy, by whom he has one child, Elizabeth, now Mrs. Nathan Zumwalt. Mrs. Harlow has 2 children living, and Mrs. Zumwalt has had 12 children, of whom 10 are living. She has also 14 grandchildren. Mr. and Mrs. H. emigrated to this county in 1836, and suffered the privations of pioneer life.

J. W. Varney was born in Clermont county, O., May 25, 1842, and is a son of J. N. and Matilda Varney, of Hannibal, Mo. He came to this county in 1859, and in 1861 he married Rebecca Conner, daughter of Moses Conner, who now resides with Mr. Varney, in his 81st year. Mr. Conner is a well known pioneer. Mr. and Mrs. Varney have had 7 children, of whom 5 are living, namely, William, Moses, Charles, John and Luetta. Mr. Varney has carried on coopering in New Hartford for 20 years, and is now doing a good business, employing from 6 to 9 hands.

PLEASANT HILL TOWNSHIP.

This township consists for the most part of broken land. The bluffs bordering the Mississippi valley extend northwest and southeast through the township, dividing it into two triangles; one of these is known as the Hill Triangle, the other the Bottom Triangle.

The township was first settled in March, 1821, by Belus and Egbert Jones, brothers. They located on sec. 25, where they erected a log cabin and made other improvements. Here they kept the first tavern of Pike county, and here, too, the first liquor was sold in the county. At the very first meeting of the County Commissioners' Court, and the very first business which it transacted, was to grant these brothers license to sell liquor. They also engaged in stock-raising, but were very much annoyed by wolves and other wild animals. Egbert Jones lived and died on the old homestead, and Belus died at Hamburg, Calhoun county.

The next settlement in the county was made by James W. Whitney and Thomas Proctor, both prominent characters in the early history of Pike county, and of whom we speak in former chapters in this work. They located on the northeast quarter of sec. 27, early in the month of March, 1825; in May of the same year Paul Harpole, of Ramsay Creek, Mo., came over and rented ground of the Joneses, raised a crop, and the following autumn brought his family over and settled on the southeast quarter of sec. 35, where he resided until his death. In the fall of 1825 Samuel Brewster began a settlement on the southeast quarter of sec. 7. The next settlement was made by Thomas Barton and Uriah Holland, in the spring of 1826. They first rented land of the Joneses, and the following fall settled on sec. 22, near the ford on Bay creek. These settlers came from Pike county, Mo., and the settlements that immediately followed the above were made principally by people from Pike and Lincoln counties, Mo.

These early pioneers of this township had other annoyances besides those given by the wild animals. These were by the treacherous and troublesome Indians, who were here in large numbers. The farms here were first opened by ox teams, and the first wagons consisted of wooden wheels, sawed from logs. They had their hard times in other ways. They had to grind corn in a hominy block

and in hand-mills at first; a horse-mill was afterward erected on a stump near Pittsfield. The first mill of any note was operated by water power, and was erected by Elisha Harrington in the fall and winter of 1827, on the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 8. The power was obtained through a race cut across from a bend in Six-Mile creek. This mill superseded in a great degree the hominy block and spring-pole, the hand and horse-mill.

Regardless of these hardships and inconveniences, the pioneers of this township were noted for their benevolence and hospitality.

The first school was taught in the spring of 1828 by Wm. Howell in a private house, and the next two terms of school were taught by Mr. Bailey. The first school-house was erected in 1832, on sec. 23.

The first sermon was preached in the house of Thomas Barton, by Rev. Stephen Ruddle, a Christian minister, in 1826. Every man, woman and child in the settlement went to hear this sermon. Elder Ruddle and his brother were carried away by the Indians when the former was 14 years of age, and kept until he was 30. The people of the Baptist faith erected the first Church in the village of Pleasant Hill in 1855. The first Justice of the Peace was Felix Collard, and the first Supervisor was Thomas Collard.

PLEASANT HILL.

The village of Pleasant Hill is very pleasantly located on secs. 16 and 21, and is on the line of the Chicago & Alton R. R. It was laid out by Eli and Charles Hubbard and John McMullen, in 1836, and was incorporated in 1860, Dr. John A. Thomas being its first president. It contains a postoffice, stores, blacksmith shop, etc.

Pleasant Hill Baptist Church.—The Martinsburg Church, from which the Pleasant Hill Baptist Church emanated, was organized pursuant to previous agreement on Saturday, Feb. 15, 1845, at the school-house in Martinsburg. After an appropriate sermon by Elder David Hubbard, the members proceeded to organize by choosing Joseph Baker Moderator, and Jacob Capps, Clerk, *pro tem.* The number of members that constituted the Church at that time was only 16. Jacob Capps was invited to assist Rev. Hubbard in constituting them a Church. They then unanimously adopted a series of Articles of Faith and Rules of Decorum, which the Pleasant Hill Church has since adopted, with some modifications.

After the above Church was organized it prospered under the pastoral care of Elder David Hubbard until Feb. 22, 1851, when Jacob Capps and the Pastor held a series of meetings at Martinsburg, and were abundantly blessed. Fifteen members were added to the Church. The meeting was then removed to Pleasant Hill and continued there for several days and nights, during which time 21 more joined the Church. The Church then continued under the pastoral care of Elder Hubbard until Thursday, week

before the 4th Saturday in April, 1852, when a protracted meeting commenced at Pleasant Hill. The meeting was conducted by Elder J. F. Smith, of Missouri, and Elder Hubbard, and 25 more were added to the Church, which made a majority of the Church who resided at and near Pleasant Hill. In consequence of this there was a call meeting at the school-house at Pleasant Hill to devise a plan for establishing a branch of the Martinsburg Church at Pleasant Hill. A petition was sent to the Martinsburg Church, signed by 37 members. In response to the petition it was decided best for the members to remain together as one Church, but meet twice per month instead of once, at Martinsburg on the 4th Saturday in each month, and at Pleasant Hill on the 2d Saturday, the Church when in session at Pleasant Hill to have the same power to transact any business, as at Martinsburg.

The Church flourished under the above arrangements, and under the pastoral care of Elder Hubbard until the spring of 1853, when the much esteemed Pastor left, with several other prominent members, and removed to Oregon Territory. However, destitute as the Church was, it had another protracted meeting at Pleasant Hill, in August, 1853, conducted by Elder Ingmire, from Pittsfield, and Smith and Music from Missouri, and another glorious revival was experienced, during which 23 more were converted.

The Church now continued under the pastoral care of Elders Ingmire, Music and Landrum, until the spring of 1857.

The members near Pleasant Hill wishing to be constituted an independent Church at Pleasant Hill sent a petition to the mother Church at Martinsburg, which was granted May 4, 1857; whereupon the following persons received letters of dismissal for that purpose:

NAMES.

*G. W. Gregory.	Sarah Simpson.	Susannah Lewis.
*Wm. Mitchell.	Eliza J. Venable.	S. H. Lewis.
*Susan Mitchell.	Redman Crews.	David Wilson.
Joseph D. Brooks.	*Winny Crews.	Isaphena Wilson.
Mary J. Brooks.	Ann E. Crews.	Keziah Lewis.
*Lawson Turner.	*G. W. Bybee.	Lauretta Smith.
*Susan Turner.	Rhoda C. Bybee.	Daniel Crossman.
*John Lapp.	*Jacob Windmiller.	Nathan Allison.
*Frances Lapp.	Sarah Windmiller.	Mary Ann Taylor.
*Jacob Emmert.	*Wm. Jackson.	Abigail Turnbaugh.
Eliza Emmert.	Frances Triplett.	Margaret Craigmiles.
Mary Collard.	Jacob Turnbaugh.	John N. Collard.
*John Sapp.	*Smith W. Leek.	Mary A. Collard.
John A. Thomas.	Wm. E. Smith.	G. W. Branson.
*Sarah E. Thomas.	Mary Smith.	*Lydia Sinklear.
E. T. Gresham.	Elijah Antery.	*Wm. Cannon.
*Elenor Gresham.	L. C. Lewis.	Joseph S. Davis.
	Elizabeth Davis.	*John Sinklear.

Those marked * are dead.

At the April meeting, after letters to the above persons were granted, John A. Thomas was appointed to prepare the Articles of Faith and Rules of Decorum, and advised to copy from the Church

book of the Martinsburg Church. Arrangements were also made for constituting at the next meeting in May (1857), and M. M. Modisett and Albert Mitchell from Missouri were invited to attend and assist in organizing and constituting the Church.

The following are the Articles of Faith upon which this Church was organized and constituted at Pleasant Hill, the 2d Saturday in May, 1857:

ARTICLES OF FAITH.

Art. 1. That the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments are the infallible word of God.

Art. 2. That there is but one only true God, and in the Godhead or divine essence, there are Father, Son, and Holy-Ghost.

Art. 3. That by nature we are fallen, depraved creatures.

Art. 4. That salvation, regeneration, sanctification and justification are by the life, death, resurrection and ascension of Jesus Christ, and the operation of the Holy Spirit.

Art. 5. That the saints will finally persevere through grace to glory.

Art. 6. That believers' baptism by immersion is necessary to the receiving of the Lord's Supper.

Art. 7. That the salvation of the righteous and punishment of the wicked will be eternal.

RULES OF DECORUM.

Rule 1.—The business of the Church to be done the 2d Saturday in each month (unless otherwise determined by the Church), beginning at 10 o'clock. Every male member failing to attend shall be accountable to the Church for such neglect.

Rule 2.—A Moderator and Clerk to be chosen by a majority of the voices present until others are chosen. The Moderator is to preside in the Church while at business; he is to keep order, but always under the control of the Church; he is to withhold his own opinion until all other members who wish to speak have spoken (except by request of the Church). He shall take the voice of the Church when called on for that purpose.

Rule 3.—When the Church has met, after prayer, members of sister Churches to be invited to seats in council, who may give their light or advice on any subject, but shall not vote in decision of the case.

Rule 4.—The door of the Church to be opened for the reception of members.

Rule 5.—The Moderator to inquire whether all are in peace and fellowship, or any one has any matter of complaint to bring forward that has been treated in gospel order.

Rule 6.—The unfinished business of the Church, if any, to be now attended to.

Rule 7.—Any brother having a motion to make in the Church shall rise to his feet and address the Moderator with brotherly respect; a motion thus made not to be attended to without a second.

Rule 8.—No brother to be interrupted while speaking, except he depart from the subject, on which the Moderator or any other brother may call to order, of which point of order the Church may judge when applied to for that purpose.

Rule 9.—No brother shall speak more than twice to any subject without permission from the Church.

Rule 10.—There shall be no laughing, talking or whispering in time of public service. Nor shall there be any ungenerous reflections on any brother that has spoken before.

Rule 11.—All the business of the Church to be done by a majority of the members present, except receiving and excluding members: the former must be unanimous; two-thirds may exclude.

Rule 12.—That brotherly love may continue, the 18th of Matthew is to be attended to in all cases so far as practicable in treating with our brethren, and in all uncommon cases the Church to be the judge, and in all public transgressions acknowledgments are to be made to the Church.

Rule 13.—We consider it the duty of members in removing their residence to

distant bounds to apply to the Church for a letter of dismission and join some other Church with speed, or as soon as duty and prudence will dictate.

Rule 14.—We consider it our duty to be tender and affectionate to each other and study the happiness of the children of God in general, and to be engaged singly to promote the honor of God.

Rule 15.—We consider it disorderly to attend frolics, plays, horse-racing, grog-ops, and charivaries.

By order of the Church.

JOHN A. THOMAS, Church Clerk.

The last rule was introduced by Dr. Thomas, the Clerk.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

The further details of the history of Pleasant Hill township are best given in short biographical sketches of its pioneers and prominent citizens.

William Barton is engaged in farming on sec. 21; P. O., Pleasant Hill.

Edward Bybee, farmer and trader, sec. 17; P. O., Pleasant Hill; was born in Monroe county, Ky., in 1851, and is a son of George W. and Rhoda C. Bybee, natives also of Kentucky; when he was very young his parents emigrated with him to this county, where he grew to manhood, receiving a common-school education. In 1874 he married Fannie V. Hubbard, who was born in St. Louis, Mo., in 1852, and their children are Minnie E., Edna F. and Lenois D. Mr. Bybee has been prosperous in his business, and now owns 160 acres of land, mostly in the Mississippi Bottom, and all fenced. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church.

Peter Craigmiles, salesman and clerk in a general store at Pleasant Hill, was born in 1838, in this county, and is the son of James and Margaret Craigmiles; in 1863 he married Sarah Emert, who was born in Pike county, Mo., and they have had 6 children, 5 of whom are living. Mr. C. is well known in the vicinity of Pleasant Hill, as he has been clerking in one store for 17 years, although the establishment has changed hands two or three times; he has also been Town Clerk, Collector and Township Treasurer.

Ingham Doman, deceased, was born May 31, 1813, in Hampshire county, Va., where he was reared on a farm and educated in a subscription school; in 1839 he married Miss Eve Kurtz, daughter of Martin and Mary Kurtz; she was born Aug. 24, 1823; of their 10 children these 8 are living,—Mary J., Sarah C., Jeremiah, Thomas B., Margaret C., Rachel M., Benjamin F. and Delilah A. A son named John W. lost his life from a wound received while fighting for the stars and stripes in the war. Mr. Doman emigrated with his family to Illinois in 1845, settling in Madison county, and in 1857 he came to this county, where he died Nov. 17, 1872, his death being a great loss to his family and to the community. He was a farmer during life. His father also was a patriot, being a soldier in the war of 1812.

Thomas O. Eddins, farmer, sec. 5; P. O., Pleasant Hill; was born in Albemarle county, Va., in 1838, and is a son of B. R. and Eliza Eddins, also natives of Virginia; receiving a common-school education and growing to manhood, he emigrated, in 1860, to this tp.; in 1865 he married Elizabeth Furguson, who was born in this county in 1845, the daughter of Edward and Catharine Furguson, and they have had 6 children. Mr. Eddins served 3 years in Co. A, 8th Mo. Inf., and fought in the battles of Forts Henry and Donelson, Shiloh, Haines' Bluff, Arkansas Post, siege of Vicksburg, Champion Hills, Corinth, Miss., and Kenesaw Mountain, in all of which he did not receive a scratch. He now owns 120 acres of land, worth \$50 per acre, having been successful as a farmer. He is a member of the K. of H. Society, and his wife is a member of the M. E. Church.

Mrs. Patience W. McElfresh, sec. 18; P. O., Pleasant Hill; was born in 1821 in Pike county, Mo., and is a daughter of Richard and Ruth Keer, both natives of Kentucky. She came to this county when 14 years of age, and was married first in 1837 to Mr. James Wells, the second time in 1846 to Job Smith, and the third and last time to Aquila B. McElfresh. Altogether she has had 8 children. Her first and second husbands were farmers, and the last a Methodist preacher. She is a member of the Baptist Church. She has now been conducting the farm for 17 years, with a family of 3 children. Her only son is still living with her.

Dr. H. D. Fortune was born in 1841 in Pike county, Mo., and is a son of R. C. and Mary Fortune, natives of Virginia; he received a common-school education; at the age of 19 began the study of medicine under Dr. C. R. Bankhead, at Painesville, Mo.; attended the St. Louis Medical College, where he graduated March 1, 1865; practiced his profession at Painesville 18 months; then went to Prairieville, Pike Co., Mo., where he practiced 7½ years, and in 1874 came to Pleasant Hill, where he has been enjoying a growing practice. In September, 1865, he married Miss E. I. Dougherty, who was born in Pike county, Mo., about 1842, and they have had 4 children. The Doctor is a member of the M. E. Church, and his wife of the Baptist Church. He is also a Free Mason, and a member of the Town Board.

William S. Freeman was born in Pulaski county, Ky., in 1851, and is a son of Stephen F. Freeman, now of Martinsburg, where he was reared from the age of 4 years; April 8, 1874, he married Harriet A. Barton, daughter of Uriah Barton, and their two children are Ida A. and Flora M. Mr. Freeman has taught school during the winter season mostly for 12 years, with great success. He now follows farming during the summer seasons.

Joseph B. Galloway, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 10; was born in Lincoln county, Mo., April 28, 1826, and is a son of James Galloway, deceased, so well known in the early settlement of this county. Joseph B. was brought up on a farm and educated in a subscription school. The family removed to this county in 1832.

and have therefore experienced the scenes of pioneer life in this wild West. One day Mr. Galloway witnessed the capture of a fox by the school boys and their dogs. So many dogs caught the animal at once that they held him stretched out at full length above the ground for some time, which was a rather comical situation,—that is, to the boys, not to the fox. Mr. G. remembers when the only wagons used here were of the old Virginia style, and there were but few of them. The plows consisted of a piece of iron for a point, and a wooden moldboard. Mr. Galloway has pounded corn in a “masher mill,” which consisted of a wooden mortar and a pounder attached to a spring-pole. He once went to where Eldara now stands, a distance of 15 or 16 miles, to a horse-mill there to get some corn ground. In a few years after this Mr. Zumwalt erected a water mill on Bay creek. James Galloway was a very strong man. Even at the age of 60 years he could in a wrestle throw men of 24 years of age, and at the age of 72 he made a full hand in the harvest field. He was an industrious farmer, and also worked more or less in wood work. He was a soldier in the Black Hawk war, as also were his two elder brothers, William and Samuel. He died Nov. 17, 1872, at the age of 76 years. He leaves one brother, Zorobabel, and many other friends to mourn his loss. He was a public-spirited man, and did much for the improvement of this county. Joseph B. was married Sept. 30, 1847, to Miss Sarah Jennings, and their 12 children are: Mary E., Tabitha E., dec., Thomas S., James D., Lydia A., S. Margaret, Bales H., William H., Sarah A., Ida E., Joseph F. and Nellie Grant.

J. B. Harl, miller, merchant, grain-dealer, etc.; was born in Mason county, Ky., in 1841, the son of John and Mary Harl, natives also of the same State, who emigrated to Saline county, Mo., when their son was 12 years old; in 1863 he came to this county, where in 1865 he married Miss Nancy C. Grimes, who was born in 1845 in this county. They have had three children. Soon after Mr. Harl settled here he erected a mill 36 by 68 feet, and 4 stories high, with a capacity of 50 barrels of flour per day; the machinery is driven by a 40-horse power engine, and he is able to make the highest grade of flour. His miller, Mr. T. J. Mitchell, has been superintending the mill ever since it was erected. Mr. H. is also engaged in the mercantile business, carrying a larger assortment than any other house in town, selling goods at the lowest cash price. He also buys and ships large quantities of grain; in fact, he is the most enterprising business man in the place. He is a noble-hearted man, and well liked by all who know him.

Alexander Hemphill, farmer, sec. 27; P. O., Pleasant Hill. This man was born in Calhoun county, Ill., in 1847, and is a son of A. F. and Jennie A. Hemphill; when he was quite young his parents came with him into this county, where he received a common-school education and grew to manhood; in 1877 he married Eliza J. Turnbaugh, who was born in this county in 1852. They have one child. Mr. H. has had ordinary success as a farmer,

owning now 40 acres of land, worth \$40 an acre. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

S. W. Hemphill, deceased, was born in Pike county, Oct. 9, 1826, and was a son of Alex. and Margaret Hemphill, deceased; brought up at farming, he has pursued the occupation through life. He went overland to California when a young man, and returned the following year. Oct. 26, 1854, he married Sarah Sapp, daughter of Jacob and Nancy Sapp, deceased; she was born Oct. 3, 1833, in this county. Mr. and Mrs. H. have had 8 children, of whom 4 are living, namely, Nancy M., Robert M., Louisa C. and Austin E. The deceased were John F., Jacob A., Mary L. and Sarah L. Mr. H. died Jan. 13, 1871, a great loss to his family and the community in which he had lived. Mrs. H. resides on the homestead, sec. 16.

Mrs. Cynthia Huber, daughter of George and Rose Ann Sitton, was born in this county in 1844; she received a common-school education, and in 1860 married Jacob Huber, who was born in this county in 1838, and they had 7 children, 3 of whom are living. Mr. Huber during his life followed the cattle trade, and died in 1876, a member of the Masonic order. Mrs. Huber's father was born in 1811 in Virginia, and her mother was a native of Ohio. P. O., Pleasant Hill.

Roswell Ladow, carpenter, is the son of Charles F. and Mary Ladow, father a native of New Jersey and mother of East Virginia; he was born in 1831 in Athens county, O., where he received his education, and in 1852 married Maria Green, a native of Meigs county, O. They had two children. Mrs. L. died May 18, 1877. Mr. Ladow tried milling a while, but not with signal success; he does much better at carpentering. He owns a farm of 45 acres of good land near Rockport. While he lived in Atlas tp. he was for a time Constable. He now resides on sec. 17, this tp. P. O., Pleasant Hill.

T. J. Mitchell was born in 1835 in this county, and is the son of William and Susan (Craigmiles) Mitchell, natives of Tennessee; he was reared on a farm, and at the age of 21 he learned the milling business, in which capacity he worked a while for Brown, Harl & Co. Mr. Mitchell married Miss A. Huber, who was born in this county in 1836. They had 3 children. She died in 1870, and in 1875 Mr. M. married Miss M. E. Waugh, who was born in 1845 in this county, and they have one child. Mr. Mitchell has held the office of Township Clerk, Assessor, Constable and Trustee. He is a Freemason. P. O., Pleasant Hill.

George W. Moore, teacher, was born in Lincoln county, Mo., April 5, 1840, and is a son of Wm. Moore, whose sketch is next given and who now lives in Pleasant Hill. Geo. W. has taught school ever since he was 16 years of age, except four years during the war. He was a member of the Missouri State militia for 9 months. Has also been Riding Constable 9 or 10 years in this township, and was Town Clerk here also for 3 years. Aug. 29, 1860, he



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married Miss Sarah J. Allen, daughter of Cary Allen, deceased, and they have had 3 children, of whom 2 are living,—Charles H. and Noble. Mr. Moore resides in Pleasant Hill, and is teaching his third term at Jacobsville school-house, and has taught 8 terms in the Dodge district, near Pleasant Hill.

William Moore, the son of Benjamin and Frances Moore, was born in Madison county, Ky., Feb. 10, 1814. In 1828 Mr. Moore emigrated to Missouri, and in Lincoln county, that State, Sept. 1, 1833, he married Miss Margaret Gilliland, who was born in Simpson county, Ky., July 12, 1815, and was taken to Missouri when a babe; in 1861 they came to this tp. Their 11 children are, John, De Francis, Geo. W., Wm. R., James W., Benjamin F., Margaret A., Henry Clay, Amy June, Mary Louisa and Stephen A. Douglas. Mrs. M. is a member of the Baptist Church, and Mr. M. is a member of the Masonic order. He has been Justice of the Peace: was also Orderly Sergeant in the Black Hawk War. He is a blacksmith by trade, and is doing a good business. His father was at Yorktown, Va., at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis.

W. R. Moore, wagon and buggy manufacturer and undertaker, Pleasant Hill, is the son of William and Margaret Moore, natives of Kentucky, and was born in Lincoln county, Mo., in 1841; at the age of 20 he emigrated to this county, where in 1863 he married Miss Nancy M. Mitchell, who was born in Tennessee in 1846; of their 5 children 4 are living. Mr. Moore has followed his present business in Pleasant Hill since 1862. He served 6 months in Co. G, 5th Mo.; has been a member of the Town Board four times, and at present is a School Trustee. His wife died in 1872, and in 1875 he married Miss Olivia Carver, who was born in 1844 in this county, and of their 4 children 2 are living. Mr. and Mrs. M. are members of the Church.

N. L. Page, Principal of the Pleasant Hill school, was born in Menard county, Ill., Jan. 23, 1848, and is the son of E. L. Page; he was reared on the farm, received a good education, began teaching at the age of 21, and has taught school 11 years—4 years in Missouri, and 7 in this county. In Shelby county, Mo., June 19, 1869, he married Anna E. Confry, and their 4 children are Frederick L., Esther A., Carrie V. and Arthur I. Mr. Page is now teaching his second year in Pleasant Hill, and well exemplifies the principles of the eminent professor of the same name, the author of the "Theory and Practice of Teaching."

Albert Pearson, farmer, sec. 22; P. O., Pleasant Hill; was born in Brunswick county, Va., in 1821, and is the son of John and Mida Pearson, natives also of the Old Dominion; when he was 12 years of age his parents moved with him to Ohio, and at the age of 25 he moved to Missouri; after living there 14 years he came to this county. In 1852 he married Elizabeth Ralston, a native of Kentucky, and they had 3 children; she died, and he subsequently married Elizabeth Murray, who was born in Kentucky in 1824.

and of their 8 children 4 are living. Mr. P. has been reasonably successful as a farmer, and now owns 74 acres of good land.

Ira Roberts, farmer, sec. 5; son of David and Lovina Roberts, was born in Ohio in 1837; his father was a native of Vermont and his mother of New York State, and they moved with him to this county when he was 2 years old; here he grew to manhood, receiving a common-school education; in 1867 he married Elizabeth Jeans, who was born in 1844 in this county, and they have had 4 children. Mr. R. spent one year in California, to examine the country. He has good success in farming here, now owning 122½ acres of good land, mostly under cultivation, and he has good farm buildings. He and Mrs. R. are members of the Christian Church. Mr. R.'s father was a prominent preacher from 1839 to his death in 1855.

Isaac Shelby, deceased, son of Samuel Shelby, was born in East Tennessee Feb. 12, 1826; was reared on a farm and educated in the common school; Feb. 17, 1846, he married Miss Leah Capps, daughter of John and Elizabeth Capps, dec., who was also born in East Tennessee, Jan. 11, 1830; in the spring of 1847 they emigrated to this tp., where 10 children were born to them, namely, Sarah E., James, Samuel O., Orlando O., Isaac M., Martin H., William M., Walter S., Cynthia L. and Frank L., all of whom are living,—a rare incident indeed. Mr. Shelby was a hard-working man, following farming and stock-raising, in which he was successful. He was a merchant in Martinsburg 3 years. He was a worthy member of the Baptist Church for 30 years prior to his death, which occurred Oct. 25, 1874. In his death the community lost a valuable citizen and the family a kind father. Mrs. S. resides on sec. 11.

Solomon Shultz, deceased, was born Sept. 1, 1808, in Pennsylvania; reared on a farm and received a common-school education; Jan. 16, 1830, he married Lovina Taylor, who was born in Franklin county, O., Oct. 29, 1809, and they had 9 children, 5 of whom are living, to wit: Sarah J., Margaret, Eliza, Thomas J. and Nathan R. Mr. S. was a member of the Presbyterian Church, a generous man, aiding all charitable institutions and the prosperity of schools.

James A. Sitton, farmer, sec. 11; P. O., Pleasant Hill; was born in 1837 in this tp., and is a son of J. G. and Mary A. Sitton, his father a native of Tennessee, and his mother of Kentucky; he was educated in the common schools; in 1859 he married Christina Huber, who was born in 1839 in this county, and of their 8 children the following 6 are living: Anna L., W. R., Frankie G., Minnie S., John F. and Jesse P. Mr. Sitton's father came to this county in 1836, and is the oldest settler in this tp. now living here. James A. is a successful farmer, now owning 212 acres of land, well improved. He is a Freemason, and both he and Mrs. S. are members of the Baptist Church.

Thaddeus Smith, farmer, sec. 13; P. O., Pleasant Hill; was born in 1850 in Jefferson county, Ind., and is a son of Barton and Elizabeth Smith, the former a native of Indiana, and the latter of Ohio; in 1874 the family settled near New Salem, this county. In 1877 the subject of this notice married Mary E. Dodge, a native of this county, and they have one child. Mr. Smith has followed farming most of his life, though he has clerked in a dry-goods and grocery store and followed the agency business to some extent.

S. F. Sutton, farmer, sec. 9; P. O., Pleasant Hill; was born in 1834 in Barren county, Ky., and is a son of James and Elizabeth A. Sutton, the former a native of Kentucky, and the latter of Vermont; parents moved to Boone county, Mo., when our subject was 3 years old, and when he was 17 they returned to Kentucky, and in 1853 they emigrated to Pike county, Ill., locating in this tp. In 1856 Mr. S. F. Sutton married Martha J. Cruise, who was born in 1834 in Kentucky, and of their 9 children 8 are living. Mr. S. has followed agriculture through life, and by hard work has obtained a comfortable home of 100 acres of land, with the stock and buildings.

John A. Thomas, M. D. The ancestors of Dr. Thomas were natives of Wales who emigrated to the United States about 40 years previous to the Revolution, settling in Buckingham county, Va. Charles Thomas, a grandfather of the subject of this sketch, served under Gen. Washington during the war, and was one of the army which secured the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown; after the close of the war he returned to his farm in Virginia, and a short time afterward he removed with his family to Patrick county in that State, where he followed farming; he also acted as Justice for many years, and was high Sheriff of the county two terms; he died about 1836, at the advanced age of 93 years. During his life he killed 300 deer, 65 bears and 44 panthers—in Patrick county. He left a family of 8 children, the next oldest being Cornelius Thomas, the father of John A.; he was born Oct. 16, 1778; followed farming in his native county until 1831, when he moved to Pike county, Mo., with his wife (whose maiden name was Elizabeth Slaughter) and 8 children,—Anna, Susannah, Joab, John A., Martin, Constantine, Smith S. and Francis Marion, the latter two being twins. In 1840 he moved into Lincoln county, and in 1860 came into Pike county, Ill., and lived with his son, Dr. John A., where he died in 1860, aged about 83. His wife died in Lincoln county, Mo., in 1857.

Dr. John A. Thomas was born in Patrick county, Va., April 8, 1818; his early years were employed on his father's farm, attending subscription school during the winter. The school-house was a common log building daubed with mud, having a dirt floor, greased paper for windows, benches made of split logs, and desks of the same material. At the age of 15 years he commenced the study of medicine, and not being with any regular physician he borrowed all the works he could; at the age of 17 he commenced

teaching school in the winter, and taught four successive winters, in the meantime continuing his medical studies, and taking lectures from Dr. Ballard, of Louisiana, Mo. In 1843 he married Sarah Griffith near Louisiana, who was a native of Bourbon county, Ky., born in 1824; he then moved to the spot where Pleasant Hill now stands, where only three families were then living, and from that time, and in this place, the Doctor has continued the practice of medicine. He is a self-educated man, but the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis granted him a diploma on examination in 1859, and he has also been granted a certificate by the Illinois State Board of Health. He has one of the finest medical libraries in the county, and has done as much riding and gratuitous practice as any physician in Pike county. He spent several years in lecturing on the physiology of the brain, moral philosophy, etc. He has also been an ardent and zealous advocate of the temperance cause, and a devout Sunday-school man, often lecturing on both topics. He had the honor in 1879 of being President of the Pike County Sunday-School Convention. The Doctor owns 840 acres of land under cultivation, and 200 acres of timber, and is largely interested in the farming interests of the county. His residence cost \$6,000. His first wife died in 1860, who had 6 children, 4 now living. The Doctor's second wife was Sophia Blair, who was born May 3, 1836, in this county, and they have had 5 children, 4 of whom are living. His present wife is a graduate of the Methodist Female College, Jacksonville, and was at the time they were married filling the Chair of Mathematics in that institution, although she was then a member of the Baptist church, and the only Baptist connected with the college. The names of his children by his former marriage are Joel Smith, who graduated at the Ohio Medical College in 1872, and married Mollie Wells; Melissa Margaret, married T. J. Shultz; Mary Jane C. married H. C. Moore, and Cornelius John A., who married Miss Dille Bower. The names of his children by his present wife are Albert Joab, William Sherman, and Clarence Crittenden. Dr. Thomas is a Freemason, and both himself and wife are members of the Baptist Church. The Doctor's portrait will be found in this book.

Edward B. Venable, deceased, was born in Pike county, Mo., in 1827, and was the son of John and Rachel Venable, natives of South Carolina; when he was 16 years of age his parents moved with him to this county; in 1848 he married Eliza Gresham, who was born in 1828 in Christian county, Ky.; and of their 8 children only Louisa is living. Mr. Venable followed farming the most of his life; was in other occupations some. He died Dec. 19, 1879, a member of the Masonic order. During life he was a Constable and Justice of the Peace, two terms each. Mrs. V. has a very nice residence in Pleasant Hill, and she and her daughter are members of the Baptist Church.

Harmon Weaver, farmer, sec. 1; P. O., Martinsburg; was born in 1816 in Franklin county, O., and is a son of Asa and Lucretia Weaver, father a native of Connecticut, and mother of Pennsylvania; when Harmon was 16 years of age his parents moved with him to Delaware county, O., and in 1839 they came to this county; they settled in this township in 1851 or 1852. In 1838 Mr. Weaver married Sarah Roberts, who was born in 1820 in Delaware county, O., and 9 of their 10 children are living. Mr. Weaver has been School Director, and has followed farming with good success, now owning 280 acres of valuable land. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church.

Z. T. Webster, farmer, sec. 19; P. O., Pleasant Hill; was born in 1827 in Washington county, Ky., the son of James and Ada Webster, also natives of Kentucky; when he was 8 years old his parents moved with him to Mc Donough county, Ill., and in 1842 to this county, locating on the present homestead. In 1851 he married Margaret Briscoe, who was born in 1826 in Kentucky, and they had one child, who is now dead. Mrs. B. died in 1852, and Mr. W. married again, in 1854, Margaret J. Davis, who was born in this county in 1830, and they have had 4 children, all now living. Mr. Webster commenced in life without anything, and by honest industry he has now a comfortable home with 575 acres of good land, 455 of which are on the Mississippi bottom.

G. W. Wells, farmer, sec. 18; P. O., Pleasant Hill; was born in 1855 in this county, and is a son of Perry and Elizabeth Wells, father a native of Kentucky and mother of Missouri. G. W. received a common-school education, and in 1876 he married Miss Miriam Webster, daughter of Henry and Ellen Webster, who was born in 1858 in this county. Of their 5 children 2 are deceased. As a farmer Mr. Wells has had fair success, now owning 93 acres of bottom land.

Perry Wells, farmer, sec. 7; P. O., Pleasant Hill. This gentleman was born in 1814 in Madison county, Ky., the son of Richard and Mary Wells, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Kentucky. When Perry was young his parents moved with him to Missouri; in 1837 he came into this county. In 1840 he married his first wife, Miss Elizabeth J. Kerr, a native of Missouri. They had 6 children. Mrs. W. died in 1862, and he was again married in 1863 (May 5) to Miss Kate Tisler, who was born in 1836 in this county, and they have had 2 children. Mr. Wells commenced in life in very limited circumstances, but he now has 1,200 acres of land. The family are all members of the M. E. church at Stockland.

F. L. Zerenberg, farmer, sec. 14; P. O., Pleasant Hill. This man was born in 1837 in this county, and is the son of Charles and Christina Zerenberg, natives of Germany, who came to the United States in 1832, first settling in Pennsylvania, afterward (1834) in Pike county, Ill. The subject of this notice obtained a common-school education, and in 1858 he was married to Eliza Venable,

who was born in 1838 in Pike county, Mo. They have had two children, but one has died. Mr. Z. has lived on the present farm since 1862; has followed farming all his life; he now owns 225 acres of good high land. In respect to public office Mr. Z. has been School Director, Road Commissioner, Supervisor, Collector and Assessor. He is a member of the Masonic order.

William Zerenberg, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 14; was born in this county Feb. 27, 1843, and is a son of Charles Zerenberg, deceased, who was well known as an early settler in Pike county. Wm. was reared on a farm. At the age of 18 he enlisted in Co. C, 10th Mo. Inf., and took part in the battles of Champion Hills, siege of Vicksburg, Mission Ridge, siege of Corinth, etc. He was honorably discharged Aug. 31, 1864. In 1866 he married Mary E. Galloway, daughter of J. B. Galloway, of Pleasant Hill tp. Their two children are Laura A. and Francis B.



HADLEY TOWNSHIP.

This is a magnificent township, and for agricultural purposes is surpassed by few in the Military Tract. It is what may be properly termed a prairie township. The sight presented to the early settler must have been pleasant as he viewed this beautiful nature's lawn, now thickly studded with houses, orchards, hedges and all the insignia of healthy cultivation, before a furrow was struck or anything to disturb the eye nearer than the curling smoke of three or four cabins along the edges of the timber.

The first settler in this township after the Indians had been driven Westward, was not a white man, but a colored one. He was known as "Free Frank," and came with his wife and three children to this township, and located on sec. 22, in 1829. He was from Kentucky, and had spent the preceding winter in Greene county, Ill. He had purchased his freedom and that of his family. To conform to the custom of the age the Legislature gave Free Frank a surname, viz: McWorter, and he was always afterward known as Frank McWorter.

After Mr. McWorter had been recognized by the Legislature, in order to conform to the law he must be re-married. Accordingly he and his wife presented themselves for that purpose before Esq. Neeley. When McWorter was asked if he would live with, cherish and support, etc., his wife, he replied, "Why, God bless your soul! I've done that thing for the last 40 years."

Mr. McWorter was a live, enterprising man, a reputable, worthy citizen, kind, benevolent and honest. He labored hard to free his posterity from the galling yoke of Southern slavery. He not only purchased his own freedom and that of his wife and children, but left provision in his will to buy grandchildren, which was done by his son. He died in 1857 at the ripe old age of 77. His wife died in 1871, at the very advanced age of 99. Many of their descendants are still living in the township.

The first white settler to locate in Hadley was Joshua Woosley. This veteran still resides here, living on his farm, on sec. 19, in the suburbs of Barry. He came in 1830, cut logs, and built the second house in the township, the first being erected by McWorter. Then came Charles Hazelrigg, who settled on sec. 33. Dean Peterson located on sec. 36. Then followed Daniel Clingensmith, Reuben Shipman, Anson Gray, Isaac Moore, James Dutton, William

Wilkinson, Stephen R. Watson, Joseph Shelley and William Farmer. These pioneers were all Southerners, mostly from Kentucky and Tennessee.

These early pilgrims often had their ingenuity taxed to its utmost in order to perform needed labor with the existing tools. Necessity being the mother of invention, they generally found some practical way to do their work. What if it did take more time to perform the labor? That was of but little consequence, as time in those early days was abundant. The pioneers did not rush along over prairies, through dale and woodland at the rate of 40 miles an hour, as is done at present. Nor could they cut eight and ten acres of wheat in a day; indeed, they did not have any of the labor-saving implements so common now. Joshua Woosley relates that in the spring of 1831 he and Mr. Bradshaw broke some prairie together. They tied up a yoke of oxen to a big bar-share plow with hickory bark, not having chains sufficient or any other better article. The plow needing sharpening, he was compelled to go to Atlas, a distance of 20 miles, to have it done. The charge for this work was not large, however, as he tells us his total bill for the work, dinner, drinks, etc., was only "nine-pence" (12½ cents).

Mr. Woosley used the first grain cradle in the township, charging a bushel of wheat per acre for cutting. This new method of cutting wheat was a great curiosity to the settlers, many of whom came from far and near to see it.

The pioneers did not have a well-stocked store of provisions always at hand. No, often the last particle of corn meal was used up before another supply was obtained. Mills were then far away, and so crowded that often customers had to wait for days before their turn would come. Mr. Woosley tells us that on one occasion some men came to stay over night with him. It happened that they had no meal prepared, but the block was handy, and while his wife was busying herself in the house, he went out and pounded up some corn with an iron wedge. These we give as illustrations of the many privations and inconveniences under which these pioneers were compelled to live. They were sturdy, brave-hearted people though, and conquered all of these obstacles and brought a wild country under the very highest state of cultivation.

The first child born in the township was Jane, daughter of Joshua Woosley. She was born in 1834, and married Milton Deran. Mrs. Jane Gray, wife of Anson Gray, was the first person to die. The first marriage ceremony was performed in uniting A. M. Robinson and Miss Mary Gray in wedlock. The ceremony was performed by Esq. Woosley at the house of Anson Gray in 1844.

The first school building erected in the township was on sec. 19, in 1836. The first teacher was James Frier.

The Wabash railroad passes through the township and has a station on sec. 22, or on the line of secs. 21 and 22.

The town of Philadelphia was laid out by the elder McWorter in 1836, on the northeast quarter of sec. 27. At one time it

had great promise, but the railroad passing it a mile distant, and other towns springing up, has killed it. At present there is not even a postoffice at the place.

The township is well supplied with churches and schools, which indicate the high moral and intellectual standard of the people.

PERSONAL SKETCHES.

In connection with and as a part of the history of the township, we will give personal sketches of the leading and representative people who reside here.

Barton W. Alkire, whose portrait we present in this volume, was born in Pickaway county, O., March 4, 1823. His parents were Geo. and Catharine (Rush) Alkire, natives of Virginia, and of German descent. George Alkire was left an orphan at 10 years of age, and he then found his way to Fleming county, Ky., where he remained until he was 17, and he then went to Ross county, O., and thence to Pickaway county; here, at the age of 23, he married Miss Catharine Rush, aged 16; in 1841 they emigrated to this tp., settling on sec. 31, and bringing with them four children,—Mary, Rebecca, Barton W. and Abner, now deceased. They left four children in Ohio,—Wesley J., Lydia, Gideon and Josiah,—who came out the next year. During his life-time Mr. Geo. Alkire owned and lived on his farm in Hadley, but left the charge of it to his sons. He had been a member of the Christian Church ever since he was 17 years old, and for a long period before his death he was a minister of the gospel. He died July 21, 1868, and his surviving widow died April 9, 1873. Barton W. Alkire, the subject of this sketch, is a farmer and stock-raiser by occupation, his residence and farm of 140 acres being on sec. 31, Hadley tp. He passed his early years on his father's farm in Ohio, and in this county, obtaining his education mostly in the schools of Ohio. He has lived on his present place since 1841, except 1849–50 he was in California, gold-mining, in which he was quite successful. Mr. A. is one of the solid, substantial and representative farmers of Pike county; in politics is a Republican, and has served his township as Collector several terms. He is still a bachelor, his two sisters, Mary and Rebecca, keeping house for him. They are very pleasantly situated.

James W. Bower, farmer, sec. 27; P. O., Cool Bank; is a native of Ohio and was born Jan. 25, 1836; was the eldest child of Joseph Bower, who came to this county in 1838 and died in the spring of 1844. He was educated in the common schools of this county, and in the spring of 1857 married Rebecca Ann Coshon, a native of Indiana, born June 6, 1839. Three of their five children are living: Rebecca E., born Dec. 18, 1860, Sarah Olive, born Aug. 30, 1855, and George Washington, born July 10, 1869. Mr.

Bower moved to Bourbon county, Kan., in the fall of 1858 and returned in 1863. He is Director of the district in which he lives, and is a Republican.

Orin Campbell is a farmer, and resides on sec 21.

J. S. Carson is following the vocation of agriculture on sec. 29.

P. H. Cleveland is also a farmer, and lives on sec. 9, this township.

Marion Clingensmith, farmer, sec. 19; P. O., Barry; was born Dec. 20, 1848, on the farm where he now lives. His collegiate course was taken at Lombard University, Knox county, Ill. June 5, 1873, he married Lucinda E. Graybael, a native of Monroe Co., Ind.; they have had 3 children, 2 of whom are living: Marcia B., born May 30, 1875, and Anna M., born May 27, 1878. Mr. C. has been a School Director at different times. Is a Republican, and in religion a Universalist.

George Conrad, farmer, sec. 14; P. O., Baylis; was born in 1820 in Wayne county, Mo., and is a son of Peter and Sarah Conrad, natives of North Carolina, who emigrated to Missouri the spring before George's birth, and are now both deceased. Besides attending the public schools of Missouri the subject of this notice also attended for 7 years the Mission Institute at Quincy, Ill. He came to this county in 1851, and in 1857 he went to Blue Earth county, Minn., and in 1869 returned to this county, settling on sec. 14, this tp. In 1851 he married Miss M. L. Shipman, who was born in 1821 in Hartford county, Conn. They have had 5 children, 4 of whom are living, to wit: David C., C. J., Jesse B. and A. G. At the time of the outbreak of the Sioux in Minnesota Mr. C. and many of his neighbors left their homes until danger was over, and in their absence large quantities of grain and other perishable property was destroyed. Mr. Conrad has held the office of Road Commissioner and Justice of the Peace, has taught school some, but his occupation has principally been farming. Mr. and Mrs. C. are members of the Congregational Church.

Orange Cram, farmer, sec. 16, of Hadley; P. O., Barry; was born in Ackworth, Sullivan county, N. H., Feb. 16, 1803, and is the second son of Jesse and Lydia Cram. In 1823 he moved to Concord, Lake county, O., where he was married in 1825 to Susan Carroll, a native of that county; they have 6 living children. In 1866, Mr. C. settled in this tp.; has been a Republican, but is now identified with the Greenback party. He owns 40 acres of valuable land in a good state of cultivation.

George Cunningham, farmer, sec. 8; P. O., Barry; was born in Fayette county, Penn., Aug. 9, 1809. In 1826 he began learning the tanner's trade, and in 1830 moved to Harrison county, O., where he started a tannery of his own and continued the business for 12 years. His grandfather, Barnett Cunningham, came from Scotland at a very early day. His father, Joseph H. Cunningham, was born in the house where the subject of this sketch was reared. In 1831 he married Mary Ann Humphrey, who died March 3,

1851, leaving 7 children. In April 30, 1878, he married Mrs. Elizabeth Hoyle, a native of Warren county, O., born Feb. 16, 1836. Mr. C. has been School Director 9 years. In 1866 he came to this county and purchased the farm where he now resides. He is a member of the I. O. of O. F., and is the oldest member in the county. Politically, he is a staunch Democrat.

Jasper Davis, farmer, sec. 18; P. O., Barry; was born on his present farm, July 19, 1843. His parents, Wm. and Mary E. Davis were among the earliest settlers of Pike county. Mr. W. Davis was born in Union county, Ill., Oct. 25, 1813, and Mrs. D. was born in Erie county, O., Oct. 1, 1820; her maiden name was Bushnell. Her family emigrated to Fulton county, Ill., and the town in McDonough county that bears the family name was named after her uncle. Dec. 25, 1876, Mr. J. Davis married Margaret Broady, a native of Adams county, Ill., born April 15, 1846; they have one child, Wm. Calvin, born Nov. 25, 1877. Mr. D. is Commissioner of Public Highways, and politically a Republican.

John H. Davis, farmer, sec. 20; P. O., Barry; was born in Fayette county, Penn., June 1, 1835; he assisted his father during summer and attended district school during winter, until he was 16 years old; he then came, with his father's family, to this town. John H. is the 9th of 11 children. In 1859 he married Miss Emma Ward, who died 4 years after, leaving 2 sons. In Dec., 1865, he married Elizabeth E., daughter of E. D. Rose, of Pittsfield, born Feb. 4, 1839. They have 2 children. Mr. Davis owns 143 acres of valuable land, and it is well improved. He is a Republican, and a Methodist.

Anthony Dell, farmer, sec. 22; P. O., Cool Bank; was born in Madison Co., Ill., Nov. 23, 1841; came with his father to Pittsfield when but 8 years of age; in 1867 married Miss Jane Crone, and they have 3 children. In 1861 he enlisted in the 2d Ill. Cavalry, and served to the close of the war. He is a Republican.

Benjamin Dulan, farmer, sec. 23; P. O., Baylis; was born in Ralls county, Mo., in March, 1828; was married in 1848, and has 7 children; in 1863 moved to Adams Co., and to Pike Co. the following March. He is a Republican, and member of the Baptist Church.

Squire Dutcher was born in Dutchess county, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1806. His father, Gideon Dutcher, was a farmer, and Squire assisted him in the summer and went to district school in the winter. At the age of 11 his father moved to Chatham Co., N. Y., where he died, leaving a widow and 10 children, of whom our subject is the 7th. In 1823 or 1824 he moved with his mother's family to Rensselaer county, where he learned the trade of carpenter and joiner. In 1827 he married Charlotte Winchell, who died in 1837. They had 2 children. In the fall of the same year he married Eliza A. Townsend, and they had 3 living children. Mrs. Dutcher died July 29, 1879. Mr. D.'s oldest son, Charles H., is professor at the South Normal School at Cape Girardeau, Mo. His second son, Al-

bert, is in the jewelry business at Kirksville, Mo. One, Edgar, went to California in 1849, and has not been heard from in a number of years. Mr. Dutcher came to this Co. in 1839, owns a beautiful farm of 66 acres adjoining the city of Barry; is a Republican, and Adventist; has been Township Collector of Hadley.

Stephen M. Dutcher, farmer, sec. 28; P. O., Barry; was born in Dutchess county, N. Y., April 5, 1810. When he was quite young his parents moved to Columbia county, N. Y., where he received his education during the winter months in a district school. During summer he assisted his mother in the cultivation of the farm until he was 16 years of age. He then learned the carpenter and joiner trade. In 1834 he removed to Chenango county, N. Y., where he was married in 1835 to Miss Mary Hunt, a native of that county, born May 6, 1808. He worked at his trade until 1845, and then came to this county and purchased his present farm, where he has since resided. Mr. and Mrs. Dutcher have 5 living children,—3 sons and 2 daughters. His son Henry enlisted in 1861 in the 99th Reg. I. V., and served to the close of the war. He is a Greenbacker, and member of the Christian Church.

Charles J. Ford was born on sec. 16, Hadley tp., Sept. 7, 1843; educated in the district school; Dec. 23, 1869, he married Miss Keziah Cunningham, daughter of George Cunningham, of this tp., and they have 3 children. He owns 80 acres of land in a good state of cultivation; he is School Director of this district.

Jerry Gelvin, farmer, sec. 21; P. O., Cool Bank; was born in Washington Co., Va., June 27, 1818; educated in the same county, in the district schools; in 1838 he moved to Wayne Co., Ky., and in 1841 was married in Pulaski Co., Ky., to Miss Harriet Qualls, daughter of Judge Tunstall Qualls, who was a member of the 25th Congress, and Judge of his Circuit up to the time of his death. Six of their 9 children are now living. In 1852 he moved to Pike county, where he has since lived, and is at present agent of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad at Hadley Station; is Postmaster of Cool Bank postoffice, and largely engaged in buying grain. He owns 160 acres of very valuable land. Politically he is a Democrat.

William A. Gordon, deceased, was born in Ohio, Feb. 15, 1817. In early life he assisted his parents on the farm; in 1838 he came to Pike county, where he was married in 1844 to Sophia R., daughter of James and Elizabeth Burbridge, a native of Pickaway Co., O.; was born Jan. 1, 1827. They have one son, James D., born Oct. 21, 1853, and now married to Mary E. Wike, and who have one child, Gertrude. Mr. Gordon died Sept. 26, 1874, a man of sterling worth.

William Grammer, farmer, sec. 30; P. O., Barry; born in Boston, Mass., Jan. 8, 1822; educated in Malden, Mass.; in 1840 he moved to this township, settling on sec. 2, where he has lived up to 4 years ago. In 1846 he married Eliza Philpot, a native of England, but

a resident of Perry, Ill. She died in 1866, leaving one child, Maria B., now Mrs. Blake. In January, 1874, he married Mrs. McTucker, widow of John McT. In 1851 he was elected Supervisor of Hadley and held the office 24 years. In 1867 he married his second wife, Miss Lucy H. Smith, who died in 1872. He is a Republican.

Benj. F. Gray, blacksmith and wagon and buggy manufacturer, Philadelphia; P. O., Cool Bank; was born in 1840 in this county, and is a son of Anson and Jane Gray, who came from Ohio to this place in early day. After receiving a fair public school education and growing to manhood, Benj. F. in 1868 married Mary Ann Hall, and by her had one child, Sophia A. Mrs. Gray died in 1869, and Mr. Gray in 1870 married Elizabeth Ann Mellon, who was born in 1848 in Washington county, Pa., and they have had 3 children, Lena May, Gertrude and Nina A. Mr. Gray has followed farming, but by trade is a blacksmith and manufacturer of wagons and buggies, which business he has followed for a number of years. He was 3 years in the war, in Co. K, 99th Ill. Inf. Politically he is a Republican.

Howard A. Graybael, farmer, sec. 31; P. O., Barry; was born in Monroe Co., Ind., June 22, 1842; received a common-school education; in 1864 removed to this tp.; in 1870, in St. Charles Co., Mo., married Miss Mary A. Miller, a native of that county; they have 2 children, Adella, born Aug. 27, 1872, and Lloyd, Aug. 25, 1879. He owns 80 acres of very valuable land, as fertile as this county affords. In politics he is a Democrat.

James M. Green, farmer, sec. 31; P. O., Barry; was born in Barry tp., June 13, 1845, the 3d son of 9 children of P. D. S. Green, of Barry tp., and a native of Rensselaer Co., N. Y., who came to this county in early day. James M. took two courses in Lombard University at Galesburg, Ill. In 1866 he married Addie M. Hollenbeck, who died Sept. 14, 1870, leaving one child, Nora. In 1874 he married Hannah Tilden, a native of Franklin Co., N. Y., born Sept. 23, 1848. He owns 120 acres of good land, and is a Republican.

D. P. Guss, farmer, sec. 6; P. O., Barry; was born in 1841 in Pennsylvania, and is the son of William and Eliza Guss, natives also of the Keystone State, who emigrated to this county when their son was 7 years old, and are still living in this county. D. P. was educated in the common schools here. In 1860 he married Miss Mary J. Lawton, who was born in 1845 in this county, and they have 2 children, Charlie E. and Ollie M. From poverty Mr. Guss has risen to become the owner of a nice home of 160 acres of land worth \$35 an acre. He is a Freemason, and in politics is a Democrat.

H. L. Hadsell, farmer, sec. 15; P. O., Barry. This gentleman was born in 1842, in this county, and is a son of N. V. and Elizabeth J. Hadsell, both natives of New York, who came to this county in 1834, thus being early pioneers here. H. L. obtained a public-school education, and when 19 years of age he enlisted in

Co. I, 28th Ill. Inf., as private, Aug. 3, 1861, and was promoted 2d Lieutenant in October, 1862; in 1863 he was again promoted 1st Lieutenant, and in 1864 he was promoted Captain of Co. F, 28th Ill. Inf., under Gen. Grant. His first engagement was at Belmont, Mo.; he then went to Paducah, then to Fort Henry, Pittsburg Landing, Corinth, Holly Springs, Vicksburg during the siege, Jackson (where he engaged in a hard-fought battle), Natchez, to do provost duty on account of meritorious conduct, where he remained one year; then to New Orleans, then Mobile. While on the way to Mobile the troops were shipwrecked, but no one was lost; took a well fortified fort at Mobile Point; then was engaged in the siege of Spanish Fort, Ala., which place surrendered after a month's siege; then he was in the siege of Fort Blakely, which also surrendered in 1864, these places being the key to Mobile, already taken. Gen. Canby took Mobile, under whose command Capt. Hadsell was at the time; then the Captain with his force was ordered to Brownsville, Texas, where he remained until his discharge, April 6, 1866. He then returned home and engaged in farming, which he has followed ever since with success, now owning 200 acres of land worth \$60 per acre. In 1866 he married Miss Adda Baker, who was born in 1843 in Hamilton county, O., and they have had 2 children, to wit: Laura M. and Leon V. The Captain and his wife are members of the Free-will Baptist Church.

John D. Hamilton, farmer, sec. 34; P. O., Barry; was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, Sept. 29, 1836. In 1845 his father died, and in 1850 his mother, with a family of 4 children, emigrated to this country and settled in St. Louis, Mo. In the fall of 1854 John D. moved to Quincy, Ill., and in 1861, to Pike Co., and settled on his present farm, which he had purchased some time previously. In 1870 he married Annie Shaw, a native of this county, and they have 3 children,—Thomas, Ida and Alexander. He is a member of the M. E. Church and a Republican.

Albert E. Hays, farmer, sec. 16; P. O., Cool Bank; was born in Franklin county, O., Oct. 27, 1832. In 1846 he came with his parents to this county, and in 1864 was married to Margaret Pierce, who died in the fall of 1867, leaving one child, Wm. In 1870 he married Mabel Norris, and their children are: Lillian, May, Oscar N., Kate and Bertie E. Mr. H. owns 80 acres of land, and is a Greenbacker.

Pulaski Hays, farmer, sec. 9; P. O., Barry; was born in Franklin county, O., April 13, 1845. While yet in his infancy his parents, Richard and Catharine Hays came to this county and settled in Hadley tp. In 1868 he married Nannie Quarles, and their 2 children are Harry and Clarence. He owns 120 acres of land, and is a Republican.

Theodore Hays, farmer, sec. 16; P. O., Barry; was born in Franklin county, O., in 1836; came West in 1846, and with his parents settled in this county, where his early education was obtained. In 1862 he married Miss Mary Johnson and they have 6

children. He is a Republican and owns 120 acres of first-rate land.

J. B. Hill is a farmer, residing on sec. 28.

Harlow Huntley, farmer, sec. 10; P. O., Cool Bank; was born in Oneida county, N. Y., July 19, 1806; is the eldest of 6 children of Amos and Addie Huntley, early settlers of that county. His grandfather, Amos Huntley, sen., was a revolutionary soldier. Mr. H. emigrated with his parents to Alleghany county, N. Y., when he was 3 years old. Here he was raised and educated. He assisted on the farm, and at the age of 20, married Elmira Partridge, a native of Hampshire county, Mass., who died Sept. 19, 1877, leaving 10 children. He has been a resident of this county since 1843; in 1850 was elected Justice of the Peace and held the office till 1877, and is at the present time Treasurer of this tp. During his residence here he has accumulated 1,000 acres of land, which he has divided among his 3 sons. He was raised a Jackson Democrat, but at the breaking out of the Rebellion he aided largely in the organization of the Republican party, in whose ranks he was found till 1878, since which time he has been a zealous Greenbacker.

George B. Kimball, farmer, sec. 4; P. O., Barry; was born in Worcester, Norfolk county, Mass., in 1831. At the age of 6 years his parents, David and Rebecca Kimball, moved to this county, where he was raised and educated. In 1854 he married Mary Osborn, a native of Ohio, born Aug. 10, 1836, and they have 4 sons and 4 daughters. He is a Republican, and owns 170 acres of land.

Francis McCartney, farmer, sec. 19; P. O., Barry; was born in Ross county, Ohio, Sept. 22, 1811; was raised on a farm and assisted his father until 1832, when he married Eliza Johnson, also a native of Ross county, and was born Aug. 30, 1811. Of their 10 children, 5 are living. In the fall of 1850 Mr. M. moved to Pike Co., and purchased the beautiful farm on which he now resides. In 1861 his son Charles enlisted in the 99th Reg., and served during the entire war. His son, Milton, enlisted in 1865, and served to the close. Mr. M. is a Democrat.

John R. McClain, farmer, sec. 32; P. O., Barry; was born in Knox county, Tenn., Nov. 12, 1844; is the youngest of 9 children. In April, 1862, he enlisted in Co. D, 6th Reg. T. V. I., and served in several of the engagements in Sherman's march to the sea. He was mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., in 1865, after which he returned home for a short time, and then moved to near Lexington, Kentucky. In the fall of 1870 he came to this county; in 1871 he married Sarah E. Shaw, daughter of Daniel Shaw, of Derry tp., born March 13, 1841. They have 3 children,—Annie E., James D. and May. Mr. McClain is cultivating a valuable farm in Hadley and Derry tps., is a Republican and a Baptist.

Patrick McMahon is a farmer, pursuing his calling on sec. 9.

Jacob Orebaugh, farmer, sec. 6; P. O., Barry; was born in Rockingham county, Va., July 17, 1824; at the age of five years he moved with his parents to Highland county, O., where he was

raised and educated. In 1846 he married Emma Predmore, a native of N. J., and they have 4 living children. In 1856 he settled in this tp.; has been School Director: is a Baptist and a Republican.

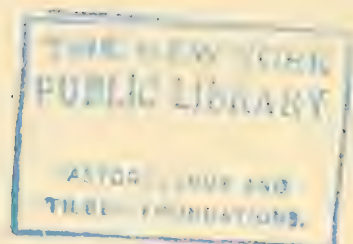
James H. Orebaugh, farmer, sec. 8; P. O., Barry; was born in Clermont county, O., June 9, 1852, and came to this county with his parents when he was five years of age. When 15 years old he visited 8 or 10 different States, and in 1876 came home, and was married Jan. 1, 1878, to Sarah C. Matthews, daughter of Joseph Matthews, deceased, of Adams county, Ill. They have one child, Nellie Maud. He is a member of the German Baptist church.

David H. Patten, farmer, sec. 14; P. O., Baylis; was born in Belmont county, O., in 1841, and is the son of David and Eliza Patten, who emigrated to this county about 38 years ago, and have since died. Receiving a common-school education and growing up to manhood, David H. in 1862 married Miss Alice States, who was born in 1847 in this county, and still resides on the old homestead. Their 4 children are Charlie, Lulu, Merton and Harry: Mr. P. has had good success in farming, now owning 320 acres of first-rate land, well improved. In politics Mr. P. is a Democrat; is a member of the I. O. O. F., and both himself and wife are members of the M. E. Church.

William A. Peck, farmer, sec. 21; P. O., Barry; was born in Ross county, Ohio, May 27, 1842; came to this county when 5 years old. In 1864 was married to Jessie Wilson, a native of Scotland. They have 6 children. He is at present School Director, and in politics he is a Democrat.

Dean Peterson, farmer, sec. 36; P. O., Baylis; was born in 1804, in Salem county, Upper Penn's Neck, N. J., and is the son of Robert and Catharine Peterson; his father was a native of Delaware and his mother of New Jersey, both deceased. In 1821 his parents moved with him to Ohio where they remained until 1836, when they emigrated to this county and settled on sec. 36, his present residence. The subject of this notice being a pioneer in this section, has had to work very hard, amid many privations; has had to split rails at 25 cents per day; by little he accumulated enough to enter 80 acres of land, and he now owns 120 acres. Sept. 18, 1834, he married Miss Catharine Troy, who was born in Clermont county, O., and they have had 11 children, 9 of whom are living. Dean first learned the shoemaker's trade, but not liking that business, he engaged in farming, having had reasonable success. He is still a stout man for his years. He has visited the Pacific coast. He has been Supervisor and School Director, and in politics is a Democrat.

Josiah W. Richards, deceased, was born in Boston, Mass., Nov. 21, 1811. March 3, 1835, he married Margaret Phillips, who was born July 16, 1812, and died Oct. 3, 1849, leaving 3 daughters. March 21, 1852, Mr. R. married Esther Garraux, who was born Oct. 23, 1817, and who, by her first marriage, had one daughter.





B. M. Alkine

HADLEY TP

Mr. and Mrs. Richards had 3 children. In 1837 Mr. R. came to Macoupin Co., Ill., where he lived 4 or 5 years, then moved to St. Louis, Mo. Dec. 1, 1853, he again moved to Illinois and settled in this county, where he died Jan. 4, 1866. He was a Republican.

James Rossell, farmer, sec. 29; P. O., Barry. Mr. R. was born in 1845 in Pennsylvania; his parents were Joseph and Aditha Rossell, both natives of Pennsylvania; when he was 6 years of age his parents emigrated with him to this county, where he obtained a public-school education and grew to manhood; in 1870 he married Alice M. Haycraft, who was born in 1850 in this county. Mr. R. is a farmer, owning 181 acres of No. 1 land, and is now erecting a dwelling at a cost of \$3,000. He is also a stock-raiser, and sometimes does something in the line of shipping wheat.

Ira A. Sweet, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 32; P. O., Barry; was born in Rensselaer county, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1820, and is the eldest son of Ira and Sarah (Hadsell) Sweet, also natives of the Empire State; they first emigrated to Alleghany county, N. Y., in 1837, and then in May of the following year to this county, settling in this tp., where in 1844 the parents died, leaving the care of the property with Ira A., the subject of this sketch; the latter had but limited opportunities for an early education; in this county, Oct. 30, 1856, he married Miss Martha Hewitt, who was born in Ross county, O., Sept. 6, 1821; when first married he had about \$15.00 worth of property; he now owns 191 acres of land, worth \$50 per acre. He raises and deals in young cattle and other stock. In politics he is a Republican, and in religion a Baptist. His portrait appears in this volume.

Robert H. Taylor, farmer, sec. 36; P. O., New Salem. Mr. T. was born in 1842 in this county; his parents are Matthew M. and Eliza Taylor, natives of Pennsylvania; was educated in this county, and in 1866 he married Sarah A. Sharer, who was born in 1847 in this county. Their 3 children are Jacob E., Jesse A. and Matthew R. Mr. Taylor is a farmer of considerable note, owning 168 acres of good land, where he raises some stock. Mr. and Mrs. T. are members of the M. E. Church. In politics Mr. T. is a Democrat.

Thomas H. Thomas, farmer, sec. 33; P. O., Barry; was born in St. Louis county, Mo., Sept. 15, 1851; is the son of Thomas Thomas, deceased, who came to this county in 1857. He was raised in slavery by Mr. Pernod, who gave him his freedom. Shortly before he came to Illinois he purchased the freedom of his wife, who was also born in slavery in the same neighborhood. Her name was Sophia Patiese. They were married in 1850, and they have 5 living children, the subject of this sketch being the oldest. He was married Dec. 30, 1875, to Dasara Ann Lawson, a native of Natchez, Miss., born Oct. 24, 1850, and they have 2 children. He is a Republican, a Methodist, and owns 320 acres of valuable land.

Ansel Vond, farmer, sec. 22; P. O., Cool Bank; was born in Monroe county, N. Y., Oct. 12, 1828; was raised and educated in his native county. In Nov., 1857, he settled in this county, and

in 1858 he was married to Lucy Ann McWorter, daughter of Frank McWorter, the first settler in this township. They have 3 living children,—Lucy, George E. and Francis Nero. He owns 82 acres of land in a good state of cultivation; is a member of the Baptist Church, and a Republican.

John Walker, farmer, sec. 22: P. O., Cool Bank; was born a slave in Spottsylvania county, Va., in 1802; was owned by several masters up to 1834, when he purchased his own freedom from David Van Aue for \$300, after which he rented ground and went to work for himself. According to the laws of the State at that time, a free negro was not allowed to remain in the State but one year; but through the influence of a friend in the Legislature, he obtained a permit to remain 3 years, but he does not remember whether he staid the full allotted time or not. By working hard and saving money he purchased a cheap team, which he sold in 1838 and came to Randolph county, Mo., with Wm. R. Dusen, the man who owned his wife and children. After coming to Missouri, he had money enough to purchase 80 acres of land and went to raising tobacco, corn and hogs. In 1850 he purchased the freedom of 2 of his children, Peter and Lettie, and in 1854 he purchased his wife Lucy and son Oregon. His wife was then 50 years of age and had been a slave all her life. His son was then about 18 years of age. He paid \$1,100 for both. He afterward purchased his daughter Louise and her 2 children, Charles and William, for whom he paid \$600. In 1861 he owned 460 acres of land and a considerable amount of personal property which he sold, and came to this county and settled on sec. 22 in this tp., where he has since resided. John has been the father of 16 children,—only 3 of whom are living,—Oregon, Archy and Peter. The balance of his children were all emancipated by Lincoln's proclamation. His descendants are numerous; he is one of the wealthy men of Pike county, and has accumulated all his property by his own honest industry. Although wholly uneducated in the books, he has a rare natural ability; is very liberal in his views, even recognizing the right of slavery; says he has never received any cruel treatment from any of his masters. He is highly respected in his neighborhood.

Stephen R. Watson, farmer, sec. 18; P. O., Barry; was born in Newport, Herkimer county, N. Y., April 25, 1811; in 1830 he settled in Atlas, this county, where, in 1834, he married Miss Ann Brown, a native of Massachusetts, who died in June, 1879, leaving one son and three daughters; three of her children have died. Having learned the tailor's trade in the East, Mr. Watson continued in the business of merchant tailor in Atlas. In 1835 he purchased the beautiful farm on which he now resides, the cultivation of which he has brought to a high degree. Since his location here he has devoted his attention exclusively to farming. He is a Universalist, a Republican, and a highly respected member of society.

Joshua Woosley, farmer, sec. 19; P. O., Barry; was born in Wilson county, Tenn., July 9, 1805; when he was 9 years old his

parents moved with him to Christian county, Ky.; Oct. 30, 1827, he married Margaret Johnson, daughter of William Johnson, of that county; she died Sept. 8, 1868, leaving 4 children; six of her children had died, and since her death her youngest daughter has died. In 1828 Mr. W. settled on Sugar Creek, in Sangamon county, Ill., and after about 18 months he settled on the place where he now resides. Nov. 4, 1869, he married Mrs. Augusta Ann Sidner, widow of John Sidner, of this tp., who was born in Madison county, Ohio, Oct. 2, 1815, and has one daughter by her previous marriage. Mr. Woosley has been County Commissioner 3 years, Associate County Judge 4 years, Sheriff 2 years, Tp. Assessor and Collector several terms, Justice of the Peace 12 years, Constable 8 years, etc., etc.; is now Assessor and Collector. He has held more offices than any other man in the county. He is the oldest citizen of this tp., and is perhaps as well acquainted with the political history of Pike county as any other citizen.



DERRY TOWNSHIP.

This township embraces a fine farming district. It is especially well adapted to the raising of stock, and to fruit-growing. Very early in the history of the county the pioneer was attracted hither. To the memory of David W. Howard is due the honor of being the first settler of Derry township. He came here as early as 1826, and made improvements on sec. 28, where he built the first house in the township. Soon came Charles Martin, the second settler, and Isaiah Cooper, the third. The latter settled on sec. 20. Then followed Robert McClintock, William and Joseph Hornback, Charles Hoskins, James and Nineveh Barnes, Mr. Kinne, S. F. Thomas, Henry Fesler and others, who also made improvements and did much in developing the native resources of this fine agricultural district.

Soon after the arrival of the above pioneers, settlers began to pour in so fast that it was even then difficult to keep pace with their advent, and after the lapse of 40 years it is impossible to speak of them in the general order of their coming. They formed one of the pleasantest communities to be found in the State. The early pilgrims were well-disposed persons. Of those above mentioned none are now living in the township except Mr. William Hornback. The descendants of many, however, are numerous, and they are in general of the same disposition as that of their fathers, only more modernized. It is hardly too much to say, that no community in the county excels this in this respect. The present generation is largely made up of people who were born here, or who have lived here from their childhood, and they have nearly all fallen into the good ways of the pioneers. They are honest, moral, religious, social, economical, are not in debt, have but few, if any paupers, seldom go to law, are generous to each other in misfortune, have no aristocracy, pay their bills,—in fact, form a well-regulated, and we might say model, community.

Here we find more marked than in any other township almost, the simplicity and good habits of the early settlers, uncontaminated by modern degenerate practices. There are no large towns near enough to attract the attention of the younger people, and accordingly they find amusement and sociability at home, and grow up purer and better than would be the case were a city in their midst. Besides this, we would mention the fact that the population has

changed less than most others, is made up more of the families and descendants of the first settlers, and is mingled less with foreigners than is the case in most places. Fortunately, the foreigners living here are nearly all of the religious, careful, economical class, whose manners and customs are largely in harmony with those of the balance of the community.

The family connections of the Hornbacks, Hoskins, Joneses, Pursleys, Taylors, Martins, Feslers, Thomases, etc., etc., form some remarkable circles of relatives, living in good circumstances, moral, many religious, bringing down to the present generation the best qualities of the early pioneers.

To William Hornback, the only one of the earliest pilgrims now living in the township, we are indebted for the greater part of this sketch. In 1829, when he came to this township, there were but 80 voters in Pike county, and only four families in Derry township.

During those early days the Indians were numerous in this neighborhood. It is true the great body of aborigines had been driven westward across the Mississippi, but hundreds lingered around the new settlement, loth to leave the beautiful hunting grounds where they had enjoyed so many happy experiences. They finally became quite troublesome, and annoyed the settlers greatly by their constant stealing. They became a great nuisance, and viewing them in this light the settlers determined to rid themselves of them. Accordingly an army was raised to go on an expedition against these pesky natives. It is true it was a small army, numbering only 15 men, but it was a determined one, and consequently was victorious. These men marched out and notified the red-skins to evacuate their camp and leave the neighborhood. This some of them refused to do. Not wishing to do bodily harm to them if they could be got rid of without, the commander of the little band engraved the image of an Indian's head on a tree, and then William Hornback and one or two others discharged their guns at this image. This was the signal that the whites would fight, and it had the desired effect; for the Indians immediately left the neighborhood, and have never more intruded upon the lands of the settlers of this township.

Wild animals, such as the deer, wolf, coon, and the wild turkey, were numerous here in the early settlement of the township. There were also some panthers, catamounts, wild cats and lynx found here.

For the pioneers this was literally a land of "milk and honey," especially the latter. Although they were deprived of many of the advantages and comforts that are enjoyed by their posterity, yet they had abundance of what is a rare luxury to the latter at the present day. Wild honey and venison were their common, everyday fare. The venison was preserved by drying. Wm. Hornback found a tree within 200 yards of his house, which he cut, and took from it several bucketfuls of honey on Christmas Day, 1829. Mr. Hornback also tells us that he has shot many turkeys while standing in the door of his house. During the big snow in the win-

ter of 1830-1, the wild turkeys congregated in such large numbers in Mr. Howard's corn-field that he had to call upon his neighbors, among whom was Mr. Hornback, to assist him in killing them, in order to save his corn. Many of those slaughtered on the occasion were thrown away, while some were preserved and used for food.

As Mr. Hornback is the oldest settler now living in the township, we give a bit of his experience during the memorable winter above alluded to, although before the big snow fell. In the fall of 1830 he started on horseback for Rock Island. When he arrived at Pope creek, however, the weather turned so extremely cold that he was in imminent danger of freezing to death. He turned his horse homeward to retrace his steps. To add to the already great peril in which he was, he was severely attacked with the bilious colic. This, together with the cold, nearly caused him the loss of his life. It began to snow and sleet on the 23d of December, which made traveling very difficult and slavish upon horses. Mr. Hornback arrived at Quincy, on his return, on the evening of Dec. 24. On the following morning the ground was very rough and the ice so thick that his unshod horse could hardly travel. As it was Christmas and but one blacksmith shop in Quincy, he could not get his horse shod. The blacksmith who ran that shop was too religious to work on Christmas. When Mr. Hornback asked him to shoe his horse he replied that he never had worked on Christmas and he would be d—d if he ever would. After a hard and tedious day's journey Mr. Hornback arrived at home, and that night the big snow began to fall.

Thomas Proctor was the first Justice of the Peace. The first death that occurred in Derry township was that of James Hornback. The first marriage was that of Enoch Cooper to Miss Esther Cooper in 1829. Miss Cooper was the adopted daughter of Isaiah Cooper. The first child born was to Daniel and Pauline Howard in 1827.

The first church building in Derry was erected in 1854, in Eldara, by the Methodist people. This Society was organized in the pioneer days and worshiped in school-houses and dwellings prior to this. The first sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Bogard, a Methodist minister, in 1829, at the house of William Hornback. In 1830 the renowned Lorenzo Dow preached a sermon in the same house, at which time he baptized William L. and Hopetful Hornback, children of William Hornback, of whom we have spoken so frequently in this sketch.

The school system of Derry township is excellent, and great interest is manifested by the parents in the education of their children. The first school-house was erected on sec. 20, in 1837. At present there are nine school buildings in the township, in which, as a rule, excellent schools are kept.

ELDARA.

This beautiful little village is situated near the summit of a fertile eminence, overlooking a large tract of undulating land skirted by timber on both the north and south. From this locality is presented to the eye a view as beautiful and inviting as any picture nature offers through this section of country. Standing upon the summit one can behold, either south or east of the village, the beauties of nature and the wisdom of a Divine Creator.

The town was founded in 1836 by Nathaniel Winters, and first named Washington. It received its present name in this wise, as related by Esq. Underwood, of Barry, but who for many years was a prominent citizen of Eldara. When he was in Mexico, during the war between the United States and that country, he and his comrades passed through a beautiful little town called Eldora. From there he wrote a letter back to his home, which was then at the old town of Washington. There being another town in the State (Washington, Tazewell county) by the same name, the Postmaster-General notified the postmaster at this point that the name must be changed. The settlers could think of no suitable name, but when Esq. Underwood's letter came, post-marked Eldora, that name particularly struck their fancy. They, however, mistook the spelling of it slightly, spelling it with an *a* in the second or middle syllable, instead of an *o*, according to the true Spanish. The meaning of the word is "gold." The Postmaster-General was notified of the change, and since then (1847) it has been known by the beautiful, modified Spanish name of Eldora.

At that time Mr. Motley platted an addition to the town of Washington, and to it he gave the name of Eldara.

The town now contains about 350 inhabitants. There are located here two dry-goods stores, two grocery stores, one drug store, two shoe shops, two blacksmith shops, one wagon shop, three churches and one school building. The religious denominations represented here are Methodist Episcopal, Christian, and a new sect known as the Holiness. The Christian congregation erected a house of worship in 1875, and the Holiness society refitted the old school-house, which they now use as a church.

The M. E. Church building was struck by lightning in June, 1869, and the Christian church received a stroke on the morning of March 26, 1880, damaging it considerably. There is a theory among some of the citizens that there is a mineral in the ground at this point that attracts the current of atmospheric electricity, for not only these buildings have been struck by lightning, but a barn also received a stroke a few years ago. It took fire and was consumed.

There is a lodge of each of the orders of Freemasons and Odd Fellows in the village. Many of the leading citizens throughout the neighborhood are members of these orders.

PERSONAL SKETCHES.

In closing the history of the township and village we wish to speak personally of the prominent citizens of both town and country. This we will now do in alphabetical rotation.

William F. Bacon, druggist, Eldara, was born in Berkshire county, Mass., July 18, 1834, and is a son of Benjamin and Mary A. Bacon; the former is deceased, and the latter is at Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Wm. F. was reared on a farm and received a common-school education in his native State. In 1856 he came to Coles county, Ill., where he remained one year and then went to Iowa; was one year in Missouri; in March, 1879, he came to this county, settling in Eldara, and engaging in the drug business, in which he had 4 years' experience before coming here. Oct. 2, 1862, he married Sarah E. Harkness, and they have one daughter, Emma, who was born July 14, 1863. Mr. Bacon served 10 months in the late war, in Co. D, 50th Ill. Inf., and was in the battle of Shiloh, where he was wounded, on account of which, and sickness, he was discharged in June, 1862.

Samuel Barley, farmer, sec. 22; was born in Pennsylvania, Sept. 25, 1843; emigrated to this county in 1848; was first married to Amelia E. Jacobs, Dec. 31, 1863, and they had 6 children—Gideon McClellan, born May 5, 1864; William Frederick, born April 23, 1866, and died in infancy; Sarah Ellen, born Nov. 11, 1867; Amelia Jane, Feb. 10, 1870; Samuel, June 26, 1872; and Bertha, March 2, 1874. For a second wife Mr. Barley married Mrs. Malinda H. Leads, a native of this county, who had 2 children by a former husband,—David M., born Dec. 28, 1870, and Ernest E., born May 23, 1874. Mr. and Mrs. Barley have 2 children; Ablera, born Dec. 8, 1877, and Lenon, Dec. 15, 1879. Mr. B. is not a partisan, but always votes for the best men, regardless of party. P. O., Eldara.

James F. Brawley, P. O., Eldara; was born in Pittsfield tp., in 1849; has followed farming most of the time, but at present is a trader. In 1868 he married Martha E. Potter. They belong to the Christian Church. In 1876 Mr. B. was Tax Collector. In politics he is a Democrat. He is also a Mason and Odd Fellow.

John Brown, farmer, sec. 25; P. O., Hartford; was born in Ohio in 1832, the son of Alexander and Isabella Brown, of Irish descent; chances for early education fair; in 1853 he married Nancy Cheffy, and they had 5 children, 4 of whom are living. April 3, 1875, he married Anna Hoskins. He came to Pike county in 1854. Besides carrying on farming, Mr. Brown also deals in stock. He owns 80 acres of land. He is a Democrat, and both himself and wife are members of the M. E. Church.

Theodore C. Bunker, farmer, sec. 28; P. O., Eldara; was born June 26, 1839, in Penobscot county, Me., and in 1859 went to California; Nov. 19, 1868, he married Clara Wood, of Derry tp., and then returned to California, and back again to this county in 1870.

and has since resided here. He owns 55 acres of land on sec. 28, worth \$65 per acre; is a member of the Baptist Church; has been School Director in his district for the last three years. Mr. and Mrs. B. have had 5 children; only three are living—Florence, John Frederick, Frank Forest and Theodora B. Mr. B. is a Republican.

Patrick Carney, farmer, residing on the east half of the north-east of sec. 16, was born in Roscommon county, Ireland, and came to America with his father in 1852 and settled in this tp., where he now resides. Both his parents died in this county, leaving 7 children, 6 of whom are living—Mary, Catharine, Thomas, Ellen, Bridget, Patrick and Margaret. Mr. C. owns 110 acres of land; he raises corn and live-stock. Is a member of the Catholic Church in Pittsfield, and is a Democrat. P. O., Eldara.

Thomas Carney, farmer, sec. 15, was born in the south part of Ireland; June 22, 1842; came with his father to America in 1849 and settled in Derry. Feb. 26, 1877, he married Katie McGuire, daughter of Peter McGuire. He owns 80 acres of land worth about \$45 per acre; raises wheat, corn and stock. He and wife are both members of the Catholic Church in Pittsfield. Mr. C. has been an Odd Fellow, and is a Democrat. P. O., Eldara.

James W. Chamberlain, farmer, sec. 34; P. O., Rockport; was born in Butler county, O., May 12, 1828; his parents emigrated to this county in 1833 and settled on the farm where he now resides; was married to Miss Jane Veal when 24 years of age, and they had 4 children, one of whom is dead. Jan. 20, 1864, he married Mary Frances Harris, and they have 2 children,—Laura, now 14 years of age, and Jennie, 10 years of age. Mr. C. owns 140 acres of land, valued at \$50 per acre; he is a member of the Masonic order, has filled the office of Assessor and Collector in this tp., and in politics is a Republican. Mr. and Mrs. C. are members of the Christian Church.

Mrs. Jane Chamberlain was born in Wayne county, Ind., Dec. 1, 1821; emigrated to this county with her parents in 1836. Her maiden name was Gordon, and she married William Chamberlain May 7, 1840, and they had 5 children,—Mary, born March 22, 1841; Aaron, May 13, 1843; John, Feb. 23, 1846, and died Nov. 22, 1871; William, born Oct. 17, 1848, and Carrie, Dec. 5, 1851. Mr. C. died March 17, 1852, deeply regretted by all who knew him. Mrs. C. still occupies the old homestead, on sec. 33, with her youngest son, William, who takes good care of his mother, as well as of the farm. Her oldest son, Aaron, was in the late war in Co. A, 99th Reg. Ill. Vol., and served for 3 years. Mrs. C. is the owner of 120 acres of land, worth \$50 per acre. She is a member of the Christian Church at Barry. P. O., Eldara.

Silas S. Clark, teacher, Eldara, has taught school for 10 years,—5 years in Pike county, and at present resides in Eldara. In March, 1874, he married Miss May Sweet, and they have 2 children. He is now teaching in Taylor school-house. He is a member of

the Masonic and Odd Fellows Orders in Eldara. Both he and his wife are members of the Christian Church.

Thomas H. Coley, miller, at Eldara, was born Dec. 21, 1836, in Putnam county, Ind.; came to this county Oct., 1851, and settled in Martinsburg tp.; has lived where he now resides, sec. 21, since 1870. Sept. 30, 1860, he married Martha E. Goodin, and they have 8 children: Mary E., Lewis H., William L., Carrie M., Lucius A., Henry Virgil, Lillie M. and Golda R. Mr. C. owns 80 acres of land, worth \$5,000. He is a Democrat, and himself and wife are members of the Christian Church.

Robert Dickson, farmer, sec. 23; P. O., Eldara; was born in Morgan county, O., Aug. 20, 1836; came to this county in Dec., 1854; was raised on a farm, worked one summer at the tanning business; Jan. 1, 1858, married Mary Payne, and they had 3 children, all of whom are dead. Mrs. D. died in Feb., 1861. In Oct., 1865, Mr. D. married Lucy Ann Payne, and they have had 7 children, 5 of whom are living: Henry, Alice, Annie, Eveline and Lucy. Those dead are Eugene and an infant. Mr. Dickson was in the late war in Co. G, 99th Reg. Ill. Vol., enlisting Aug. 23, 1862. Owns 274 acres of land, worth \$30 per acre; has been School Director, and is a Republican.

Charles E. Dodge, farmer, sec. 6; P. O., Eldara; was born in Warren county, Ill., Nov. 10, 1838; came to this county in the fall of 1874 and settled in Pleasant Vale tp., resided there about 2 years, and then removed to where he now lives, March 1, 1876; Oct. 20, 1863, he married Mary Gard, and they had 3 children: Lennie M., born April 14, 1865; Peter H., Oct. 24, 1866; and Bertha M., Feb. 4, 1876. Mr. D. is a member of the Baptist Church at Barry. He has been Constable in Bureau county for 4 years, and Road Overseer and School Director in his tp.; owns 95 acres of land, worth \$3,000. While living in Dunklin county, Mo., he was conscripted by the Confederate Government and forced to serve in the rebel army under Gen. Jeff. Thompson until the first day of Oct., 1861, at which time he surrendered to Col. R. J. Oglesby at the battle of Belmont, when Gen. Grant, who was in command of the Federal forces, gave him a free pass home. When he was conscripted his property was confiscated and he was threatened with incarceration because he asked for a voucher for his property, which the rebels had converted to their own use. He afterward enlisted in Co. E, 37th Reg. I. V. I., served 4 months, and was discharged because of ill health. Mr. Dodge is a Republican.

Christopher Dolbeare, farmer, sec. 15; P. O., Eldara; was born March 7, 1852, in this tp.; his father was Rozel C. Dolbeare, and his mother was Priscilla (Hoover) D. His uncle, Aaron Hoover, served in the late war. Christopher lives near Eldara, and 4 years ago took a pleasure trip through New York, Rhode Island and Connecticut, visiting friends, and then went to Ohio on a similar trip, and to the northern part of Illinois last fall.

John Drummond, farmer, sec. 30; P. O., Eldara; owns a farm of $79\frac{3}{4}$ acres 4 miles from Eldara; was born in Clermont county, O., June 21, 1814; came to Adams county in 1842, remained there 4 years and then moved to Salem tp., and in 1853 to where he now resides. Sept. 20, 1835, he married Deborah Graham, and they have had 17 children, 10 girls and 7 boys. His grandfather, John Drummond, was in the Revolution. Mrs. D.'s mother was Elizabeth Graham, and her father John Graham, who was in the war of 1812. Her mother is still living, at the age of 89. Mr. and Mrs. D. are Methodists, and Mr. D. is a Republican.

Moses Easley, farmer, sec. 18; P. O., Eldara; was born in Sullivan county, East Tenn., Feb. 7, 1820; in 1841 he removed to Pike county and settled in this tp., and has lived on his present farm 24 years. His brother, Thomas Easley, was in the Mexican war, under Gen. Taylor. May 1, 1844, he married Mary Ann Tittsworth, of this county, and they have had 9 children, 7 of whom are living,—T. L., Amanda, Alice, William, James, Florence, Idella and Laura. Mr. E. has been School Director of his district 4 years, and Road Commissioner 3 years. He owns 313 acres of land, worth \$20,000; ships his produce, and raises stock. He lives $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Eldara. He is a Democrat, and his wife is a Methodist.

T. L. Easley, retired farmer; P. O., Eldara; was born in Pike county, in April, 1846; his father's name was Moses Easley and his mother's maiden name was Mary Tittsworth. Nov. 20, 1869, he married Caroline Eldridge, of this county, and they have 3 children; Frederick, Mary and Maud. He is an Odd Fellow, and in politics a Greenbacker.

Maberry Evans, farmer, sec. 21; P. O., Eldara; was born in Scott county, Ill., Jan. 14, 1829; came to Pike county in 1847, and lived with Elisha Hurt that winter. July 11, 1859, he married Julia D. Landrum, and they have had 7 children, 3 of whom are living,—Richard F., Theodora A. and Mary E. He owns 200 acres of land in this tp. and 120 acres in Pleasant Vale tp.; home place worth \$50 per acre. He has been Justice of the Peace and Supervisor; is a member of the Masonic fraternity and in politics a Democrat. His wife belongs to the M. E. Church.

William Evans, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 21; P. O., Eldara; was born near Winchester, Ill., April 6, 1832, and is a son of Richard and Annie Evans, dec.; natives of Kentucky. The subject of this notice was once offered the use of a large tract of land where Jacksonville now stands, in exchange for a horse. He came to this county about 1850, and soon afterward went to California, overland, where he remained 8 years; he then returned to this county. Nov. 30, 1863, he married Miss Mary A. Strubinger, daughter of Joseph Strubinger, dec., an early settler of this county. They have had 5 children, namely, Anna M., Joseph M., Frank W., Hattie M. and Nina. Mr. Evans owns 198 acres of land here, and 160 acres in Platt county, Mo.

Jacob C. Farmer, blacksmith; was born Dec. 9, 1842, in Harrison county, O.; came to this county with his father, John Farmer, in 1846; was married in 1864 to Mary McClosky; they had 2 children, only Cora living. Mr. Farmer served in the late war in Co. G, 44th Reg. I. V. I. He resided in Adams county 15 years. Is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and a Greenbacker in politics. His wife is a member of the Christian Church.

Henry A. Fesler, farmer, sec. 19; P. O., Eldara; was born in Derry tp. Aug. 4, 1850; was married March 5, 1870, to Miss Mary Phœbus, and they had 4 children; Lela May, born Aug. 2, 1872; Jacob and Robert, born July 7, 1874; and Rosa, born Oct. 23, 1876, who died Nov. 9, following. Mr. and Mrs. Fesler both had good educational advantages. Mr. F. is a stock-raiser, and in politics is a Democrat.

Jacob Fesler, farmer, sec. 30; P. O., Eldara; was born in Clark county, Ky., June 8, 1821; came to Pike county in 1835 and settled on sec. 19; he owns 320 acres of land, worth \$35 per acre. Oct. 15, 1846, he married Zerilda Lyons, and their 6 children are: Sarah C., born Aug. 27, 1848; Henry A., Aug. 4, 1850; Adelpha, Nov. 28, 1853; Jane Ann, May 25, 1856; John R., Aug. 2, 1860; Emma E., Jan. 15, 1863. Both are members of the M. E. Church, South, and Mr. F. is a Mason, and in politics a Democrat.

Bloomer Fowler was born in Washington county, Ky., Nov. 28, 1830, and in early life had but little time to devote to education; came to this county in 1861 and settled in Derry tp. His father's name was Benjamin Fowler, and his mother's maiden name was Mary Gordon. Mr. Fowler is now engaged in buying and selling hides, pelts and produce. He is a Democrat.

James H. Garner, farmer; resides on the N. W. quarter of sec. 33, this tp.; was born in Clark county, Ky., Dec. 27, 1824; came to this county in the fall of 1840 and settled in Derry tp. He owns 286 acres of land in Derry, and 320 acres in Atlas tp., worth \$20,000. June 2, 1864, he married Mary E. Williams, and they have had 6 children,—William J., Joseph O., Ida, Mary A., Herman and Lovina. Mr. G. has been School Director for 2 years and Commissioner of Highways for several years. He raises grain and produce extensively, and ships to foreign markets. He is a Republican. P. O., Eldara.

A. B. Gates, farmer, sec. 11, S. $\frac{1}{2}$; P. O., Eldara; was born near Columbus, Ohio; came to this county while very young with his father, Nehemiah Gates, and has resided here ever since. June 3, 1862, was married to Elizabeth Saylor and their children are, Rebecca Ellen, born May 23, 1863; Susan A., June 15, 1864; Jacob, March 1, 1865; William, Oct. 3, 1867; Charles, Sept. 20, 1869; Joseph, Oct. 11, 1871; George, Feb. 7, 1875; and Mary, April 6, 1879. Mr. G. owns 80 acres of land, worth \$3,000; he is a Democrat, and himself and wife are members of the Christian Church.

Theodore Gates, farmer, sec. 5; P. O., Barry; was born in Pike county, March 20, 1843, and Oct. 26, 1865, married Susan Chase,

daughter of Lewis Chase, of Ohio. They have 2 children; Lousina, born Oct. 6, 1867, and Jesse, born July 25, 1872. Mr. Gates owns $104\frac{3}{4}$ acres of land, worth about \$3,000. He has been School Director one term; was in the late war, in Co. D, 99th Reg. I. V. I., and served 3 years; was mustered out at Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Timothy Grady, farmer, sec. 25, was born in Kings county, Ireland, about the year 1826; arrived in America May 11, 1849, landing at New Orleans; lived 18 years in Cincinnati, then removed to this county, where he has resided for about 18 years, and on his present farm 13 years. Sept. 21, 1858, he married Mary O'Donnel, in Cincinnati, Ohio, and their living children are Thomas, Mary Ann and John. Thomas was born July 4, 1859; Mary Ann, May 6, 1864, and John, April 10, 1867. Mr. G. owns 120 acres of land, worth about \$30 per acre. He and wife are members of the Catholic Church, and Mr. G. is a Democrat.

Warren Green, farmer, sec. 17; P. O., Eldara; was born in this county near Atlas, Jan. 25, 1835, and has resided in the county ever since. He was first married Sept. 27, 1857, to Lucinda Taylor, and they had 6 children,—Ida Olive, born Aug. 17, 1858, and died May 3, 1863; Sarah Elizabeth, born March 17, 1861; Albert Warren, Sept. 4, 1863; Edwin May, July 8, 1866; Cora Luella, April 14, 1868, and an infant daughter born April 4, 1860, who died the same day. April 21, 1872, Mr. Green married Mrs. Mary E., widow of Thomas H. Pendleton, and daughter of Daniel and Esther McCaskill, who had one child, John A. Pendleton, born Aug. 10, 1859. Mr. and Mrs. Green have 4 children, Frederick Ross, born June 7, 1873; Harry Jay, Jan. 16, 1875; Archibald, Jan. 28, 1877; Phebe E., May 7, 1879. Mr. Green owns 75 acres of land near Eldara, worth \$60 per acre. He and his wife are members of the Free M. E. Church, and he is a Licensed Local Preacher for his congregation. He has held several responsible offices in his tp., and in politics is a Republican.

Henry Hall, farmer, sec. 27; P. O., Eldara; was born in Butler county, Ohio, Jan. 7, 1836; came to this county Sept. 20, 1855; was married Aug. 20, 1859, to Mary L. Taylor, and they have had 7 children,—Edwin F., Jennie, George D., Ida, Luella, Henry and Freddie; 5 are dead. Mr. H. owns 160 acres of land, worth \$10,000; is a member of the Masonic Lodge, raises a great deal of produce and patronizes home markets; is a Republican.

George W. Harris, farmer, sec. 26; was born in Goochland county, Va., Oct. 23, 1814; emigrated to Pike county in the spring of 1843, and settled, temporarily in Pleasant Vale tp., and in 3 months settled where he has now resided for more than 28 years. March 3, 1836, he married Miss Mary Ann Ripley, and of their 9 children 7 are living, namely: Mary Frances, Thomas S., Lucy C., Elizabeth S., Philena J., James H., Wm. H., George W. and Ann Eliza. Mr. Harris owns 280 acres of land, worth \$40 per acre. He and wife have been members of the M. E. Church for more than 40 years; he has filled several important tp. offices. P. O., Eldara.

Samuel Harris, farmer, was born Oct. 6, 1840, in Tennessee; came to this county in the spring of 1851; was married to Amanda Easley, in Sept., 1865, and they have had 6 children, all of whom are living, Ella, Frank, Mary, Elbert, Herman and Freddie. His father's name is Thomas S. Harris and his mother's name was Amanda; she died in 1871. Mr. Harris is a Democrat.

Joshua B. Havird, farmer, was born March 25, 1848, and is a native of this county; May 1, 1869, he married Margaret Maher, and they have had 6 children, namely: Lorrence W., born Dec. 31, 1869, and died Oct., 1877; Fannie Ellen, born July 25, 1871, died Aug. 20, 1872; Daniel, born June 11, 1873; Annastatia, born May 23, 1875; Joshua, born March 23, 1877, and Leonard, Sept. 1, 1878. Mrs. Havird was born Dec. 25, 1849, and died Sept. 23, 1878. Oct. 23, 1879, Mr. H. was married to his present wife, Jennett Parrick. Mr. Havird owns 81 acres of land, worth \$3,000. He is a Democrat. P. O., Barry.

Reuben C. Hendricks, farmer, sec. 6; was born in North Carolina, Jan. 12, 1822; was married to Miss Orra Ann Dumford, April 7, 1844, who was born July 26, 1829, and they have had 11 children,—Amanda M., born June 14, 1846; Melinda J., July 28, 1848, and died Sept. 11, 1854; Mary E., born May 6, 1852; Eliza B., Feb. 9, 1854; Martha A., May 6, 1856; Samuel S., Sept. 3, 1858, and died March 31, 1872; Wm. I., born Feb. 27, 1861; Reuben H., March 31, 1863, and died Sept. 20, 1864; George M., born Jan. 31, 1865; Daniel R., Nov. 28, 1867, and Lydia A., Aug. 24, 1870. Mr. H. owns 40 acres of fine land, worth \$45 per acre. He is a Democrat.

John L. Hogan, farmer, sec. 27; P. O., Eldara; owns 120 acres of valuable land, on which he resides with his widowed mother. He was born March 7, 1847, in this township, and was married to Lizzie Buckingham, Feb. 9, 1868, and they have 2 children,—Harry, born Dec. 29, 1869; and Nina, Dec. 1, 1876. His father, Adley Hogan, died when John was 9 years old, since which time he and his mother have struggled together until they have accumulated considerable property.

R. W. Hornback, farmer, sec. 20; P. O., Eldara; owns 220 acres of land, worth \$60 an acre. Mr. H. was born in this county Feb. 1, 1837, and is the son of William and Lillie (Landrum) Hornback; in this county in 1866 he married Elizabeth Freeman, who was born in this county in 1843. They have had 8 children, of whom 7 are living. Mr. H. is in prosperous circumstances as a farmer. In politics he is a Democrat.

Solomon Hornback, farmer, is a native of Kentucky, where he was born July 3, 1810; came to this county in 1836, where he has lived ever since. Being thus an early settler he has witnessed wonderful changes in the development of this county. In 1836 he married Emily Blackwell, in Kentucky, who is a native of that State. Of their 10 children 7 are living. Mr. H. is one of the old and respected citizens of Pike county, and has held several re-

sponsible offices. He is a member of the Christian Church, and a Democrat. His father served in the war of 1812.

William Hornback, retired farmer; P. O., Eldara; son of Solomon and Sally (Phillips) Hornback, the former a native of Kentucky, and the latter of North Carolina; was born in Kentucky, Jan., 1808; came to this county in 1829. He is therefore one of the oldest pioneers of this section. In 1826 he married Sallie W. Landrum, who was born in 1806, and died in 1839. They had 4 children,—Patsey A., Wm. F., S. P. and R. M. In May, 1840, Mr. H. married Nancy Swerer, who was born in Ohio in 1808 and died in 1858. In 1859 he married Mary A. Landrum, who was born Oct. 4, 1808. Mr. H. is a member of the Methodist Church; owns 83 acres of fine farm land worth \$60 per acre. He is a Democrat.

Mrs. Ann J. Hoskin resides on the S. W. quarter of sec. 26; was born in Griggsville, Jan. 25, 1850. Her maiden name was Ann J. Richey. April 20, 1873, she married Daniel Hoskin, who was born April 11, 1832, in this township. In 1879 Mr. H. died, leaving one child,—Henry Isaac, born June 18, 1875. Mr. H. was a member of the I. O. of O. F., and filled important township offices. He left 120 acres of land worth \$50 per acre. Mr. Hoskin was a highly esteemed citizen.

Asa Hoskin, farmer, sec. 23, was born in this county June 17, '37. He owns 120 acres of land in this township, worth \$35 per acre. He was raised on a farm, and is now very extensively engaged in the raising of hogs, cattle and horses. Jan. 1, 1863, he married Mary A. Moorhead, daughter of Dr. Moorhead, of Eldara, and their children are: Ollie, William, Thomas and Belle. He has been School Director one year in his township, and is a Democrat. His uncle, John Shinn, served in the Mexican war under Gen. Taylor. P. O., Eldara.

Charles M. Hoskin, farmer, sec. 26; was born in this township June 25, 1850; was the eldest of 6 children; his father was Isaac A. Hoskin. June 23, 1873, he married Linda Miles, who was born in Mercer county, Mo., and they have 2 children,—Mary Abbie, born Feb. 3, 1874, and Asa, born Aug. 1, 1876. Mr. H. has been Road-Master 2 or 3 times in his township: is a Mason and a Democrat. P. O., Eldara.

John Hoskin, blacksmith, Eldara; owns 2 lots with dwelling and shop; was born Aug. 24, 1850, and Nov. 1, 1878, married Emeline Berry, in Adams county, Ill., who was born Aug. 1, 1857, in Ohio. They had 5 children,—Cora, Rosa M., Emma and 2 infants. The 2 latter are deceased. Mr. H. is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities, and is a Republican.

William Hoskin, farmer, resides on sec. 26; was born in this county, within 1½ miles of where he now lives, Feb. 15, 1839; was married to Sarah Jane Moorhead, daughter of Dr. Moorhead, of Eldara, Oct. 7, 1860; have had 3 children,—Mary E., born July 25, 1861; Margaret Edna, March 14, 1863, and Lizzie, born Dec. 18, 1864, and died Sept. 21, 1865. Mr. H. owns 110 acres of land,

worth \$40 per acre; has been Road-Master several terms, and is a Democrat.

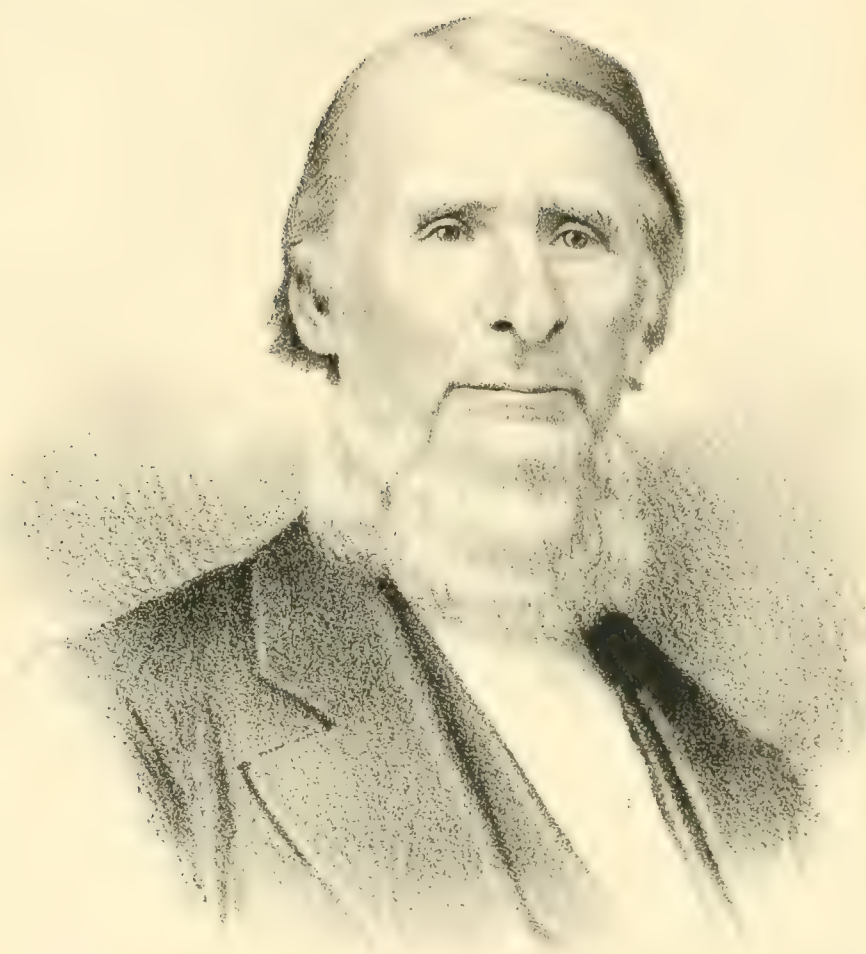
George Howland, farmer, sec. 15; P. O., Eldara; was born in this county Dec. 29, 1847; when a lad he entered a dry-goods establishment as clerk, and satisfactorily filled the position until he commenced farming four years ago. Feb. 4, 1869, he married Virginia Martin, who was born in Missouri Feb. 19, 1849. Their two children are Gertrude, who was born Oct. 5, 1870, and Maude, Sept. 19, 1878. Mr. Howland's father was a native of New York State and his mother of Illinois. Politically he is a Republican.

P. E. Howland, farmer, was born in New York Dec. 25, 1818, and when 20 years of age emigrated to Illinois and settled in Martinsburg tp., Pike county; afterward moved 3 miles north of Barry and resided there about 4 years, and in June, 1876, he removed to Eldara, where he has since resided. He was married at Martinsburg, to Miss Harriet Clark, and they have had 6 children, 2 of whom are living,—Caroline and Geo. H., both married. Mr. H. owns, jointly with his son, 93 acres of land contiguous to the town, worth \$6,000. He is one of the Town Trustees of the incorporation, and a Democrat.

David B. Johnson, farmer, sec. 32; P. O., Eldara; was born in Pickaway county, O., April 1, 1836, and is a son of Henry B. and Mary (Baker) Johnson; the former was born in Virginia in 1806, and of German and English ancestry, and the latter of English descent; came to Pike county in 1846, with his parents, where he went to school 3 months—all he ever went in his life. In 1861 he enlisted in Co. I, 11th Mo. Inf., under Captain Barnum; was in 7 battles, and at Corinth, Miss., was wounded, being shot through the left lung; for two years afterward he was unable to dress himself. In 1859 he married Adelia E. Hadsell, and they had 3 children, all of whom are living; in 1870 he married Eura J. Watkins, and of their 5 children 4 are living. He and his present wife are Missionary Baptists. Politically Mr. J. is a Democrat.

Thomas J. Jones, farmer, lives on sec. 8, and owns 240 acres of land; was born in Eldara tp. Sept. 10, 1842; was married in March, 1868, to Miss Elizabeth Dolbeare, and they have had 6 children, one boy and five girls; one of the girls died about 3 years ago. Mr. J. and wife belong to the Christian Church. The names of their children are, Azalia, Paul, Jennie, Rosa, Lillie and Ida. Mr. J. served in the late war in Co. C, 99th Reg., and was discharged July 31, 1865; his brother was killed at Spanish Fort. He is one of the Directors of the Barry Mutual Insurance Company.

William Jones, merchant, Eldara; is a native of this county, where he was born March 29, 1834; was raised on a farm until 18 years of age, then commenced teaching school and continued teaching for 20 terms; he settled in Eldara in 1860 and engaged in the mercantile trade; keeps on hand a good stock of general merchandise, and is doing a good business. At present he is Postmaster at Eldara and has held the office of Town Clerk 4 years.



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In 1857 he was married in this county to Miss Mary J. Purcell, who died in 1872; they had 5 children,—Katie, Martha, Mattie, Warner and Mary J. In 1874 he married Elizabeth Roseberry, a native of Tennessee, where she was born in 1838. They have one child, Sallie. Mr. J. is a Republican.

Jacob Kendall, grocer, was born March 28, 1838, and settled in Eldara in 1875; was married in this county in 1860 to Martha Haines, who was born in Tennessee. They had 6 children,—Alvin, Mary, Franklin W., Flora (deceased), Jerusha and Eva. Mr. K. has been Collector one term; is an Odd Fellow and a Republican. His parents were natives of New Jersey.

John Kerr, farmer, sec. 4; was born in the north of Ireland, county Londonderry, in 1816; emigrated to America in 1848 and settled in this tp. In 1842 he married Eliza Torrens, of Ireland, and they have had 7 children, 5 of whom are dead,—Mary E., died Jan. 15, 1874; Sarah Ann, died when but 4 years of age; Emily, died in March, 1873; Margaret, died Dec. 12, 1878. Sarah Ann, the youngest child, born Dec. 19, 1856; was married to John Wasell, of Hadley tp., May 30, 1878, and they are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Kerr's only son, John, enlisted in the late war in 1862 in the 99th Reg. I. V. I., and after serving 3 years was honorably discharged at Baton Rouge, La. Mr. K. owns 40 acres of land, worth \$50 per acre. He and wife are Congregationalists. Politics Republican. P. O., Barry.

John Kerr, jr., farmer, was born Dec. 24, 1842, in Ireland; was raised on a farm; came to America in 1847, and has lived in this tp. for 32 years. In Aug., 1862, he enlisted in Co. D, 99th Ill. Reg., and was mustered out July 31, 1865; was married April 9, 1876, to Miss Rhoda Dolbeare, who was born in 1849. He owns 120 acres of land, worth \$3,000; is a member of the Grange. Resides on sec. 4. Is a Republican in politics.

Albert Landrum, merchant, Eldara.

Alonzo Lyons, farmer, resides on the N. E. of the S. W. quarter of sec. 30; was born Dec. 5, 1848, in this tp.; his father, John Lyons, was in the Black Hawk war; his mother's maiden name was Susan Harlow; they have had 7 children, 2 of whom are dead. He owns 40 acres of land, worth about \$1,000; raises wheat, corn and stock; sells produce at home market; is a member of the Masonic order, and in politics, a Democrat.

Hutson Martin, farmer, sec. 27; P. O., Eldara; was born near Danville, Vermillion county, Ill., July 16, 1832, and is a son of William and Seraphina (Wetherbee) Martin, natives of Kentucky and New York State, respectively. Mr. Martin's father, Hutson Martin, was a native of Virginia, probably of English descent, and was a soldier in the war of 1812; he died in Oregon in 1859, whither he had moved at the age of about 70 years. The subject of this notice obtained his education mostly in the common schools of this State. He came to this county in 1856 with his stepfather, Samuel Purcell. July 30, 1851, he married Miss Lydia A. Chamberlain,

a native of Ohio, and a daughter of Aaron and Rachel Chamberlain, the former a native of New Jersey, and they have 5 children, namely, Willard A., Gilbert N., Mary J., Della R. and Lydia A., besides 2 deceased. After his marriage Mr. Martin rented land until 1856, when he purchased a good farm on sec. 27, which now consists of 280 acres, and is one of the best improved farms in the township. In politics Mr. M. is a Republican, and during the war did all he could in support of the Government. He is also a practical friend of educational interests. He is also a Freemason. We give a portrait of Mr. Martin in this work.

T. W. Martin, farmer, sec. 25; was born in Vermillion county, Ill., May 20, 1833; came to this county in the fall of 1845, settling in this tp., and resided here until 1852, when he went to California and remained there 2 years; from there to Oregon, where he was in the volunteer service to suppress the Indian outbreak; was in the service 7 months; in 1856 went to Texas, and in 1860 returned to this county, where he has since remained. Oct. 15, 1863, he married Mary J. Hogan; they have had one child, which died in infancy. Mr. M. has been Overseer of Roads for 3 years; owns 120 acres of land, worth about \$50 per acre; sells his produce at home; and is a Republican in politics. P. O., Eldara.

W. A. Martin, farmer, was born in this county, and is a son of Hutson and Lydia (Chamberlain) Martin; was educated in the common-school. In Dec., 1878, he married Miss Kate Taylor, and they have one child, a boy. Mrs. M. is a member of the Christian Church, and Mr. M., in politics, is a Republican. For a time he once clerked in a store in Pittsfield.

James M. Mays, farmer, sec. 24; owns 187 acres of land, worth \$50 per acre; was born in Ross county, O., Feb. 12, 1830, and is a son of Little Barry and Mahala Mays, both natives of Virginia. In 1849 he came to this county, and in 1857 he married Sarah A. Petty of Pike county, born in 1831; they are the parents of 9 children,—Mary J., Clara, Alice, Amanda, Charley, Dora, Lucy, Henry and James; the 2 latter are deceased. Mr. M.'s father was in the war of 1812. He is a Democrat.

Mariah Miller, P. O., Eldara; was born in Butler county, O., Sept. 26, 1837, and came to Illinois with her parents, Ijel Stout and Julia Ann Stout, March 17, 1853. They settled on sec. 28, this tp., where they have since resided. Her father and mother still live with their daughter. April 15, 1849, she married Abraham Miller, who died in 4 months and 26 days. Mrs. Miller owns 80 acres of land, worth \$40 per acre.

Thomas W. Moorhead, physician and surgeon, is a native of Ohio, where he was born Jan. 14, 1814; graduated in 1848, and commenced the practice of medicine in this county in 1851; came to this county in 1852; lived in Pittsfield one year and then came to Derry; he has 160 acres of valuable land, and one lot with dwelling in Eldara. In 1838 he married Mary Janette Dickey, a native of Ohio, who died in 1851; in 1853 he married Hannah

Hulls, a native of New Jersey, born in 1827; they have 4 children. The doctor has an extensive practice, which is attended with good success.

John Morrisancy, farmer, sec. 5; P. O., Eldara and Pittsfield; was born in Ireland, May 14, 1831; emigrated to America in 1852; first landed at New Orleans, then at St. Louis, Mo.; thence to Pike county, Ill., residing near Pittsfield 26 years; Sept. 26, 1854, married Margaret Helm, by whom he has had 5 children, all living,—Margaret, Matthew J., Ellen, John and James. Mr. M. owns 65 acres of land, worth \$1,700.

J. J. Morrow, farmer and blacksmith, now engaged in butchering, was born in Jefferson county, Va., April 2, 1835; came to Pleasant Hill, this county, March 8, 1865, and April 8, 1878, removed to Eldara, where he now resides; was Constable in Pleasant Hill tp. 4 years; is now Justice of the Peace. Oct. 25, 1855, he married Ellen E. Ahalt, of Maryland, and 2 of their 3 children are living. April 26, 1864, he married Nancy E. Colvin, of Pike county, Mo., and they have had 5 children, 2 of whom are dead. He is a Mason and an Odd Fellow.

Dillard P. Motley, farmer, residing on the S. E. qr. of sec. 16; was born in Putnam county, Ind., Oct. 6, 1838; came to this county with his father, John W. Motley, in 1839, and has since resided here. April 3, 1879, he married Eliza E. Dudley, daughter of Jesse and Elizabeth Dudley. He is the owner of 120 acres of land, worth \$40 per acre; raises grain principally; was Constable in this tp. nearly 4 years, and has filled other offices. In politics he is a Democrat and a strong partisan. P. O., Eldara.

E. R. Motley, farmer, sec. 21; P. O., Eldara; was born in this county Feb. 23, 1842, the son of John W. and Millie (Pierce) Motley, natives of Kentucky, and of Irish descent; received his education partly in Indiana, but mostly in this county. April 15, 1866, he married Elizabeth J. Gragg, and of their 8 children 6 are living. He has resided at the present place all his life, and as a farmer has been successful, now owning 360 acres of land, well cultivated and stocked. He excels in penmanship, and is a prominent Democratic candidate for the office of Circuit Clerk; he has taught school a part of each year for 20 years; has been School Director, Assessor and School Trustee.

John Moyer, farmer and blacksmith, residing on sec. 10, Derry tp.; was born in Orange county, Ind., Sept. 5, 1828, and came to this county in May, 1839, where he has since resided. Feb. 21, 1850, he married Sarah Ann Benson, and their children are: Albert Travis, born May 31, 1859; Dimmitt McNiell, born May 31, 1864, and died Dec. 7, 1865; and Mary Emily Jane, born March 16, 1867. He has been School Director for several years and School Trustee for one term; he is now Justice of the Peace; also a member of the Masonic order. He is well versed in Masonic principles, especially in the lower degrees, having spent much time

and effort in their study, esteeming them essential to high moral attainments. P. O., Eldara.

Solomon Moyer, farmer, sec. 9; P. O., Eldara; was born Feb. 22, 1840; he is a son of Moses and Martha (Brothers) Moyer, Dec. 24, 1863, he married Emma Johnon, a native of this county, born in 1846. Their children are,—Delphia L., Moses, Martha I., Parvin, Charles and S. R., and Lucy, deceased. Mr Moyer has held the office of School Trustee 7 years, of Collector 5 years. When he first married he had but \$15; he now owns 200 acres of land, worth \$40 per acre. He is a Democrat.

William H. Moyer, farmer, sec. 11; P. O., Eldara; was born about three miles from his present residence, Sept. 6, 1843, and is the son of Moses and Martha (Brothers) Moyer, of German ancestry, the former a native of North Carolina, and the latter of Indiana; was educated in the common schools of this county. In 1863 he married Caroline Persley, and the following are their children: William T., born Feb. 8, 1865; Jacob R., Sept. 25, 1866; John C., Jan., 1869; Ethel J., March 17, 1871; and Orville, Sept. 29, 1874. Mr. M. was again married April 13, 1878, to Eliza Hilliard, and they have one child, Martha, born April 4, 1879. Mr. Moyer has 250 acres of land. Politically he is a Democrat.

Jacob Myers, farmer, was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, April 11, 1818; came to this county in 1837; in August, 1833, he married Hannah A. Williams, a native of Ohio, now deceased. Her children were 5 boys and 5 girls. In August, 1871, Mr. Myers married Drusilla Mummy, who was born in Ohio in 1837. Mr. M. enlisted in 1862, in Co. B. Mo. Mil. Cav., and served 23 months, being in several hard-fought battles. Belongs to M. E. Church, and the Masonic order.

James H. Nation, farmer, sec. 25; P. O., Eldara; was born in Sangamon county, Ill., July 17, 1839; was raised on a farm and had limited educational advantages. March 4, 1858, he came to this county and settled in Kinderhook, where he lived nearly 4 years, and May 13, 1866, removed to Derry tp. He enlisted in the army in 1861, in Co. C., 3d Reg. Mo. Cav., under Col. Glover; was discharged Dec. 16, 1864, at St. Louis, Mo. Sept. 26, 1867, he married Lurena Hogan, a native of Derry tp., and they have 2 living children. He owns 40 acres of land, worth \$35 per acre; is a Republican.

Frederick Ottawa, coroner, Eldara, was born in Stendal, Prussia, July 8, 1829; came to America July 6, 1855, landing in New York city; in 2 months from that time he went to Davenport, Iowa, where he remained 4 years; thence he removed to Hannibal, Mo., and in 1861 he came to Pike county, locating first at Kinderhook, then went to Barry, and finally to where he now resides. May 25, 1854, he married Miss Caroline Brandt, and they have had 8 children,—Charles L. F., Lewis, John, Joshua, James, Caroline and Anna Louisa. Mr. Ottawa belongs to the Odd Fellows; United Workmen; was elected Coroner in 1879. He and wife are

members of the M. E. Church, South. In politics he is a Democrat.

Thomas J. Ownby was born in Adair county, Kentucky, Dec. 10, 1827; came to this county with his father, Thomas Ownby, in the fall of 1828, and settled in Detroit tp., on the farm owned by Norton Foreman; afterward moved to Newburg tp., lived there several years, then went to California; was gone 4 years, then back to Newburg, and immediately removed to Detroit, where he lived 4 years; then to Derry tp., where he has since resided on sec. 9. May 22, 1856, Mr. Ownby was married to Falissa A., daughter of Stewart Lindsay, and they have had 10 children, 5 of whom are dead. Their names are,—Einmet, born March 25, 1857, died March 10, 1873; Clayton, born Oct. 5, 1858, died Aug. 15, 1859; Mary E., born Oct. 11, 1860; Stewart, born March 9, 1862, died March 7, 1879; Eliza J., born May 10, 1864; Charles L., born Aug. 29, 1867, died July 28, 1868; William B., born Jan. 27, 1870; Oscar O., born Nov. 3, 1873; Evelina, born March 12, 1876, died Dec. 11, 1877. Mr. Ownby commenced life in very limited circumstances, but by industry and economy has accumulated a nice property, and is considered one of the heavy property-holders in the community. He owns 160 acres of land, worth \$10,000; has filled several important offices in his tp., and is an ardent Republican. P. O., Eldara.

William M. Parker, farmer, sec. 31; P. O., Eldara; was born in Coles county, Ill., June 26, 1829; was raised in Clark county and came to Pike county, Nov. 6, 1853; was married March 27, 1851, to Sarah Daughetee, of Clark county, Ill., who is of Scotch and German descent; they have had 7 children, 5 of whom are living,—Susan E., Amanda S., Mary Eliza, William D., Leven and Orlando. Both are members of the Baptist Church; Mr. P. was Collector in his tp. in 1869, and is a Democrat.

Thomas W. Potter, farmer, sec. 29; P. O., Eldara; was born in Warren county, Ky., Oct. 8, 1841, came to Adams county in the fall of 1860, and to Pike in March, 1861, and settled in Derry tp., on N. E. of sec. 32; went to Kentucky in 1863 and returned in the spring of 1864; he then removed to Arkansas, lived there 7 years, then returned to Pike, where he now resides. June 1, 1865, he married Catharine Pryor, and their children are: Elizabeth, Pleasant H., Anna, Laura, Nancy L., Thomas W., Emma C., Lucy and Mary. Mr. Potter owns 100 acres of land, worth \$35 per acre; is a member of the Christian Church and an Odd Fellow. He is a Democrat. His father, P. H. Potter, served as captain under Gen. Houston in the Texas war.

William H. Pryor, farmer, sec. 19; a native of Tennessee; was born Nov. 12, 1832; came to Pike county in the fall of 1838 and settled in Derry tp., and has resided here ever since. Nov. 22, 1855, he married Susan E. Moyer, and their children are, Delphina, Mary L., Martha E., Henry D., Ollie, Isaac and Wilbert. Mr. Pryor owns 160 acres of land, worth \$40 per acre; is a member of

the Masonic Lodge at Eldara; his wife is a member of the M. E. Church, South. He has been Road Overseer and Commissioner for 3 years, and Tax Collector of revenue for 1877. He ships his produce to Quincy. He is a Democrat.

Jacob F. Pursley was born March 19, 1839; a native of Pike county, Ill.; May 9, 1861, he was married to Catharine Connors, and the names of their children are, Phila Jane, born April 16, 1862, died June 5, 1863; Cora Belle, born in Dec., 1863, and died the following February; Frank L., born Dec. 13, 1864; Stephen Douglas, born Jan. 1, 1866; Anna M., born March 15, 1868, and Cora, born May 25, 1871. Mr. Pursley has twice been Path-master in his road district, and is now School Director. He has 300 acres of land where he lives, worth \$50 per acre, and 160 acres in Hadley tp., worth \$45 per acre. In politics he is a Democrat. P. O., Barry.

John Pursley, farmer, sec. 10; P. O., Eldara; owns 200 acres of land, worth \$40 per acre; was born in Pike county, Mo., May 1, 1831; came to this county in the fall of 1835, and located where he now resides. His father, Jacob Pursley, died about 3 years ago. His mother's maiden name was Jane Donovan, who is now dead. He was married in Feb., 1854, to Charlotte Sperry. They are both members of the Christian Church, and he has been School Director 16 years. The names of their living children are, Jennie, Ethel, Floyd and Eugene. Mr. Pursley is a Democrat.

Michael S. Raftery, farmer, sec. 7; P. O., Eldara; was born in Roscommon county, Ireland, July 6, 1843; came to America in the fall of 1852, landing at New Orleans; from there to Eldara, where he has since resided. Feb. 16, 1868, he married Frances V. Landrum. He owns 150 acres of land; was in the late war in Co. A, 99th Reg. I. V. I.; was wounded at Vicksburg, and discharged July 15, 1864. Mr. and Mrs. Raftery have 3 children, namely,—Luada, Laura and Thomas Albert. Mr. R. is a Democrat, and belongs to the Masonic Lodge.

Thomas Raftery resides on the northwest quarter of sec. 8; was born in Martin's Town, Roscommon Parish, Ireland, Jan. 6, 1815; came to America June 24, 1851, landing at New Orleans; from there he followed the Mississippi river to St. Louis, Mo., and from there to Louisiana, Pike county, Mo., thence to Pike county, Ill., where he settled permanently on sec. 8. Three years after he returned to Ireland and brought his family to his new home. Feb. 4, 1840, he married Bridget Loftus. Both are members of the Catholic Church. Their living children are Catharine, Mary, Michael, Margaret and Thomas. Mr. R. owns 160 acres of land, worth \$30 per acre. P. O., Eldara.

Benjamin Sigsworth farmer, sec. 15; P. O., Eldara; was born in Yorkshire, Eng., April 25, 1827; at the age of three years came to Lorain county, O., with his parents, and when he was 8 years old they moved to LaSalle county, Ill., and the next year to Pike county. His father's name was Joseph, his mother's Ann Sigsworth, *nee* Coleman. Jan. 28, 1858, he married Sarah A. Badgley,

and they have had 6 children, 2 of whom are living; Sierra Nevada, Benjamin, John B., Joseph, Ann Loretta and an infant. Mr. S. is a member of the Masonic Lodge; owns 470 acres of land, worth \$12,000, and sells his produce at home. He was in California 3 years. His wife is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. S. is a Republican.

John Stout, farmer, sec. 26; P. O., Eldara; was born in Butler county, Ohio. In 1852 came to this county and settled in Derry tp. Sept. 13, 1863, he married Nancy Hoskin of Pike county, and their children are,—Mary, born Aug. 12, 1864; Andrew W., born Jan. 15, 1866; Julia A., born July 26, 1867; Aaron, born Aug. 1, 1870; Otis and Oren, born April 26, 1876. Mr. Stout owns 80 acres of land, worth \$40 per acre. He lives on the public road leading from Pittsfield to Rockport. He is a Democrat.

Joseph H. Strubinger, farmer, sec. 22; P. O., Eldara; was born in Delaware, Aug. 26, 1835, and is a son of Joseph and Mary (Clark) Strubinger; father a native of Holland, Germany, and mother of Delaware; he was brought by his parents to this place in 1838, where he has received his education. In 1858 he married Lucy C. Pryor, and his children are,—Henry J., born June 30, 1859; William A., Nov. 7, 1860; and Mary, Oct. 22, 1862. Mrs. S. was a member of the M. E. Church, and died Nov. 27, 1878. Mr. S.'s daughter now keeps house for him. As a farmer he has been successful, now owning 268 acres of first-class land. His residence cost about \$4,500. He has been School Director, School Trustee, and Road Commissioner 12 years. In politics he is a Democrat.

Thomas Clark Strubinger, whose portrait is given in this volume, was born in Wilmington, Del., March 19, 1834; his parents were Joseph and Mary (Clark) Strubinger, the first a native of Holland. They arrived in Pike county April 17, 1838, settling on the southeast quarter of sec. 22, Derry tp., where he resided for many years, and which he owned at the time of his death. He was a prominent farmer, owning 520 acres of land, all of which, except 80 acres, came into his possession in a perfectly wild state; he put under cultivation the whole of it. He left a family of 6 children,—Michael, Thomas C., Joseph H., Elizabeth, Mary and Harriet, all living except Elizabeth. The subject of this sketch was married Dec. 14, 1862, to Sarah A., daughter of Adley and Nancy Hogan, natives of Kentucky, and old settlers in this county; Mr. H. is now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. S. have had 9 children, 6 of whom are living, as follows: a babe, born and died, Aug. 22, 1863; Tillie M., born Nov. 13, 1864; John O., Sept. 12, 1866; Edwin Thomas, March 14, 1868; Henry W., March 10, 1870, and died Oct. 20, 1872; Cora C., born April 30, 1873; Lillie J., March 12, 1875, and died Aug. 2, following; Mary E., born April 23, 1876, and Burt F., Oct. 25, 1877.

Mr. S. obtained his early education in the common log school-house, and spent his early years on his father's farm. At the age of 25 he bought 40 acres of land, being a part of the place where he now resides, sec. 34. The home farm at present consists of 80 acres,

upon which are the finest farm residence and improvements in this county. He owns 380 acres of land in the county, and is one of the solid representative farmers. On an annual average he raises 75 acres of wheat, 40 of corn, and raises considerable stock. He has had more than average success. He is a Democrat, but does not take a very active part in politics.

Mrs. Jane Taylor, farmer, sec. 27; P. O., Eldara; was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, in 1818; she remained with her parents until 1838, when she married Simon R. Taylor, and in April, 1839, they came to this county and settled on the place where Mrs. Taylor now resides. Mr. Taylor was a wagon-maker by trade, and worked at that business for several years after he came to this State; but for ten years previous to his death he gave his attention exclusively to farming. He died in 1867, leaving 4 children,—William, born May 1, 1840; Mary, born Aug 21, 1841; Henry, born July 3, 1843; Lucy, born May 30, 1850, and an infant, born Nov. 21, 1858, soon deceased. Mrs. Taylor owns 80 acres of land worth \$50 per acre.

T. B. Taylor, farmer, owns 150 acres of land; was born Feb. 7, 1834, in this county; was married Aug. 4, 1854, to Abigail Lee, a native of Ohio, born June 13, 1831. They are the parents of 8 children, 6 living. Mr. T. is a prosperous farmer.

William E. Taylor, farmer, resides in Eldara; was born in this tp. May 8, 1840; has always lived here; was raised on a farm, and June 1, 1868, was married to Caroline Stout; they have three children, namely, Dora, John and Lewis. Mr. T. is a member of the Odd Fellow and Masonic Lodges; owns 35 acres of land, worth \$25 per acre; has been Commissioner of Highways and Road Overseer, and in politics is a Republican. His brother Henry was in the late war in the 28th Reg. I. V. I.

Robert C. Temple, farmer, resides on the west $\frac{1}{2}$ of the N. E. qr. of sec. 3; was born in Clermont county, Ohio, Sept. 4, 1821; came to this county in March, 1854, and settled near the town of Perry and lived there 7 years; then to DeWitt county 2 years; to Perry again for 3 years; then bought the farm upon which he now resides. There are 96 acres, worth \$50 per acre. Oct. 5, 1843, he married Adeline Fisher, a niece of James Ward, of Griggsville, ex-County Judge of Pike county. They have had 6 children,—Lucy A., born Sept. 4, 1844; Leonidas C., born April 21, 1846, and died Nov. 11, 1873; Sarah Alice, born Oct. 24, 1847; Lizzie A., born Dec. 22, 1850, and died Feb. 11, 1853; James E., born Jan. 2, 1854, and Thomas H., Jan. 29, 1857. Mr. Temple has been an Odd Fellow for over 30 years. He filled acceptably several tp. offices; has been an ardent Democrat, but is now a zealous Greenbacker. In religion he believes in the final restoration of all mankind. P. O., Barry.

Samuel C. Thomas, farmer, sec. 17; P. O., Eldara; was born in Derry tp., Dec. 2, 1842; his father's name was Samuel F., and his mother's Elizabeth Thomas, *nee* Wells. April 10, 1864, he was

married, and he has had 9 children, 8 of whom are living, namely: Martha Ann, John C., Susan F., Laura Alice, Charles A., Harry E., Osa May and Samuel C. Mr. T's uncle, John Wells, was in the war of 1812. He is a Democrat.

Franklin Tittsworth is a farmer on sec. 13, and his P. O. address is Eldara.

Thomas J. Tittsworth, farmer, sec. 19; was born Aug. 19, 1855, in Pleasant Vale tp., Pike county, and has lived here ever since; was married Jan. 15, 1874, to Miss Jane Fesler, and they have one child, Addie, born July 30, 1876. Mrs. T. is a daughter of Jacob Fesler. Her 2 uncles, Jacob and John Browning, were both killed in the late war. Mr. T. raises corn, wheat and stock, and sells at home market. He is a Democrat.

Charles B. Troutwine, farmer, sec. 18; P. O., Eldara; was born in Germany, Feb. 17, 1832; came to America in 1841, and to this county in 1852; has lived in this tp. since the spring of 1853; Oct. 1, 1854, he married Lucinda Moyer, and they have had 9 children; their names are. Louisa J., Martha E., Austin B., William H., Charles Wesley, Marvin V., Frederick A., Harry and Moses. Mr. T. owns 160 acres of land, worth \$40 per acre. He is a Democrat, and his wife is a Southern Methodist.

Frederick Troutwine, farmer, sec. 30; P. O., Eldara; was born in the Kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, July 15, 1829; came to America in 1841 and settled in Clinton county, Ohio; lived there until 1852, and then removed to Pike county, Ill.; was married in March, 1855, to Julia Ann Moyer, who was born in Orange county, Indiana. Their 3 children are: John H., born March 28, 1856; Solomon J., born Feb. 11, 1860; Albert M., born March 6, 1864. Mr. T. owns 240 acres of land. He is a Douglas Democrat. He and wife are Methodists.

Moses Wagoner was born in the city of St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 22, 1815; came to Pike county, Ill., in 1849; April 7, 1855, was married to Martha J. Dulan, and they have one child, William Henry, born Aug. 14, 1853. Mr. Wagoner is the owner of 110 acres of land, worth \$50 per acre, which he desires to sell, owing to ill health. It is an extra good wheat farm; Mr. W. cut and harvested from 26 acres 800 bushels of wheat, and raised 80 bushels of corn to the acre, in the year 1879. There is situated upon the farm an elegant two-story frame dwelling; good barn, stables and other buildings, stock, wells and springs. In politics, a Republican. P. O., Barry.

Job S. Ware, harness-maker, Eldara; was born in the city of Philadelphia, Aug. 28, 1830; came to this county in 1838; learned his trade at Barry; was married Oct. 10, 1852, to Sarah Robertson; they are both members of the M. E. Church. Their living children are: Ida Belle, Lillie G., William I., Gertrude, Harry and Charles. His grandfather, John Hughs, was in the war of 1812. He is a Democrat.

James H. Wassell, farmer, sec. 33; is a native of Derry tp., born March 4, 1854; was raised on a farm and had limited advantages for education. His father, Robert Wassell, died when the subject of this sketch was but 3 years of age. Nov. 7, 1876, he married May Tipler, and they have had one child, Anna, born Oct. 18, 1877. He is a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge at Eldara. Disposes of his produce at home market. P. O., Eldara.

Isaac N. Williams, farmer, sec. 31; was born June 12, 1851; was raised a farmer; Jan. 13, 1876, was married to Eliza Ann Moore of this county, and they have 2 children, James Henry and Stephen R. Mr. W. has had good educational advantages, and in politics is a Democrat. P. O., Eldara.

Stephen R. Williams. The first of this man's ancestors who settled in America came from Wales previous to the Revolution, and settled in Maryland; his name was Edward Williams, and he served under Washington in the war, at the close of which he removed to Ohio county, Kentucky, a section of country then perfectly wild, savage Indians and ferocious beasts holding almost complete sway. He was a farmer by occupation, and died in that county, leaving 8 children, one of whom, Stephen, was the grandfather of the subject of this biographical notice. He was a Baptist minister for over 50 years, preaching in Kentucky, Illinois and Iowa. He died in Jefferson county about 1868, leaving also a family of 8 children, the eldest of whom, Isaac, was the father of Stephen R. He was born in Kentucky in 1800, and in January, 1819, married Sarah Coleman, a daughter of Henry Coleman, of Ohio county, Ky., whose father was a German and an early settler of Kentucky. Of this marriage were 13 children, of whom 9 are living, the eldest of whom is Stephen R., who was born Nov. 12, 1820, in Ohio county, Ky. His early life was passed on his father's farm in White county, Ill., whither his father had moved when his son was but 2 years of age. Here also he obtained his education in the old-fashioned log school-house, with a window of greased paper where a log had been taken out for the purpose; indeed, Mr. W. never went to school where glass windows were used. June 22, 1837, he married Miss Nancy J. Funkhouser, daughter of Isaac Funkhouser, in White county, Ill., and 3 children were born to them in that county, namely, Sarah, Virgil and William. In 1844 he moved with his family to this county, settling in Pittsfield tp., where he commenced farming. His land title not being perfect, he returned his claim to the seller in 1846, and removed into Derry township, where he rented farms for several years. In 1852 he bought the southeast quarter of sec. 32, this tp., which place was slightly improved, having on it a log house. The same year he moved his family here. He has since put under fine cultivation about 100 acres at this place. Here he lived about 14 years, when he moved to a farm which he bought, the southwest quarter of sec. 31, this tp., where he is still residing.

In 1842 Mr. Williams joined the Primitive Baptist Church, of

which he has ever since been a member. He is a man of deep convictions, and has believed it his duty to take a public and active part in the cause of the Church. His public efforts caused his brethren to induce him to become a regular preacher, and with some reluctance he complied with their wishes, and was ordained after about two years' preaching. He has now served in that capacity 22 years. He has never preached for a salary. He has preached at the regular annual and monthly meetings in Missouri and Iowa, besides this State.

At present he owns 515 acres of land in this tp., and 80 acres in tp. 6 s., 6 w. He has 4 children living, 2 boys and 2 girls. Wm. D. married Angeline Moore, and lives on one of his father's farms, on sec. 32; Isaac married Eliza Jane Moore, and lives on sec. 30, his father's farm of 200 acres; Sarah married Benj. House and lives in Atlas tp.; Fanny married Charles Drummond, and resides on the home place. He has had 8 other children, who have deceased, namely, Mary, who died after she was a married woman; Henry, who died at the age of 17; Lucy Ann and Martin, who died very young, and 3 others died in infancy. Although Mr. Williams is interested in political matters, he has not taken a very active and prominent part. He is a Democrat, has been Collector, Commissioner, Township Trustee, etc. It is claimed that the first person ever baptized by the Green river (Ky.) waters was Mrs. Williams' great-grandmother on her mother's side. Mr. Williams' postoffice address is Eldara. His portrait is given in this book, and can be found by reference to the table of contents.

H. R. Wood, farmer and stock-dealer, sec. 29; P. O., Eldara; owns 22 acres, worth \$40 per acre; was born in Penn., Sept. 30, 1825; came to this State in the fall of 1838, settling in Morgan county, where he remained 2 years, thence to Pittsfield until 1854, then settled in Derry; went to California in 1849 and returned in 1852; was married in Missouri in 1855 to Lorinda Vale, who was born in Missouri and died in 1869. They had 2 children, William and Luella. In May, 1873, he married Sarah Shinn, born Jan. 25, 1849. In addition to farming, Mr. W. raises and handles young stock to some extent.

Theodore Wood, grocer and confectioner at Eldara, was born in Illinois, Nov. 27, 1854; was married in this county to Josephine Taylor, a native of this county, and they are the parents of 5 children,—4 living. Mr. W. owns one lot with dwelling, and in his line of business is doing well. In politics he is a Democrat.

Lewis N. Worsham, farmer, is a native of Illinois, and was born Jan. 15, 1836; was married Oct. 26, 1862, to Cynthia Williams, also a native of Illinois, born Aug. 11, 1840. They are the parents of 4 children: Laura, Oren, and 2 infants, deceased. Mr. W. owns 183 acres of land, worth \$50 per acre.

ATLAS TOWNSHIP.

This township is the scene of the more important early history of the county. For some years here was situated the seat of empire, as it were, the metropolis of a vast region. Here was not only the business center, but the social, religious, and political headquarters of a section of country now containing many thousands of people, and millions of wealth. Virtually, the first few chapters in this book is a history of this township, and therefore it will not be expected that we should repeat what we have already recorded, although much of it is essentially local, or township and village history.

According to the general order we have adopted in writing these sketches, we will speak of the earliest settlers first. The first legitimate settler of the county located in this township. The person to whose memory this honor is due, was Ebenezer Franklin. He came in March, 1820, and first located on sec. 27, near where the town of Atlas now is. He brought his family and for a time dwelt in a tent. Then came in Daniel Shinn, who became his neighbor, and like him pitched his tent, and in it lived until May. At that time both these sturdy pioneers erected rude log cabins on sec. 22, and about three-fourths of a mile from Atlas.

The same year another prominent family arrived at Atlas, or rather upon the site of Atlas, for of course there was no town there then. The family we refer to was the Ross family, consisting of Col. William Ross, Captain Leonard Ross, Dr. Henry J. Ross, and Clarendon Ross. These were married men and brought their families with them. They came from Pittsfield, Mass., and of course during the existing modes of travel in those pioneer times they had a hard, tedious journey. They were all tired out when they arrived at the spot, on sec. 27, that they were to call home. The country in its virgin state was beautiful to behold, but so far in the wilderness was it that it must have been lonely indeed to them. However, they were glad to get to their journey's end, and one of the party exclaimed, as tradition has it, that they had reached home "at last," from which the town, and latterly the township was named.

After the Rosses, of whom we speak in the first chapter of this volume at greater length, came James M. Seeley, who played an

important and honorable part in the early history of the county. Then came Levi Newman and Charles McGiffin, who kept a ferry across the Mississippi at Louisiana, John and Jeremiah Ross, Rufus Brown, John Wood and Willard Keyes. Brown kept a tavern in Atlas for a time, but he, with these two Rosses, and Wood and Keyes, moved to Adams county and became prominent in the affairs of that community. Then came Joseph Petty, John M. Smith, Deacon Snow, Daniel Husong, Dexter Wheelock, who kept store and hotel at Atlas for a time, and a few others.

Among a few others of the leading first settlers of Atlas we will mention Col. Benj. Barney, Henry Long, Stephen R. Watson, Benjamin D. Brown, James Ross, etc. As many of the early pilgrims to Atlas were scattered in various parts of the county when the county-seat was moved from there, and as a half century has almost elapsed since the village of Atlas began to wane, we find it impossible to get anything like a full and authentic list of the first settlers here. It is true there are many of the descendants of the early pioneers now living in this township, but of these we speak among the personal sketches given below.

In 1824 the public buildings, which had previously been at Cole's Grove, now Calhoun county, were moved to Atlas. During the following decade it was a busy commercial center and had great promise of becoming the most important town in this section. At one time it was thought that it would eclipse Quincy, but when, in 1833, the county-seat was removed to Pittsfield, it suffered materially. Indeed, the town has never since assumed any prominence, but declined, until now there is only a postoffice, general store and a blacksmith shop located here. At that time the more prominent settlers followed the public buildings to Pittsfield, and made that the metropolis of the county.

The first death to occur in Atlas township was that of Mr. Husong. The first child born was Nancy Ross, daughter of Col. William Ross. The first male child was Marcellus Ross, who now resides in Pittsfield. Some say, however, that a son was born to Ebenezer Franklin prior to this, and others that a child of John M. Smith's was the first one born. The first parties married in the township were Daniel Barney and Miss A. L. Husong. The first sermon was preached by the celebrated Lorenzo Dow, in the old courthouse, in 1826. The first school-house was erected the same year upon sec. 26.

Before Ross township was cut off from Atlas, which was done in 1879, it was by far the largest township in the county. It then embraced the whole of one and parts of three Congressional townships. Much of it, however, was bottom land, and valueless for cultivation until the erection of the great Sny Carte levee. This public enterprise has redeemed many entire sections of fine land in Atlas. At one time the Sny Carte slough was so high that Col. Ross was enabled to run a boat up to Atlas. This is what is termed a timbered township, but is well settled and improved.

Here we find some of the finest farms in the county. The Quincy, Alton and St. Louis Railroad passes through the township from northwest to southeast.

VILLAGES.

There are in this township three villages, all small, but pleasantly located. They are Atlas, Rockport and Summer Hill. The former town was laid out in 1823 by William Ross and Rufus Brown. It was the first town laid off in the county, and for a time first in point of commercial advantages. We have spoken of the village so often, however, that anything we might now say would merely be repetition. We therefore will refer the reader to the first chapters and the history of the township given above.

During the great speculative excitement of 1836 and the few subsequent years, towns were projected all over the State. During the former year there were about a dozen towns laid out in Pike county, among which was Rockport. It had excellent milling facilities, and a project to erect a grist-mill, then greatly needed in the county, was set on foot by Ross, Scott & Co. About 1828 a saw-mill was erected at this point upon the Sny Carte, on the southwest quarter of sec. 17. Later, about 1830, John Warburton erected a flouring-mill at the same site. This mill was destroyed by fire in 1846. During that and the following year another mill was erected upon the site of the former. This mill was conducted successfully, and was a great convenience to the settlers until 1853, when it shared the fate of the former and went up in the flames. Undaunted, however, its proprietors set about to erect another, which was done in 1855. This mill was run for 12 years, when it was burned. In 1867-8 Shaw & Rupert built a fourth mill at this point, with a capacity of 300 barrels a day. It will be seen that this has been one of the greatest milling points in this section. Rockport took from Atlas about all of the business that was left it after the removal of the county-seat to Pittsfield. The town was laid out on the most approved plan for a city of no mean dimensions. For a time it grew rapidly and gave great promise to its founders, but the financial crash which followed the speculative period almost completely stopped immigration to the State for a few years, and all of the new towns suffered materially.

Rockport is located on secs. 17, 18 and 20, on the Sny Carte, and contains several stores, and transacts a good trade in a local way. It is situated on the Quincy, Alton & St. Louis Railway.

The village of Summer Hill, which is located on sec. 13 of this township, was laid out March 11, 1845, by Lyman Scott. It is situated in the midst of a beautiful and fertile section of country. It is a very pleasant country town, containing two nice churches, two or three stores, postoffice, etc.

Summer Hill Congregational Church. The Congregational Church of Summer Hill was organized by Rev. Asa Turner at Atlas in Nov., 1834, under the name of the Rockport and Atlas Congrega-

tional Church. Preaching services were held at Rockport, Atlas, and later at Summer Hill. Gradually, as the settlements extended back from the Mississippi river, the Church members became located more and more at Summer Hill, until the Church had migrated from Rockport and Atlas to Summer Hill. This change was gradual, extending through a number of years. The present church building at Summer Hill was completed about 1856.

This Church has always held a form of doctrine common to the Congregational Churches. It believes in the new birth ("Except a man be born again he cannot see the kingdom of God"); in the sinfulness of men and in redemption only through Jesus Christ, the Son of God; in the sanctifying power of the Holy Spirit; in the inspiration of the Holy Scriptures; that the word of God is the only infallible rule of faith and life; in the endless happiness of the righteous and misery of the unregenerate. It teaches and believes in a pure and upright life consecrated to God.

The first great season of growth came under the pastorate of Rev. Wm. Carter from 1834 to 1847. During this period of nine years the Church increased from 10 or 12 members to 100. After 1847 the Church suffered a decline until 1865, when it numbered 41 members. The second period of growth came under the present Pastor, Rev. C. E. Marsh, from 1868 to the present time. During this period of 12 years the Church increased from 50 to 116 members. In the winter of 1873-4 a great season of revival was enjoyed, when 48 were received into the Church. The past winter (1879-80) another revival has been enjoyed, and 39 have entered into covenant with the Church.

The following persons have acted as Pastors of the Church: Rev. Warren Nichols, from 1835 to 1837; Rev. A. T. Norton, from 1837 to —; Rev. Wm. Carter, from 1838 to 1847; Rev. Gideon C. Clark, from 1847 to 1850; Rev. A. H. Fletcher, from 1850 to 1853; Rev. C. S. Cady, from 1853 to 1855; Rev. J. G. Barrett, from 1856 to 1859; Rev. S. R. Thrall, from 1859 to 1865; Rev. Samuel Dilley, from 1865 to 1867; Rev. Wm. Carter, from 1867 to 1868; Rev. Chas. E. Marsh, from 1868 to the present time.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

We give below personal sketches, in alphabetical rotation, of the prominent citizens and old settlers of Atlas township and its villages.

J. A. Adams, farmer, sec. 27; P. O., Atlas; was born in 1803 in Rensselaer county, N. Y., the son of James and Edna Adams; received a fair education and followed sawing, and operating cotton and woolen mill with good success; he quit the business in 1843 and emigrated West, settling on the present homestead, where he has lived ever since. The farm is well improved. Feb. 10, 1825, he married Harriet Green, who was born in 1802 in Rensselaer county, N. Y., and their 3 children were Cornelius, deceased, Jeremiah and Edna. Mr. Adams first occupied about 500 acres of bottom and

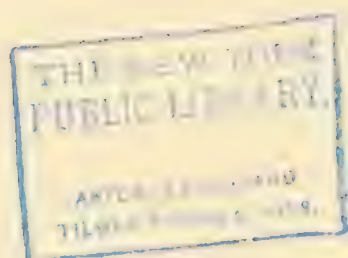
up land, and since has obtained about 500 acres more. He has seen the bottom opposite his residence entirely overflowed, and has been in a steam-boat over the land he now cultivates. Mr. Adams has been Assessor for 15 or 16 years. The house now occupied by him was built in 1822, with an addition in 1824. It is a substantial building, and bids fair to stand for ages yet. The first preacher he knew was Rev. Wm. Carter, who was in Pittsfield so long. Mr. Adams' father was in the Revolutionary war, as privateer at sea. He distinctly remembers the war of 1812.

Isaac Barton, farmer, was born in Kentucky, June 7, 1825, the son of William and Mary (Brewer) Barton, natives of Tennessee; was educated in the Kentucky subscription schools; his early life was spent in mechanical employment, but the most of his life he has been a farmer. In 1846 he married Miss R. M. Owsley, a native of East Tennessee, and of their 11 children 8 are living, 5 sons and 3 girls; 3 are married. Mr. Barton came to Pike county the year he was married, with no property except a horse and saddle, but he is now in comfortable circumstances, living in a \$3,000 house. He has held nearly all the township offices, and is in several official positions at the present time. In politics he is a Democrat, and in religion both himself and wife are members of the M. E. Church.

Aaron Baughmon was born in Ohio, Dec. 11, 1835, and is a son of Jacob and Catharine (Wilhelm) Baughmon, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German ancestry; was educated mostly in the common schools of this county; can speak German. April 10, 1856, he married Sarah Sapp, daughter of Daniel Sapp, a pioneer of this county; of their 9 children 6 are living. Mr. B. came to this county about Christmas in 1846, and worked at quarrying rock and burning lime; for the last 8 years it has been a success. He ran a threshing-machine for 9 years, and in that business lost his health, and in burning lime he thinks he recovered his voice which he had lost. He is a farmer, residing on sec. 14, where he owns 40 acres, besides having 40 acres on sec. 15. In his present business he has been successful. Being married before he was 21 years of age, his father claimed \$150 for his time, which was paid. He is a Republican, and both himself and wife are members of the M. E. Church. P. O., Summer Hill.

Monroe Baughmon, farmer, sec. 11; P. O., Summer Hill: was born in this county Oct. 5, 1848, and is a son of Jacob and Catharine W. (Heler) Baughmon, who were married in 1835 and had 5 children, of whom Monroe is the eldest. The latter received a common-school education, and is now following farming in Atlas tp.

Capt. Uriah Brock was born in Missouri in 1820, and is a son of Armstrong and Theresa Angle (Brown) Brock, the former of English descent and the latter of German; was educated in the subscription schools of the time; at 15 he went upon the river and worked at cooking and pulling oars on a flat-boat. In 1839 he went on a steamer to learn the river as cub pilot; in 1840 he was promoted to the position of pilot on the steamer Ione, and for the same man





David W. Geam

ATLAS TP

he ran steamers for 7 years on the Ohio river, making 10 years altogether which he worked for one man; has followed the river as pilot every summer since he learned the business, and expects to as long as he can see and turn a wheel. He has been moderately successful, having as much as \$2,500 for one summer's work. At present he gets only \$600 for a season's work. He married Miss Caroline Marsh in 1855, and they have 6 children, all living in this tp., where he spends the winter with his family. Four of the children are married. He has a neat and substantial residence in Summer Hill, and 12 acres of land. In politics he is a Republican, and he and his wife are members of the Congregational Church. Mrs. Brock's father, Sherman Brown, was an early settler of this county.

David W. Deam, farmer and stock-raiser; is the son of Henry and Susannah (Kiser) Deam; his father was a native of Pennsylvania and born in 1784; his mother was born in the State of Kentucky in 1794; they emigrated with their family to Ohio in an early day, where both of them passed the remainder of their lives; they died near Dayton, O., and were laid at rest in Bethel township, Miami county. David W., the subject of this biography, was born in Montgomery county, O., in 1831; in 1852 he went to Bluffton, Mills Co., Ind., where he held the position of Deputy County Clerk for one year; he then returned to the Buckeye State and remained until 1854; he was then united in marriage with Miss Sarah C. Deal, who was born in 1831; she is the daughter of Philip and Mary (Boyer) Deal, both natives of Maryland. To them have been born 4 children, 3 of whom are living; Mary Alice was born Jan. 3, 1855, in Montgomery, O.; William Lewis, born Sept. 25, 1856; Dora Bell, Jan. 31, 1858, died Feb. 24, 1876, and Warren G., born Jan. 29, 1864. Wm. L. married Miss Capps, Oct. 9, 1879, and Mary A. was married to Uriah A. Brock, March 23, 1872. Mr. Deam moved with his family to Atlas, this county, in 1856, first locating on sec. 23, where he engaged in farming until 1867, when he sold out and purchased a fine farm on sec. 13. He now owns 240 acres of land. His residence, with ground attached, is among the most beautiful, tasteful and convenient in the county. It is situated on the outskirts of the pleasant little village of Summer Hill. Mr. Deam, who is now engaged in farming and stock-raising, dealing in fine graded stock, ranks among the more prominent, enterprising and substantial citizens of Pike county, and as one of her representative citizens we present his portrait in this volume.

James Brown. This gentleman's father, Isaac Brown, was born in March, 1791, in Virginia, moved to this State in 1828, and died in 1848; his mother was Susan Brown. The subject of this notice was one of 14 children, and was born in April, 1833; in 1856 he married Sarah Knapp, who was born in June, 1839, and their 5 children are, Zara, born in 1857; Lloyd, born in 1859; George, born in 1862; Frederic, born in 1865, and Lilly, born in 1872. Mr. Brown

has always been a farmer; has been to California twice. In religion he is a Universalist, and in politics a Republican.

Mrs. Susan J. Cleveland, nee Baxter, was born Aug. 2, 1860, and married Galen Cleveland in 1853, and of their 10 children only 2 are living, both named after their parents. Mr. Baxter settled in Missouri, where his children had but a very limited education.

J. H. Farrington. The subject of this sketch was born in Milton, this county, Aug. 19, 1843, and is a son of D. H. and Martha (Shaw) Harrington, both natives of North Carolina, and his father of German ancestry. J. H. is the third of a family of 10 children, all of whom are boys. His father was a farmer, at which business he was successful. Both his parents are living in Missouri at the present time. Our subject began to learn the trade of a miller with Francis Frye at the village of Time, in 1870; they ran the mill in partnership until Nov. 26, 1876, when it was destroyed by fire, at a loss to them of \$10,000. February of the following year he came to Summer Hill and became a partner of the firm of Peters & Co. Their mill is one of the best in the county, does an extensive local trade, and has a good reputation. Their favorite brand of flour is the "Golden Rule." April 10, 1863, he was married to Jeannette Farrington, who was born July 18, 1845; their only child, Thomas Virgil, was born in 1865. In politics Mr. F. is a Democrat. He served as Supervisor for Hardin tp. for the years 1875-76.

James H. Ferguson, druggist, Summer Hill, was born in Pike county, March 27, 1855; his father, James H. Ferguson, is a native of Ireland, and his mother, Ann Eliza (Dodge) Ferguson, a native of Georgia. James H. was educated in the common schools of Pike county, Pittsfield High School, and Eureka College; until he arrived at the age of 22 he was engaged in farming; he then went to Nebo and engaged in the study of medicine for a time, after which he bought a stock of drugs at Griggsville, and also has an interest in another store in the same town. In 1879 he came to Summer Hill and started a drug store, the only one in the place. The grandfather of our subject was among the early settlers of the State. His father, who was a graduate as a civil engineer, in Europe, came to Pike county in an early day, served as County Surveyor, and held that position until he died, in 1863. He was the owner of between 500 and 600 acres of land at the time.

Solomon Greengard was born Sept. 14, 1830, and is a native of Poland; he learned the trade of blacksmith in his native country, but is now engaged in selling tin-ware, furs, rags, etc. In 1840 he was married to Esth Rachell. Six children have been born to them, 4 of whom are living, 1 boy and 3 girls.

C. M. Garner, farmer, sec. 10; P. O., Summer Hill; is a son of Jonathan and Mary (Newnham) Garner, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of South Carolina. Our subject was born in Kentucky in 1829, and was early brought to this county,

where he received a good common-school education. His parents came to the county in 1840 and settled 10 miles west of Pittsfield. He married the first time in 1856, and the second time, 1869, he married Caroline McClintock, by whom he has had 4 children: he had one by his first wife. He and his present wife are members of the Christian Church; he is a Republican. He has 260 acres of land.

James Gay, farmer, sec. 12; P. O., Summer Hill; was born Feb. 5, 1814, in Iredell county, N. C., and is a son of William and Anna (Rutledge) Gay, father a native of the same county and mother a native of Rowan county, N. C., both of Irish ancestry. His chances being very poor in a Southern State, he came to Pike county, Ill., where he graduated in a log cabin 14 by 14, in Pleasant Hill tp., in 1834. In 1839 he married Amelia Yokem, and they have had 9 children, 8 of whom are living. Both Mr. and Mrs. Gay are members of the Congregational Church. Mr. Gay has been a farmer all his life, and coming to Pike county in Feb., 1834, he worked as a farm hand in Atlas tp. The first night he staid in Pike county he had only half money enough to pay his bill, which was 37½ cents. Besides this he had a horse worth \$15, which was all the earthly possession he could call his own at that time. He is now the owner of 660 acres of land in Pike county, and has an interest in several other tracts of land. All his sons live in this county and all are married, the eldest of whom owns 480 acres of land.

William H. Gay, farmer, sec. 9; P. O., Rockport; was born in this tp., and is a son of James and Amelia (Yokem) Gay, above mentioned; he attended the common schools of this county and began teaching at the age of 18 years. He enlisted May 4, 1861, in the 16th Ill. Inf., serving as Corporal of Co. K, and participated in all the battles that the regiment was engaged in; he was discharged June 12, 1864. In 1867 he was united in marriage with Elizabeth Shinn, and to them have been born 5 children, 4 sons and a daughter. Mr. Gay is the owner of 480 acres of land, 320 of which are in Pike county.

John Helkey was born on the German ocean in December, 1848; was united in marriage with Fanny Adams, who was born in July, 1859. In 1879, Aug. 2d, of that year, a son, Charlie, was born to them. He has engaged some in railroading, but at present is following blacksmithing and wagon-making, which he expects to continue the rest of his life. His wife received a good common-school education, and attended the Pittsfield high school.

James S. Johnson was born in Pike county in 1846, and is a son of Elisha T. and Catherine (Cook) Johnson, of New Jersey. James received his education in the common schools of this county, engaged in farming and coopering, and in 1864 enlisted in the 7th Ill. Inf., under Capt. Hubbard. In 1865 he was united in marriage with Eliza Ann Waters; 2 of the 4 children born to them are living. His father, who was a moulder in early life, came to Pike county

in 1838, and engaged in farming; his mother died in 1867, and his father in 1873.

Henry A. Long was born July 6, 1774, and Emeline Green March 4, 1804; the two were united in marriage Aug. 5, 1822; to them were born 5 sons and 3 daughters. Kennedy Long was born March 14, 1826, and Oct. 13, 1852, married Phoebe J. Roasa, who was born June 27, 1832; by this union 5 children, all boys, were born: Henry A., born Jan. 21, 1854, William J., July 26, 1855, George P., Oct. 5, 1865, L. E., born Nov. 14, 1868, and Philip R., Feb. 13, 1874. Mr. L. came here with his parents in 1831, and located in Atlas, then the county-seat of Pike county. He has been a great fisherman and at the present lives in the oldest house in Atlas, and consequently the oldest in the county. The floor is of puncheons, hewed on one side and rip-sawed, and is still of good quality. Mrs. Long is a member of the M. E. Church, while Mr. Long is liberal toward all the churches, and is a Republican.

Mrs. Lucia Mace, nee Chamberlain, was born June 27, 1826, and in 1837 was brought to Illinois, where she received a common-school education; Aug. 4, 1842, she married John Mace, and their 3 children are D. H., D. A. and Kate. Mr. Mace served 18 months in the Mexican war. While in health he followed carpentering. Mrs. Mace owns good property in the village of Rockport.

Rev. C. E. Marsh was born in New York, March 4, 1837, and is a son of James and Emeline (Allen) Marsh, of English ancestry. He attended the common schools, entered Knox College at Galesburg, where he remained 3 years, and also graduated at Wheaton College, Ill., near Chicago. His father during his early life was a silversmith, but after he came to this county, which was in 1844, he engaged in farming. Our subject passed his early life on a farm, but since he graduated in 1860 he has not followed that vocation. At the age of 21 he united with the Congregational Church at Galesburg, Ill.; in Oct., 1868, he was installed Pastor at Summer Hill; at that time the membership was 60, but at present numbers 116; most of the accessions were made during two revivals, one held in 1873-4, when 48 were added, the other in 1879-80, when 39 joined the Church. In 1860 Rev. Marsh was united in marriage with Belle Robinson; to them have been born 7 children, 5 sons and 2 daughters, the two latter of whom are deceased.

Jonathan Miller was born in North Carolina, and married Rebecca Span, Sept. 7, 1824, in Indiana; to them were born 10 children: Calvin, Luther, Moses, Houston, Samuel, James, Jonathan, Mary Jane, Emeline, Florence,—all of whom are married except the two youngest.

Moses S. Miller. Jonathan Miller, his father, was born Aug. 13, 1801, and his mother, Rebecca (Span) Miller, was born in 1808. Moses S. was born June 3, 1837; the same year his parents came to this State; he was united in marriage in 1856 with Elizabeth Guthrie, who was born in Missouri in 1831; of the 4 children born to them only one is living, Julia E., who was born in 1857. He

is engaged in farming, began with no other help but his own hands, but now owns a good farm.

Henry Morse, farmer, sec. 13; P. O., Summer Hill; was born in Boston, Mass., April 2, 1817, and is the son of Henry and Mary (Fox) Morse; he obtained the principal part of his education at North-Wilbraham Academy, Mass. Mr. M. has been thrice married. He united with his present wife, Margaret Jane Smithers, in 1855; she is a member of the Methodist Church. At the age of 16 Mr. M. commenced to learn the trade of carpenter and joiner, and has worked successfully at it for many years. He came to Pike county from Massachusetts in 1834, and settled at Rockport; he now lives on a farm on sec. 13, 6 S., 5 W. In 1861 he enlisted in Co. D, 3d Mo. Inf., and served till the expiration of the term.

H. Peters, miller at Summer Hill, was born in Pennsylvania, July 25, 1829; his parents, James and Nancy (Culver) Peters, were natives of Canada and Pennsylvania, respectively. Our subject received his education in the common schools of Wisconsin, attended the high school at Beloit, and also took a course of book-keeping. He served an apprenticeship at blacksmithing in the same town, and worked 5 years in a plow factory; in 1849 he came to Quincy, Ill., where he worked in a plow factory for 2 years, when he married Elizabeth Conyers; they then lived in Palmyra, Mo., six years, when they removed to Pike county, where they have since remained. For 10 years he continued the manufacture of plows, when he sold out and embarked in the milling business, and is now of the firm of Peters & Co., millers, Summer Hill. Politically he is a Greenbacker, and a prominent member of his party. He is one of the two delegates from Pike county, chosen in March, 1880, to nominate a Greenback candidate for the Presidency. In politics, as in his business, he is energetic and well posted in the history of the country and of the various political parties. He has served as Justice of the Peace for 3 years.

Carson N. Rupert was born in 1854, and is a farmer, sec. 27; P. O., Atlas; Oct. 18, 1876, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. Adams, who was born in 1855; and they have one child, a girl.

George Schwartz was born in Switzerland in 1813; when at the age of 20 he emigrated to America; his parents, Andrew and Mary Ann (Shoemaker) Schwartz, were also natives of Switzerland. He attended school from the time he was 6 years old till he was 18, and received a good German education; he never attended school in America any, but can read and write English with ease. He located in Atlas tp. in 1833; has been a farmer all his life, and worked the first two years after he arrived here by the month, the first year receiving \$7, and the second year \$8 per month. He was united in marriage with Miss Mary Gay in 1838, and of the 5 children born to them 4 are living. James Gay, spoken of above, and our subject, kept bachelor's hall for three years after his arrival here; they were then poor boys, but are to-day leading citi-

zens of the county. Mr. S. owns 254 acres of land in Atlas tp., and has a handsome and substantial residence in Summer Hill. He has held local offices in this tp., been Sunday-school Superintendent, Trustee and Deacon in the Summer Hill Congregational church, and prominent in all the affairs of his community.

Dr. G. W. Schwartz, Summer Hill, was born Feb. 17, 1846, and is a son of George Schwartz, above mentioned. The Doctor is a graduate of the St. Louis Medical College, and began practice in the spring of 1874 in Milton, Mo., and, like most young doctors, labored under many disadvantages. In the fall of that year he removed to Summer Hill, where he has built up a fair practice.

G. J. Shaw, Summer Hill, was born in Massachusetts Feb. 2, 1816, and is a son of Walter and Marcia (Cadwell) Shaw, the former a native of Massachusetts, and of Scottish descent; he came to Pike county in 1836, and settled at Atlas; he left his home in Massachusetts in 1832, went to the West Indies, thence to New Orleans, and then to Missouri. He learned the carpenter and joiner's trade, and subsequently engaged in farming, now owning 300 acres of land. In the early days it was quite difficult to get money enough to pay his taxes. The principal circulating medium was coon-skins. He had only \$100 when he was married, and made his start by making window sash. He tells us that most of the land between Summer Hill and Pittsfield was bought for \$1.25 an acre. He further says that it was no uncommon thing to see a crop sell for more than the land cost. Mr. S. was married in 1837 to Sophia Kennedy, and to them have been born 5 children, all of whom are living.

Henry L. Shaw, farmer, sec. 7; P. O., Summer Hill; was born Feb. 3, 1837, within 300 yards of where he now lives, and is a son of Luther and A. B. (Bemiss) Shaw, natives of Massachusetts; attended the public school some; when he was 15 years of age his father died (1852), leaving the care of a large family on him; there were 10 children, of whom Henry was the eldest. In 1872 he married Mary A. Davis, and of their 3 children 2 are living. Mr. Shaw is a Republican, and both himself and wife are members of the Congregational Church. He has been a successful farmer, now owning 267 acres of land in this county.

H. O. Shaw, farmer, sec. 12; P. O., Summer Hill; was born July 30, 1814, in Massachusetts, and is the son of Solomon and Persis (Colon) Shaw, natives also of Massachusetts, and father a farmer; the subject of this notice was educated in the common schools of the Bay State. In 1836 he married Sarah Andrews, and of their 3 children 2 are living,—Charles H., George and Eva Myrtie, deceased. Mr. Shaw came to Pike county in 1840, and the following year he settled on sec. 12, where he now owns 50 acres of land, and is out of debt. He has worked at shoemaking several years. In 1862 both his boys enlisted in Co. A, 99th Ill. Inf., under Capt Edwards; George W. was wounded at the grand charge at Vicksburg, by a shot in the leg; Charles was Sergeant, and the boys were in all the

battles in which the Regiment was engaged. Mr. Shaw has been Collector, and in politics is a Republican.

Lucien W. Shaw, farmer, sec. 12; P. O., Summer Hill; was born in this county in 1839, and is a son of George J. and Sophia (Kinney) Shaw, father a native of Massachusetts and mother of New York, and both of English descent; he obtained a common-school education in this county. In 1864 he married Anna M. Barney, who died in 1874; of their offspring one child is still living; in 1875 Mr. S. married Maria Shaw, and they have 3 children, all living. In 1862 Mr. Shaw enlisted in the famous Pike county Regiment, No. 99, in Co. C, under Capt. Matthews, and was elected 2d Lieutenant, and in a short time he became 1st Lieutenant; he was in five battles and several skirmishes; in 1863 he resigned on account of sickness. His early occupation was teaching and farming. Since the war he has kept store some of the time and pursued farming. He owns 190 acres of good land. He is a Republican, and has been School Trustee, Town Clerk and Justice of the Peace; and being a member of the Congregational Church, he has been also Deacon and Sunday-school Superintendent, the latter for 10 years. His wife is also a member of the same Church.

Hiram Smith, a native of Madison county, Ill., where he was born in 1830; he was reared upon a farm, and in 1861 enlisted in Co. D, 28th Ill. Inf., in the United States service to defend his country; in the battle of Shiloh he was shot through the neck, which proved nearly fatal; he partially recovered and was in several small skirmishes, and was in the hard-fought battles of Pea Ridge and Hatchie; in the latter battle he received two wounds, one from a minie ball and the other from a large piece of shell; he was then consigned to a hospital, and from there sent to Keokuk, Iowa, where, Jan. 2, 1863, he was discharged. He was married Oct. 8, 1863, and he has two children, H. E. and James W. H.

Elwin C. Tryon, deceased, was born in 1830 in Connecticut, and died in 1872. His wife, Louisa B. (Buell) Tryon, was born in New York city in 1839; they were united in marriage in 1859; to them were born 2 sons, one in 1861 and one in 1870. Miss Christian R. Rapp was married to Henry Buell, of New York city, Jan. 2, 1873; by this marriage one son was born. Her parents and grandparents lived to a good old age. She was born Aug. 6, 1818.

G. W. Turnbaugh, farmer, sec. 23; P. O., Summer Hill; is a son of Joseph and Luckey (Rodgers) Turnbaugh, both natives of Kentucky; he received his education in the subscription schools held in the old log school-houses in this county; in 1856 he was married to Elizabeth Shinn, daughter of Daniel Shinn, one of the very first pioneers in this county. Mr. T. was born in this county in 1832, and has lived all his life within 5 miles of where he was born.

Alva S. Warren, farmer, is a native of Geneseo county, N. Y., where he was born May 21, 1851. Dec. 20, 1875, Mr. W. was united in marriage with Miss Hattie A., daughter of J. G. Adams; she was born in 1852. Laura, their daughter, was born Dec. 22

1877. Mrs. W. attended the Methodist College at Jacksonville one year, Liberty School, Mo., and the Pittsfield high school.

John M. Williams was born in the State of Ohio in 1835, and is the son of Richard and Theresa Ann (Thomas) Williams, father of Welsh and mother of American parents, and both natives of the Buckeye State; he came to Pike county in 1842, and has resided in Summer Hill 10 years, and in the vicinity for 30 years. He has engaged in farming, and also is a shoemaker. In 1856 he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Petty, who is a member of the Christian Church.



ROSS TOWNSHIP.

This is a fractional township, and was formed from Atlas township in 1879. It includes that part of Atlas known as 7 south and 5 west. Since the building of the levee much of the heretofore worthless farm land has been put under cultivation.

This township being a part of Atlas from the earliest period of county government until the past season, its history, of course, is likewise a part of the history of that township. As a township of itself it has no history. It was named in honor of Col. Wm. Ross.

We mention the following prominent gentlemen of this neighborhood :

Jesse Long, farmer, sec 1; P. O., Pleasant Hill; was born in Maryland, May 14, 1823, and is a son of Henry and Emeline (Green) Long, father a native of Ireland and mother of Delaware; was educated in the subscription schools of this county. In 1850 he married Caroline Ramsay, and of the 9 children which they had, 7 are living,—4 boys and 3 girls. Coming to Pike county in the winter of the deep snow, Mr. Long has been a citizen here half a century, and has witnessed the many and wonderful changes which the country has passed through. When he first came here Indians were still around and deer were more numerous than cattle are at the present day. He has lived on his present farm for 48 years. He owns 300 acres of land. In politics he is a Republican, and his wife is a member of the M. E. Church.

F. M. Yokem, farmer and carpenter, sec. 1; P. O., Pleasant Hill; was born in Lincoln county, Mo., in 1831, and is the son of Solomon and Elizabeth (Butler) Yokem, father a native of Virginia and mother of Kentucky, both of German descent; was brought to Pike county, Ill., in 1833; was educated in the subscription schools of this county; in 1855 he married Zerilda Starr, and of their 6 children only 2 are living. In an early day Mr. Yokem has seen many bears and deer; has seen as many as 100 deer in one gang. He has been successful in business, and now owns 220 acres of land. Politically he is a Greenbacker.

BARRY TOWNSHIP.

The beauties of nature as presented by this township to Rev. David Edwards and Mr. Hadley, the first settlers of Barry, must have been magnificent. Prior to their coming not even a furrow of its virgin soil or even a spadeful of its earth (except by United States surveyors) had ever been turned by man; nor even a shanty erected except the rude wigwam of the Indians, who had for many years roamed free and undisturbed over these fertile prairies and through the pleasant groves. Such was the condition of the face of Barry township when visited by the above named gentlemen in 1824. Mr. Hadley settled on sec. 21.

Soon after these men came there appeared Rev. Wm. M. Blair and his sons. Those who afterward took an important part in the history of the county, were John N., Harry, Samuel, Montgomery and William Blair, Hezekiah McAtee, Alfred Grubb and Elijah L. McAtee. Other early pilgrims here were Hull, Talcott, Josiah and William Lippincott, and old man Peabody, who died shortly after he came. Also, Stephen R. Gray, old man Rush, Burton Gray, John Millhizer, Levi McDaniels and many others whom we mention during the personal sketches. Most of the above mentioned came prior to or during the year 1836. Besides the foregoing there were Benj. Barney, who came to Atlas in 1826, Michael and Alonzo Gard, who came the same year, as also did W. L. Chrysup. A. C. Baker came in 1827, Esq. Joseph McIntire in 1831, Wm. McDaniels in 1835, N. P. Hart in 1838, Elisha Hurt and J. L. Gilmer in 1839. These were all excellent settlers, men of more than average ability, as shown in the subsequent career of most of them.

Wild game was in great abundance when the pioneers first came. Mr. McDaniels tells us he has seen as many as 45 deer in one herd. We were told that deer were so numerous and tame that they were known to enter the cabins of settlers, and were killed with axes and cudgels.

These pioneers were employed, as were all pioneers of the day, in subduing nature, building cabins, clearing land, breaking prairie, etc., but with all this labor they were social and happy, having a care for the morals and education of their growing families, and making for the time one of the pleasantest settlements in the new

and growing State. There were displayed among the settlers more than the usual amount of warm-hearted friendship and neighborly affection. All were equal in social station and dignity. Fashion was not then the inexorable goddess we are accustomed to meet in these modern days. The pioneers were proud to be attired in homespun woven by the busy housewife of the period, while such a thing as a carriage or buggy was unknown in Barry. Mr. McDaniel tells us that from his place there was a pathway across the prairie, but for a time after he came not the track of a wagon could be seen,—indeed, there was no such vehicle in the township. Husbands went to church on foot. The wives rode the horses, carrying with them such of the children as were too young to make their way by walking. If the good wife was clad in a calico of durable texture and fast color, she was as happy as the fine ladies of to-day, robed in velvets and seal-skins. The religion of the time favored a very rigid and severe adherence to plain and unadorned attire, and made, as it would almost seem to us, rather a virtue of a necessity, although a few years later, with the rapid accumulation of wealth, display was rendered a matter of easy accomplishment. We now find, however, large numbers of pioneers, from motives of principle, refraining as carefully from any vain show or unnecessary ornament as they did in the primitive times of which we are now writing.

The earliest pioneers, those who came prior to 1830, could not obtain a legal title to their farms, as the General Government did not offer the land for sale before that. Before that time all the land was held by "claims." The settlers had an agreement among themselves by which they allowed a man to "claim" about as much timber land as he might need, generally not over 160 acres, upon which he might build his cabin and make his other improvements; and woe unto the speculator or new-comer who should attempt to "claim" land already occupied by a bona-fide settler. Much of the land in Barry was taken by those claimants before the land came into market. These claims were bought and sold, the purchaser coming into possession of the improvements, together with whatever rights were considered appertaining thereto. Many quarrels ensued from this state of affairs, as might naturally be expected.

When the land sales came off in October, 1829, at Vandalia, there was a gathering of pioneers from the township offered for sale, at which no speculator was allowed to purchase until all settlers had made their selections,—rather a high-handed proceeding, as it would now appear, but one which was justified by the existing circumstances.

The first person visited by the cold hand of death in this township was Mrs. Amanda Davis, who died in 1831, a daughter of Rev. Wm. Blair. The first birth was a daughter of Samuel and Lucy Blair, the first couple married in the township.

Barry is settled by an excellent class of agriculturists, many of

whom we make personal mention of, further on in this sketch. The township is beautifully divided between prairie and timber, well watered, the soil fertile and rich, and is both an excellent grain and stock country.

A doctor named Ludley, who lived in the bottom, was the first physician in the township. The earliest doctors were about all Thomsonians.

BARRY.

This city is beautifully situated on the north half of sec. 25, and upon an eminence commanding a fine view of the surrounding country. For miles either way there is presented to the eye a grand panorama of nature's beauteous handiwork, changed, it is true, by the hand of man from what it was half a century ago, yet a charming scene it is to-day. Where once grew the tall, verdant prairie grass the eye now beholds waving fields of corn, wheat and other cereals. The wild flowers that gave to the dead monotony of undulating grass a charm, and a beauty unrivaled in grandeur by any of the fine scenes now presented by growing fields, have long since faded away. These only exist in the memories of the pioneers yet surviving. These tell us that the magnificence and beauty of the prairies as seen in their native condition, can never be adequately pictured by language.

During the period of the great internal improvement system of Illinois, which we have so frequently alluded to, and during which time so many towns were platted in this county, as well as all over the State, the city of Barry sprung into existence. Fortunately, it has fared better than many of the other towns projected, even in Pike county, for it has assumed rank among the small cities of this part of Illinois, while many have been long since pronounced dead, or that they had obtained their greatest growth. Barry was laid out by Calvin R. Stone, of the firm of Stone, Field & Marks, of St. Louis, and christened "Worcester." Mr. Stone was killed by the explosion of the boat "Montezuma," on the Mississippi. It was found that there was another town by that name in the State, so Worcester was changed to Barry. Mr. Brown, who had lived in Barre, Vt., suggested that it be called after that town. A petition to this effect was drawn up by Dr. Baker, who printed the name Barre in large Roman letters, but the enrolling clerk spelled it with a final *y*, instead of an *e*. That was the name, however, of the Postmaster-General under President Jackson, so it was accepted and has since been known by it.

Bartlett & Birdsong, who laid out Barry, as the agents for Stone, the owner of the land, kept the first store in the place. This was in a little log cabin. Stone, Field & Marks erected a mill here to grind the grain for the settlers. This was sold to Brown & McTucker, in 1836. In 1837 a grist mill was run by Mason & Edwards. It was a little overshot water-mill, located in a log building where the woolen factory now stands. The next one below it, on

Hadley creek, was by Wm. Lippincott. B. D. Brown and Josiah Lippincott erected a saw-mill in 1838, northeast of the Public Square, which was burned. The second mill was erected by Isaac Israel in 1845. He ran it three or four years. He also packed pork, and it was surrounded by 18 dwellings, a pork house, 3 large stores and a saw-mill. He mortgaged it and it passed into the hands of J. Clines, and finally Brown & McTucker owned it. In a cave, located where the woolen factory was built by Wike Brothers, the skeleton of a human body was found in 1841, when the cave was opened. Water-power was secured from the water that came from this cave. It is a natural curiosity, and has been entered for about 300 yards. The source of the water above mentioned was always unknown. It is affected by the rise and fall of water in the streams.

John Grubb and Mr. Wike, while improving the factory, were quarrying rocks and came across a den of rattlesnakes of the largest kind, of which they killed great numbers, from which fact this place is called "Snake Holler" to this day.

The first tavern in Barry was kept by Johnny DeHaven. The first postmaster was Stephen R. Gray.

The Methodists were the first denomination of religious people to become established here, and erect a house of worship. The Baptists were second, who built a church about the same time. The building is now torn away. The Christians were third, and the Congregationalists fourth.

In the fall of '37 a camp-meeting was held near Levi McDaniels' farm-house, which lasted 12 days. This, it is said, was supported by people of all denominations, and all were united in the great work. Quite a number joined the Church during this meeting. In 1838 another was held in the same place. Settlers came from a distance of 30 to 40 miles to attend these meetings.

The first school was taught in the Methodist church by Deacon Mason. Then there was a little frame school-house erected north of Bright's saloon. It was moved several times afterward, and a difference of opinion exists in regard to its original location.

Barry grew and prospered at times, and again, like other towns, it suffered seasons of stagnation. To-day it is a beautiful little city with fine church edifices, large, magnificent school buildings, good business houses, neat and beautiful residences, and indeed a live, enterprising little city. The high grade of society existing here is something worthy the boast and pride of its residents. The courtly Southerner, the careful Easterner and the thrifty New Yorker are met here, and it is therefore natural that a social system should be established which is culled from the high standard of the sections named. These, taken with the enterprising spirit and practical character of the Westerner, give origin to a new society, more pleasant than either, with the best social ethics of all, mingled in one common fountain, from which flow the elements of the best society.

In educational matters no city or town in the county takes a greater interest. In religious teachings and Christian morality

Barry compares favorably with those towns having a larger number of church spires pointing heavenward. In those movements to raise the fallen and degraded, to help the poor, to encourage the weak, the good people of Barry are ever engaged. Some grand efforts have been made in the temperance cause by the noble people of this city. The cause of temperance is like that of Christian religion in this respect, that it is found in great variety of shapes and methods. In other words, it has taken upon itself the most remarkable forms in the way of organizations. But, unlike Christianity, which is historically traced through the narrow sects and societies, the cause of temperance seems to run through the most wonderful changes. As soon as one particular form of labor has lost its interest to the public, the friends of temperance re-organize, and are found laboring in a different manner. Hence we find it impossible to trace properly, in the short space allotted, the history of the different forms and shapes in which the friends of temperance have been organized.

With the enterprise characteristic of the city, an artesian well was begun to be put down during the month of October, 1879. The city agreed to pay two dollars and fifty cents per foot for the first 1,500 feet, and after that depth was reached, if not a sufficient flow of water, the contractors were to receive three dollars per foot for the next 500 feet. The city had appropriated, up to March 20, 1880, \$5,000 to carry on the work. The site of the well, which is in the park in the Public Square, is the highest point of ground in the county, and therefore a great depth will necessarily have to be reached before an abundant supply of water is obtained. At the present writing water does not yet flow, and work still goes on. The city, we are told, will undoubtedly go 2,500 feet in order to obtain a supply. The top cutting is six inches in diameter, diminishing to four and five-eighths and three and one-half.

Barry was incorporated as a town in 1856. An election was held Jan. 14 of that year to vote for or against incorporation, when 92 votes were cast for, and none against the measure. The following Trustees were then chosen and held their first meeting Jan. 31: A. Grubb, John Watson, N. Cromwell, J. M. Dabney and C. S. Allen. These were sworn in by Justice M. Blair, when they elected John Watson as President and John Shastid, Clerk.

Nov. 18, 1872, Barry was organized as a city. The present City Council is composed of the following gentlemen: E. R. Burnham, Mayor; J. R. Roward, J. Weber, T. Davis, Matthew Peterson, S. Mors and James Watson, Aldermen; C. C. Roasa, City Clerk; W. I. Klein, City Attorney; J. C. Brown, Treasurer; John Whettleton, Marshal, and J. E. Haines, Street Commissioner.

SCHOOL, CHURCHES AND SOCIETIES.

The fine brick school-building of the city was erected in 1874, at a cost of \$15,000. It was built by Wm. T. Mitchell, of Barry. It is beautifully situated, and presents to the stranger as he enters the

city by rail a most magnificent view. The School Directors in 1863 were Calvin Davis, N. P. Hart and J. H. Mallory. The present Directors are E. A. Crandall, N. P. Hart and Alexander White. There are enrolled 401 scholars. The principal is Prof. J. F. Clark. The teachers are, first assistant, Miss E. Greene; first grammar department, John M. Woodby; second grammar, Prof. Geo. W. Smith; intermediate, Miss Ella McMahan and Wm. Triplett; primary, Ida Luthey and May Poling.

Rev. A. M. Danely is Pastor of the Methodist Church. There is connected with the congregation a good Sunday-school, which meets at 9:30 A. M.

Rev. William Greene is Pastor of the Baptist Church. Services are held on the second and fourth Sundays in each month.

Elder W. E. Berry is Pastor of the Christian Church. Services are held every Sunday morning and evening. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M.

Barry Lodge, No. 34, of the Masonic order, was organized Aug. 29, 1845. Michael Gard was the first Grand Master; Jos. Jackson, Sen. W., George Wike, Jr. W.; W. J. Alkire, Treasurer; Elisha Hurt, Secretary; Eli Longnecker, Sr. Deacon; Joseph Alkire, Jr. Deacon; Joseph Lippincott, Tyler. These constituted the original officers, only two of whom are now living, namely, E. Hurt and W. J. Alkire. The present officers are, D. W. Greene, W. M.; A. R. Gray, Sr. W.; George Wike, Jr. W.; John P. Grubb, Sr. Deacon; R. D. Osborne, Jr. Deacon; B. McConnell, Treasurer; M. G. Patterson, Sec'y.; M. Lane and John Palmer, Stewards; J. F. Phillips, Chaplain, and J. L. Terry, Tyler.

Barry Lodge, No. 336, I. O. O. F., was organized Oct. 9, 1866. Alexander White, E. M. Call, Alexander Easley, J. B. Keever, R. B. Higgins, W. B. Clancy and J. Rosenburgh were its charter members. The present officers are—J. W. Mitchell, N. G.; C. C. Roasa, V. G.; J. N. Widby, R. Sec'y; Thomas Retalic, Financial Sec'y; W. Chrysup, Treasurer. The present membership numbers 116.

The Evening Star Lodge, No. 21, Daughters of Rebecca, was organized Oct. 11, 1870, with 14 charter members. The present officers are—Alexander Easley, First N. G.; Miss Nellie Bingham, N. G.; Mrs. G. W. Doyle, V. G.; Miss Ella Furniss, Rec. Sec'y; G. W. Smith, Financial Sec'y; Miss Lizzie Furniss, Treasurer. This Lodge has a membership of 72.

Progress Encampment, No. 162, I. O. O. F., was organized in October, 1876, with 18 members. At present the officers are—G. D. Mayes, C. P.; Z. B. Stoddard, Scribe; James Smith, Treasurer. Membership 45.

Goodwill Lodge, No. 1,791, K. of H., meets on the first and third Mondays of each month. J. Weber, D., and J. S. Gorton R.

Barry Chapter, No. 38, R. A. M., meets Monday night on or before the full moon in each month. J. J. Topliff, H. P.; F. M. Dabney, Sec'y.

BIOGRAPHICAL DEPARTMENT.

In connection with, and as a part of the history of Barry township and city, we wish to speak personally of the old settlers and prominent citizens, which we do below, arranged in alphabetical form.

A. B. Allen, jeweler, Barry, is a native of Monmouth county, N. J., where he was born in 1844; came to this State in 1853 and settled in Lincoln; subsequently he removed to Logan county, thence to Macoupin county, and to this county in 1873, when he established himself in his present business, and where he has since made it his home. He was married in 1872 to Miss Mattie Harris, a native of this State, and they have 1 child living, Leata. Mr. A. is a man of considerable inventive capacities, which is being used to practical purposes. He has a fair trade and is a good citizen.

Lewis Angle was born in Lynchburg, Va., Jan. 7, 1823. He was a son of Alfred and Sarah (Green) Angle, who lived for many years in Lynchburg, Va., where they died and were buried. The subject of this sketch resided with his parents until his 18th year, when he left his native town to seek a home in the West, came to St. Louis, Mo., thence to Hannibal, where he resided until 1846, when he came to Barry. In March, 1852, he united with the Barry Baptist Church. In May, 1853, he was elected Deacon, which office he held to the day of his death. He was united in marriage July 19, 1852, with Miss Harriet E. Crandall. They have 3 children, Alice E., now the wife of John L. Cassidy; they were married Oct. 20, 1877, and reside in St. Louis, Mo.; Della M. and Freddie L. Mr. Angle died in Barry March 19, 1878, where for more than 30 years he was one of the most prominent and energetic business men of the county. During this time he was engaged extensively in the dry-goods and grocery trade, pork-packing and produce buying; a partner in the Barry Woolen Mills and lumber trade, and in the Barry Exchange Bank. He was a model man in all the relations of life, kind-hearted, benevolent, prompt to fulfill all the duties of husband, father, friend, Christian and citizen. The church lost a faithful member, the community an energetic friend; his family a kind husband and loving father; the poor a benefactor, for to them he gave work by which they could earn something. His credit was unbounded, integrity untarnished, and honesty unimpeached. He was buried Thursday, March 20, 1878. The sermon was preached by his Pastor, Rev. Wm. Green, from the text, John xiv. 2, last clause: "I go to prepare a place for you." The different denominations, Masons and Odd Fellows, united in the funeral services. His body was followed to the grave by the largest concourse of people ever in procession to the burying ground in this part of the county. A portrait of Mr. Angle will be found in this work. Mrs. Angle still resides at the old homestead at Barry.



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Thomas Ardron, P. O., Barry, is the son of William and Ann (Booth) Ardron, natives of Yorkshire, Eng., who emigrated to this country in 1848, and settled in Hadley township the following year, stopping one year in N. Y. Traveled from N. Y. by way of the canal and lakes to Griggsville Landing. The subject of this sketch was born in Yorkshire, Eng., where he was married in 1837 to Miss Ann Broadhens, a native of Cheshire, Eng., and daughter of Thomas and Susannah (Cheatham) Broadhens. Mr. A. began the struggle in life without capital, and has made a success. He is agent for Lyman Brown's Seven-Barks medicine, and has a lucrative trade.

Jacob Auer, farmer, sec. 32; P. O., Kinderhook; was born in Germany, in 1823, where he was married in 1847 to Miss Gotleben Hendte. He emigrated to America in 1853; she came in 1855, and they settled in Pennsylvania, where he lived until 1860, when he moved to this county and settled on Bay creek. In 1864 he moved on his present farm of 40 acres and a large vineyard, from which he has some trade. They have 6 children, Rosena K., Charlotte G., Mary, Caroline, Sally and Jennie. Mr. and Mrs. Auer are members of the German Lutheran Church.

A. C. Baker, M. D., was born in London, Eng., in 1813, and is a son of Edward and Lucy (Dickinson) Baker, who emigrated to this country in 1815 and settled in Philadelphia, where he engaged in teaching, until 1825, when he moved to White county, Ill. Subsequently he moved to Greene county, where he died in 1835. The subject of this sketch began the study of medicine with Dr. Worthington, at Pittsfield, and attended the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, where he was graduated in 1837. He began the practice of his profession at Pittsfield, and the following year moved to this city, where he has since been in constant practice. He was married in 1844 to Miss Martha A., niece of John Barney, of Pittsfield, and daughter of West Barney, by whom he has five children living. In the winter of 1850-1 he went with laborers to Panama and opened the Panama railroad, cutting and grading it. Col. Baker, his brother who was killed in the army, had the contract for this work. In 1853 he crossed the plains to California with a herd of cattle from this place, and returned without accident the following year. He has been hunting along the Humboldt river in the midst of Indians, and was always well treated. He served two years as Surgeon in the 71st Penn. Reg., in Col. Baker's Brigade. He is the oldest practicing physician in Barry, and one of the oldest settlers of the township.

Col. Benjamin Barney, one of the oldest and most prominent citizens of Pike county, and to whom reference is so often made on the pages of this volume, was born in Berkshire county, Mass., Sept. 4, 1795. The first of his ancestry in America in the paternal line was William Barney, a native of Ireland, a great-grandfather of the subject of this biographical notice, who emigrated to Massachusetts about 200 years ago; the next in line was William again, and then

Benjamin, the father of the Colonel, who enlisted in the Continental army under Gen. Washington when but 14 years of age; at the close of that war he married Miss Elizabeth Crape, who both died at the age of 60 years, and within a year of each other. They had 6 sons and 5 daughters, all of whom grew up to adult years, namely, Joseph, Margaret, Polly, West, Ann, Benjamin, Hepsey, Marshall, Manly, Deborah and John. Joseph served in the war of 1812, and was mortally wounded at the battle of Sackett's Harbor. He was Lieutenant, but during that action was serving as Captain.

The subject of this sketch, Col. Barney, first came to Pike county in 1826, locating at Atlas, then the county-seat. He was a blacksmith by trade, and thinks he started the first blacksmith forge in the county, and perhaps made the first plow. In 1830 he was elected one of the three County Commissioners, the other two being Charles Stratton and Andrew Phillips. In April, 1833, the county determined to move its capital to a more central place, and finally it was decided to place it where Pittsfield now stands, when arose the difficulty of borrowing the necessary \$200 to enter the quarter section. The money was eventually obtained on the individual notes of Col. Barney and George W. Hinman, in April. In June the land was surveyed and laid off, Col. Barney and Messrs. Hinman and Judd reserving lots on the north side of the Square for the use of a Court House, but the site was finally changed to the center of the Square, as it is now. As soon as the survey was completed, the lots were sold at auction, bringing enough almost to complete the county buildings. In September, 1833, the Commissioners had a house built by Mr. Hurt, in which, before it was finished, they held a session of their court.

In April, 1832, while Col. Barney was working at his forge in Atlas, about 11 o'clock, A. M., he was notified by Col. Ross of the Governor's order to raise a company of 100 men to serve in the Black Hawk war, and to report at Beardstown the following Monday. He immediately started on horseback to rally a company, and was successful. In the election of officers the next day Mr. Barney was made 1st Lieutenant. They arrived at Beardstown about 4 P. M., Tuesday, where the company was divided into two, Mr. Barney being elected Captain of one, and receiving his commission from Gov. Reynolds. The company was in the service 50 days, when they were relieved by regular U. S. troops. In the fall of 1832 Col. Ross resigned, and Capt. Barney was elected Colonel of the 16th Ill. Vol. Mil., and acted as such until 1838 or 1839. Politically Col. Barney was a Whig and now is a Republican. The portrait of the Colonel given in this book is from a photograph taken when he was 74 years of age, and the fac-simile of his autograph from his writing at the age of 85.

His brother, John Barney, of Pittsfield, has been Treasurer of the county, and is several times referred to on the pages of this history.

Calvin D. Blair, farmer, sec. 36; P. O., Barry; was born in this tp. Dec. 8, 1851, and is a son of Samuel and Eliza (Gose) Blair, natives of Virginia, who settled in this township in 1828. The subject of this sketch was married in 1876 to Miss Dora Blake, a native of this county. He settled on his present place of 3½ acres, in 1877. Is School Director at present time, and he and his wife are descendants of Pike county's early pioneers.

Harvey Blair, deceased, was a native of Indiana, and came to this county at a very early day, where he was married to Miss Millie A. Cunningham, daughter of John Cunningham, an early settler in Pleasant Vale tp., and widow of Jas. Lutteral. Mr. B. settled on his present estate in 1840, where he resided until his death in 1879. Mrs. B. has a farm of 230 acres, valued at \$60 per acre; also 25 acres in Pleasant Vale tp., where her father is a resident. She resides on sec. 35; P. O., Barry.

Samuel Blair, farmer, sec. 35; P. O., Barry; is a son of William M. and Martha (Quiet) Blair, natives of Kentucky, who came to this county and settled in Barry tp. in 1828, where they both died. The subject of this sketch was born in Madison county, O., Oct. 1, 1806, and came to this county with his parents. He settled on his present estate in 1834, consisting of 110 acres, valued at \$75 per acre. In 1830 he was married to Miss Anna Brewster, a native of New York, who died in 1840. By this union 1 child was born, Louisa. His present wife, Eliza, *nee* Gose, is a native of Virginia. To them have been born 6 children, 3 boys and 3 girls: Calvin D., William S., George C., Alta C., wife of G. W. Smith, Lucina and Martha Q. E. Mr. Blair numbers among the living pioneers of Barry tp. Politically he is a descendant of the old Democratic school, and is well known throughout the county.

Leander Blake, farmer, sec. 27; P. O., Barry; was born in Cumberland county, Maine, in 1814, the son of Ephraim and Desiah P. (Higgins) Blake, natives of that State, who came to this county in 1847, and settled on the present place, consisting of 321 acres, valued at \$40 per acre. He resided here until his death in 1875; she died in 1879, both 86 years of age. Leander came to this county in 1842 and landed in Barry with but 2 five-franc pieces in his pocket. His first work was at rail splitting, for which he was paid 5 bits per hundred, taking pork in payment at 2 cents per lb.; but by economy he was soon enabled to purchase a little land, and now owes no man a dollar. His present farm has cost him \$6,500 besides the improvements. He was married in Pennsylvania in 1839 to Miss Mary Charles, a native of that State, where she was born in 1819. She was a life-long cripple, and died of the effects of a fall from a buggy in March, 1880. They had 8 children, 4 of whom are living,—Preston, Ella, Dora and Ebenezer. Mr. B. had a thorough New England schooling, and is well versed in the different languages. He was for some years engaged in teaching school in his native State and Pennsylvania. Has been Assessor one term, and has held other official positions. In politics he used to

be an old-line Whig; was a strong Douglas man, and is now a thorough Republican.

A. G. Bliven, farmer, sec. 2; P. O., Barry; was born in Genesee county, N. Y., in 1830, the son of Samuel G. and Mabel M. (Wheeler) Bliven, natives of that State, who emigrated to Illinois in 1834 and settled near Quincy, where they still reside. The subject of this sketch came to this county in 1856 and settled on his present estate, consisting of 160 acres valued at \$50 per acre; also has 241 acres in Richfield tp., Adams county. He was married in 1853 to Miss Eleanor Foster, who was born in Hamilton county, O., in 1830. In 1862 he enlisted as Orderly Sergeant in Co. F, 118th Ill. Vol.; was promoted 1st Lieut., in which capacity he served until he resigned by reason of a wound received at Port Hudson, La., April 7, 1864. The ball entered the hip and lodged in the left leg, where it still remains, and has crippled him for life. He was a participant in the battles of Jackson, Miss., siege of Vicksburg, Port Hudson, Vermillionville, Chickasaw Bluffs, Port Gibson, and the first battle at Vicksburg, under Sherman, Arkansas Post, and all engagements in which the Regiment participated, Mr. B. is confined the most of the time to the aid of crutches, and is a living relic of the Rebellion. His home was burned to the ground May 23, 1865, and Oct. 28, 1871, his barn with seven head of horses and mules was destroyed by a supposed incendiary. Notwithstanding all these reverses, Mr. B. has successfully overcome all obstacles and trials, and through his perseverance and energy has erected a fine residence on the same site of ground, and accumulated a good landed property. His opportunities for education were limited, but his principles were always earnest in the cause of his Government, and the promulgation of Republican principles. He is the father of 3 children, Willis E., Salina A. and Ida M.

Wm. Bothwick, farmer, sec. 18; P. O., Barry; was born in Nova Scotia in 1832. His parents, James and Mary (Dilmon) Bothwick, were natives of England. He was married in 1859 to Miss Martha Likes, a native of this county, who died in 1873, leaving him 7 children, Mary, Isabel, Emma, Minerva, Barbara, James and William. His present wife, Isabel, *nee* Lane, is a native of Indiana. Mr. B. came to this county in 1857, and settled in this section, where he has since made it his home; moved on his present farm in 1878, consisting of 116 acres, valued at \$10,000. Has been Justice of the Peace. Is a member of the Masonic Order and Methodist Church. In politics he is a Democrat.

C. E. Bower was born in Madison county, Ohio, in 1833, and was brought by his parents to Pike county, Ill., settling in Derry tp., where he remained until 1850, when they moved to Barry tp.; and in 1852 Mr. Bowers crossed the plains, driving an ox-team every mile of the way. Was engaged in farming and explored Oregon at that time, which was a perfect wilderness, and in 1857 he returned home. In 1858 he married Miss Barbara Wright,

daughter of Abiah Wright, who were natives of Ohio. They have had born to them 6 children, 3 sons and 3 daughters, all of whom are living. Renben D. is the eldest, and is now attending Lombard University at Galesburg. Mr. B. has a good farm, consisting of over 200 acres of the finest land in old Pike. Mr. B. made a trip back to California in 1879, which was an enjoyable tour. He is a self-made man, and has secured his present position among the farmers of Pike county by his industry and energy.

John Brenner, shoemaker, Barry, was born in Ireland, April 17, 1820, and emigrated to the United States in 1852, stopping in New York city about 6 weeks; then stopped at Columbus, O., about a month; then was in Cincinnati two years, making shoes; then was in Quincy, Ill., several years, following his trade; then, in 1864, he came to Barry, where he worked with Mr. Wendorff, a shoemaker; in 1877 Mr. Brenner opened shop for himself and is now prosecuting a good business. In 1856 he married Margaret Clark, and of the 8 children born to them 7 are living, namely: George, Sarah, Thomas, John, Allena, Katie and Edward.

William Bright, proprietor of saloon, Barry, was born in Prussia in 1824, and emigrated to America in 1849, landing at Baltimore. Came to this county in 1855 and settled in Barry. Was married in St. Louis, in 1853, and is the father of 8 children, 5 daughters and 3 sons, 6 of whom are living. He is located in business on the east side of Bainbridge street, where he is conducting a good trade.

B. D. Brown, retired farmer, sec. 25; P. O., Barry; is a son of William and Ann (Dodge) Brown, natives of Massachusetts, who emigrated to Illinois from Vermont in 1848, and settled in this tp., where they both died. The subject of this sketch was born in Essex county, Mass., in Feb., 1804; was married in 1831 to Miss Mary Kellum, a native of Barre, Vt., and daughter of Charles and Rebecca (Rice) Kellum. He came to this county in 1833 and settled in Atlas tp.; soon afterward he built a mill at Louisiana, Mo., and engaged in milling at St. Louis, during which time he purchased his present estate of 150 acres, valued at \$75 per acre. Here he settled in 1839, and for several years engaged in the mercantile business in this city, and in company with Mr. McTucker purchased the mill, where he was extensively engaged in milling until he retired from the active field of life to the enjoyment of his success. He represented Pike county in the Legislature in '41-2, and has always taken an active interest in the welfare of the county. His success is wholly due to his energy, sagacity, and indomitable perseverance in overcoming all obstacles, and his declining years are being spent in the comforts of his pleasant home, the result of a well-directed industry. His political opinions are based upon the principles promulgated by the old-line Whigs, and indorsed by the Republican party. The city of Barry was named in honor of his

wife's birthplace, Barre, Vt. He is a stockholder of the banking institution of this city.

John H. Brown is a native of Pittsfield, and was born May 26, 1847, the son of L. H. Brown, of Barry, who came to this county in early day. In 1870 he married Emma D. Westlake, daughter of Wm. Westlake, deceased, and they have 2 children, Norton and Fred.

Hector Brownell, farmer, sec. 28; P. O., Barry; son of Benjamin and Jane (Rickey) Brownell, natives of New York, who emigrated to Pike county in 1840 and purchased the homestead farm, where he lived until his death, which occurred March 29, 1872; she died the following week. The homestead consists of 160 acres, which were bid off by Col. Ross for taxes, who sold to Mr. B. It is now valued at \$50 per acre. The subject of this sketch was born in Delaware county, N. Y., in 1833; was married Jan. 1, 1855, to Miss Anna Bailey, a native of Philadelphia. To them have been born 3 children, William, James and Hattie. Benjamin Brownell was a local Methodist preacher in New York and Illinois, and was widely known as a zealous defender of the faith and worker in the Master's vineyard.

E. R. Burnham, photographer, and the present Mayor of the city of Barry, was born in Thibodeaux, parish of La Fourche, La., and is a son of E. T. Burnham, deceased, a native of Hartford, Conn., who died Aug. 16, 1878. He was in New Orleans during the Rebellion, saw Gen. Butler land there, saw Mumford tear the national flag from the U. S. Mint, and saw him hanged. In 1871 Mr. B. married Maggie L. Turner, and of their 3 children 2 are living, Clara and Edna. As a photographer Mr. Burnham is doing a good business, and is at present the Mayor of the city.

G. W. Chrysap, Postmaster at Barry, was born in Florence, Pike Co., Ill., Feb. 1, 1845; only child of William L. and Jane (Barney) Chrysap, who came to this county in 1826, and resided here until 1850, when the family removed to California, going across the plains. In 1857 they started on the return voyage home, and his parents were lost by the explosion of the steamer "St. Nicholas," which occurred April 24, 1859, 1½ miles below Helena, Ark. Rendered parentless by this disaster, he lived with his grandfather, Benjamin Barney, until 1861, when he enlisted in the 10th Ill. Inf. for three months' service. He then re-enlisted in Co. B, 28th Ill. Inf., as Corporal, and was promoted to Captain of that Company, serving until the close of the war. He participated in the battles of Hatchie, siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Miss., Spanish Fort, Mobile, and all the engagements in which the Regiment took part; was honorably discharged; returned home, where he was married April 18, 1867, to Miss Kate, daughter of Lewis and Lucy Hardy. The same year he became engaged in the mercantile trade, until appointed Postmaster under Hayes in 1878, to which duties he is devoting his time and attention. He

is Treasurer in the I. O. O. F., of which he has been a member 9 years. He is the father of 2 children, Jennie and Helen.

Asa W. Clark, farmer, sec. 20, P. O., Barry; born in Rockingham county, N. H., in 1820, son of Abner and Caroline (Wicks) Clark, natives of New Hampshire and Maine, respectively, who died in Buffalo, N. Y. Asa W. was married in 1846 to Mrs. Caroline Churchill, a native of Batavia, N. Y.; came to this county in 1852 and settled on the bottom lands in Kinderhook, where he lived 9 years; moved on his present farm in 1863, consisting of 177 acres, valued at \$50 per acre; also owns other lands in the tp. His opportunities for early education were limited, and he has succeeded only by his energy and perseverance. He is administrator of the estate of J. R. Young, Trustee of the Burying Grounds and Treasurer of the Methodist Church, of which he and his family are members. His children are Herbert C., Libbie C., Mary A. and Franklin A. In politics he is a Republican. Was an old-line Whig.

John H. Cobb, late of the firm of Cobb & Watson, of the Barry *Adage*, was born in Chautauqua county, N. Y., Nov. 10, 1841, and is a son of James Cobb, deceased; he came to this county in August, 1871, and in November established the Barry *Adage*, which he conducted as an independent newspaper until May, 1878, when he sold out, and in May, 1879, in company with Wm. Watson, he re-purchased the same establishment, and until recently they conducted the paper under the firm name of Cobb & Watson. Mr. Cobb married Miss Julia E. Prentice, and of their 6 children these 3 are living: Edward P., Albertus A. and Archie H.

E. A. Crandall, merchant and banker, Barry, is the son of Joshua and Fannie (Burdick) Crandall, natives of New York, who settled in Barry in 1839, where he engaged at his trade in the boot and shoe business, and resided until his death in 1866. His wife preceded him to the better land in 1855. The subject of this sketch was born in Rensselaer county, New York, 1836, and came with his parents to this county. In 1854 he formed the co-partnership of Angle & Crandall in the mercantile trade and pork-packing, which were successfully carried on until 1858, when the firm dissolved, and he commenced the study of law at Washington, D. C., and attended Columbia College. The following year he returned home and formed the second partnership with Angle and carried on an extensive trade. In 1860 he was married to Miss Eliza, daughter of Capt. Elisha Hurt, a native of this county, who died, leaving one child, Fannie. In 1862 the firm dissolved and Mr. C. turned his attention to the appeals of his country, and raised Co. D, 99th Ill. Inf.; was afterward appointed Major of the Regiment and served two years,—through all the battles in which that Regiment participated, and was honorably discharged. Returning to his home, he became a partner in the woolen mill, under the firm name of Geo. Wike & Co., which was changed to a corporation in 1876. He was again married in 1870 to Miss Jennie G. Gordon, a native

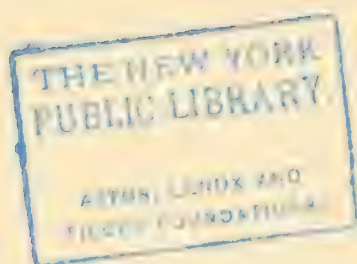
of New York, by whom he has one son, Louis. The same year the firm of Crandall & Smith engaged in the grocery trade, which forms one of the most extensive and enterprising houses in Pike county. This house also erected a large elevator in 1879, and is largely engaged in the grain business. Mr. C. is President of the School Board, and Supervisor at present, and is one of the most active, thoroughgoing business men in Barry. Strong in the love of his country, he is equally so in the principles indorsed on the broad platform of the Republican party.

Davis & Brown, merchants, Barry, Ill. This firm began business under the above firm name in September, 1878, on the west side of the Public Square, and have had a gradually increasing trade, carrying now a stock of \$10,000, which consists of dry-goods, boots and shoes, and notions. By close attention to business and selling at low rates they have won the confidence and patronage of the public.

Mrs. Clara H. Davis, widow of Samuel Davis, mentioned further on, was born in Boston, Mass., June 22, 1833; in 1838 she was brought by her parents to this county, where, Oct. 14, 1851, she was married.

Nathaniel Davis, son of Samuel Davis, deceased, was born in Pike county in 1857; was married to Miss Lizzie Jennings, daughter of P. Jennings, Sept. 28, 1878, and they have one child. Mr. Davis is one of the most enterprising business men of Barry; is at present a member of the City Council, and just now is closing out the old business of S. Davis & Son. His father was one of the most prominent business men of the county, and no man ever enjoyed the confidence of the people of the county more than did Mr. Samuel Davis. He was engaged for years in pork-packing, from which, with the immense amount of wheat and other grain he handled, he realized a handsome benefit. He was engaged in the general mercantile business for many years, in the firm of C. & S. Davis.

Samuel Davis was born near Barry, Pike county, Ill., Oct. 27, 1829. His parents were Robert and Amanda (Blair) Davis. The subject of this sketch commenced his business career in the town of Barry in the year 1849, when he was but 20 years of age, entering the store of Mr. M. Blair as salesman, which position he occupied until 1852, when, in company with his brother, Calvin, he entered into partnership with Mr. Blair, they carrying on business under the firm name of M. Blair & Co. Mr. Blair, retiring from the firm in 1859, a co-partnership was formed between the two brothers, Calvin and Samuel, under the style of C. & S. Davis; they carried on business successfully for many years, built up a large trade and amassed considerable wealth; speculating in pork and wheat extensively; they were generally very fortunate in these dealings. The firm of C. & S. Davis dissolved partnership in the spring of 1877, Calvin taking the flouring mill they were running, and Samuel retaining the stock of merchandise. Mr. Davis then took his two sons, Stephen A. D.





Samuel Davis

BARRY

and Nathaniel R., into the business. The business was conducted under the firm name of Samuel Davis & Sons until the spring of 1880, when the firm sold out.

Mr. Davis was united in marriage to Miss Clara H. Hart Oct. 14, 1851. She is a native of Massachusetts, where she was born June 22, 1833, and is a daughter of Nathaniel and Clarissa (Hill) Hart, both natives of Massachusetts. They came to this county in 1838, and still are living in Barry tp. Mr. and Mrs. Davis were the parents of 8 children, Stephen A. D.; Lelia May, now the wife of J. C. Moon; Nathaniel R.; Earnest H., deceased; Clara Belle; Anna M.; Samuel C. and Daniel. Mr. Davis died Feb. 15, 1879, and was followed to his last resting place by a large concourse of relatives and friends. He had not been actively engaged in business affairs for several years, but had been taking matters as quietly as possible. He was shrewd, energetic and determined, and one of the best business men in the county. His acquaintance was extensive in commercial as well as social circles. His honesty and integrity were unquestioned, his credit unlimited. He was a fond husband, a kind and indulgent father, a good neighbor and staunch friend. We give a portrait of Mr. Davis in this volume.

John Dewell, farmer, sec. 4; P. O., Barry; son of Peter and Catherine (Brown) Dewell, natives of Pennsylvania, who moved to Ohio, where they both died. The subject of this sketch was born in Greene county, Pa., in 1815, and emigrated to Pike county in 1837, and settled south of Barry, where he lived until 1842, when he moved on his present farm of 120 acres, valued at \$65 per acre. The land was mostly timbered when he came to this place. He was married in 1834 to Miss Rebecca Wallace, a native of Maryland. By this union 6 children are living,—Elizabeth, James, John N., Susan, Harriet and Charles C. Mr. D. is one of the original pioneers of Barry tp., and is a Democrat.

John W. Eckes, farmer; P. O., Barry; was born in Frederick county, Va., in 1834, son of David and Eva Eckes, natives also of that State, where Mrs. E. died. He came to the West in 1858 and settled in Greene county, thence moved to Ohio, where he died in 1861. The subject of this sketch was married in 1858 to Miss Margaret Carrigan, a native of Kentucky. They came to this county in 1877, and settled on the farm they now occupy. Mr. E. is a Democrat.

Edward Edom, proprietor of the National Hotel, Barry, was born in England in 1812; emigrated to Canada in 1830, and 5 years afterward moved to Scott county, Ill., where he resided until 1840, when he moved to Lucas county, O. In 1855 he came to this county, settled in Perry township, and engaged in farming. Three years afterward he moved to Griggsville, thence to New Salem and kept a hotel 4 years, when he moved to this city, where he is running a first-class hotel. He was married in 1842 to Miss Mary Mormoneny, a native of Ohio. To them have been born 7 children, all of whom

are living. Mr. E. has been a prominent citizen at New Salem, and knows just how to conduct a hotel.

John Farmer, agriculturist, sec. 17; P. O., Barry; was born in Lancaster county, Pa., in 1811; son of Samuel and Hannah Frazer, natives of Pennsylvania, who moved to Ohio, where he died. The subject of this sketch was married in 1837 to Miss Eliza Nichols, daughter of John and Mary (Rethnal) Nichols, natives of New Jersey and Maryland, respectively, who settled in Adams county, Ill., where he died. Mr. F. settled in this tp. in 1846. The following year he moved to Adams county and lived 6 or 7 years, when he returned and settled on his present estate of 160 acres, valued at \$50 per acre. To them have been born 10 children, 8 of whom are living: Samuel D., Joshua N., Jacob C., Mary J., James F., Sarah A., Lucy E. and Eliza B.; the deceased are George L. and John T. His son James is a member of the Ancient Order of the United Workmen; Joshua is a member of the Masonic order, and Samuel of the I. O. O. F.; Jacob C. is also a Mason, and Sarah A. is a member of the Eastern Star. Mr. F. has always been a Democrat, but has espoused the Greenback cause. The family are among the most respected and enterprising farmers of Barry tp.

Alonzo Gard, farmer, sec. 31; P. O., Kinderhook; was born in Washington county, O., in 1822, and is a son of Mischel and Clarissa (Baker) Gard, who settled in this tp. in 1826. In 1829 he moved his family here, where he lived until his death, Jan. 5, 1871, at the age of 77 years. She died April 10, 1863. He entered the land of his son's estate, consisting of 88 acres, now valued at \$50 per acre. He was Justice of the Peace and among the earliest settlers. The subject of this sketch was married in 1850 to Miss Mary J. Yearly, a native of Cincinnati, O., by whom he has 3 children, Ellen, Lucy and Sally. Mr. G. is School Director, and the family are members of the Baptist Church. He is a Republican in politics, and one of the oldest living settlers of Barry tp.

John T. Gilmer, farmer, sec. 26; P. O., Barry; is a son of David and Eliza (Gose) Gilmer, natives of Virginia, who came to this county in 1839, and settled in this section, where he died in 1847. She is still living in this tp. The subject of this sketch was born in Barry tp. in 1840, and settled on his present farm in 1863, consisting of 63 acres, valued at \$60 per acre. He also owns 42 acres in Pleasant Vale tp. He was married in 1864 to Miss Ellen, daughter of William McDaniel, who died in 1872, leaving 2 children, Charles and Clara. He was again married in 1874 to Miss Ella Blake, a native of this county. He fills the office of Road Supervisor at the present time, and is a member of the Baptist Church. Politics, Democratic.

D. W. Greene, Police Magistrate, is the son of James and Mary (Madison) Greene, who came to this county in 1837 and settled in Hadley tp., where he engaged in farming until his death, which occurred in 1875. She died in 1840. The subject of this sketch was born in Rensselaer county, N. Y., in 1826. He began the study

of medicine with Dr. Baker of this city, taught school winters, and attended the Missouri State University one year and practiced in Barry 3 years, when he entered upon a mercantile pursuit, and was engaged in the erection of the Barry Woolen Mills, where he was connected for 3 years. He was married in 1850 to Miss Caroline Gordon, a native of Indiana. Mr. G. has filled the office of Township Treasurer some years. Is a member of the Masonic order, and of the Christian Church. Politically he is a stalwart Republican.

John P. Grubb, farmer, sec. 23; P. O., Barry; was born in Cumberland county, Pa., in Oct., 1815, and is a son of Jonas and Sarah (Wizer) Grubb, natives of Pennsylvania, who settled in Adams county, Ill., where they both died. The subject of this sketch came to this county in 1844, and settled on this section. In 1864 he purchased the present farm of 124 acres. Also owns other lands in the tp. He was one of the founders of the woolen mill in which he has been engaged for some years. He was married in May, 1849, to Miss Harriet Stevens, a native of New York State, who died in 1866. By this marriage he has 3 children living,—John W., Emeline and Eva. His present wife was Beulah Nations, widow of John Nations, by whom he has 3 children,—George, Hattie and Oliver. Two step-children, Norman W. and Florence, complete the family record. Mr. G. is one of the members of the Board of Trustees of the town, and is one of the active business men and farmers of Barry. In politics he is a Democrat, and cast his first vote for Martin Van Buren.

B. F. Guss, farmer, sec. 3; P. O., Barry; was born in Juniata county, Pa., in 1835, and is a son of William and Mary (Foltz) Guss, natives of Pennsylvania, where she died. Wm. Guss came to this county with his family in 1848, and settled in this tp., where he is at this time living. The subject of this sketch was married in 1859 to Miss Jane Sellers, a native of Pennsylvania. To them have been born 4 children, all of whom are living: Rosaline, Edwin S., William C. and Hattie E. He settled on his present farm in the fall of 1859, consisting of 116 acres, valued at \$50 per acre. Mr. Guss has served as a School Director, and in politics is a Democrat.

George Hack, farmer, sec. 30; P. O., Kinderhook; was born in Germany Feb. 19, 1819; was married in 1844 to Miss Fernandrika Auer, a native of Germany. They emigrated to this country in 1853 and stopped one year in New York city, thence to Quincy, thence to this county, and engaged at his trade, brewing and coopering, at Kinderhook. This business he sold and purchased, in 1866, his present farm, consisting of over 500 acres of land, valued at \$50 per acre. They have 7 children: Caroline, Frederick, Daniel, Rosena, Jennie, Harry and Annie. Mr. and Mrs. Hack are members of the German Lutheran Church, and he is a member of the Masonic order.

G. A. Hancock, farmer, sec. 27; P. O., Barry; was born in Licking Co., O., in 1830, and is a son of Isaac and Cynthia A. (Ford) Hancock, both natives of that State, who emigrated to Adams county, thence to this county, in 1866, and are at this time living in Barry. The subject of this sketch was married in 1857 to Miss Melissa Shepard, daughter of Thomas J. Shepard, a native of this county; and Charles W., George H., Mary E., Ernestine, Mary B., Lena, Lora and Frank, are their living children. Mr. Hancock settled on his present estate in 1872, consisting of 160 acres, valued at \$60 per acre. He is a Democrat and a thorough farmer.

George H. Hancock, farmer, sec. 21; P. O., Barry; was born in Adams Co., Ill., in 1855, and is a son of G. A. Hancock, an early settler of this county; was married in 1876 to Miss Lizzie, daughter of John McDaniel, by whom he has one child, Arthur A. He settled on the present farm of his father's in 1877, consisting of over 200 acres of valuable land. Mr. H. is one of the busy and enterprising young farmers of Barry tp.

J. W. Hart, farmer, sec. 33; P. O., Barry; was born in Cheshire Co., N. H., in 1830, the son of Joel and Anna (Hardy) Hart, natives of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, respectively. He came to this county in the fall of 1836, entered land in this tp., and returned East. The following year he brought his family and settled here. Subsequently he purchased the estate of his son, where he moved and spent the remainder of his life; he died in 1877: she died in 1840. He was a Deacon of the Baptist Church in his native place, and at Barry, holding the office nearly ever since he was a member of the Church, and was widely known through the county. The subject of this sketch was married in 1860 to Miss Caroline, daughter of B. F. Brownell, by whom he has 3 children, Henry E., Edward L. and Jennie. The homestead farm consists of 50 acres, valued at \$60 per acre. He also owns 80 acres on sec. 29. Mr. H. is a Deacon in the Baptist Church, of which he and his family are members. He has been School Director, and can be counted among prominent and old settlers of this tp. He is a Republican.

N. P. Hart, farmer, sec. 26; P. O., Barry; was born in Ashburton, Mass., in 1826, son of Nathaniel and Clarissa (Hill) Hart, who came to this tp. in 1838, where they still reside. He enlisted in 1846 in Co. K, 5th Reg. Ill. Vol., and served 18 months in the Mexican war, when he was honorably discharged. He returned to his home, and in 1850 was married to Miss Louisa, daughter of Samuel Blair, a native of this tp.; the same year he settled on his present estate of 100 acres, valued at \$75 per acre. He also owns 400 acres in the tp. Mr. H. has been for 10 years engaged in the brick manufactory, besides attending to the duties of his extensive farming interests. He has served as Assessor since 1862, excepting 2 years, and School Director most of the time. He is a member of the Odd Fellows order.

Orlando Hart, deceased, was born in Massachusetts in 1829, and emigrated to this county quite early. He was married to Miss Jennette Wirt, who died leaving one child, Alvin. In April, 1854, he again married, this time Miss Mary, daughter of Harvey Blair. Of their children 7 are living,—Ellie, John, Charles W., Katie, Alfred and Nettie. Mr. H. resided on the homestead until his death, which occurred in 1879. Mrs. H. has on sec. 33 a farm of 80 acres, valued at \$40 per acre. P. O., Barry. Mr. H. was a member of the Odd Fellows, and a man highly esteemed by all who knew him.

A. C. Hollenbeck & Son, hardware merchants, Barry. This firm erected the building of their present location and established themselves in business in 1870. They carry a stock of \$5,000 to \$6,000, and deal largely in farm machinery. Mr. H. is a native of Genesee Co., N. Y., where he was born in 1820. He was married in 1845 to Miss Mary J. Cram, a native of Ohio, and came to this county in 1859, settling in this city. He was appointed Postmaster in 1861, re-appointed under Grant, and filled the office 14 or 15 years. He was Mayor one term, Justice of the Peace, and Alderman, and is a strong adherent of the temperance cause, and Republican principles. His only child, C. R., is his partner, and the firm enjoy a large trade. Mr. Hollenbeck's parents were Ruloff and Electa (Ames) Hollenbeck, natives of Massachusetts.

William Hoyt, jr., farmer, sec. 28 ; P. O., Barry; son of William and Nancy (Bayne) Hoyt, who came to this county in 1845 and settled in this tp., where they still reside. The subject of this sketch was married in 1859 to Miss Millie, daughter of Levi McDaniel, deceased. To them have been born 6 children,—Nancy E., Elvira E., William H., Levi W., Roscoe S. and Floyd. He settled on his present estate in 1865, consisting of 160 acres, valued at \$40 per acre. Mr. H. is a member of the Methodist Church. He is a School Director, and in politics is a Democrat. Is a zealous temperance advocate.

W. G. Hubbard, farmer, sec. 15; P. O., Barry; was born in Lincoln county, Mo., in 1829, and is a son of Eli and Margaret (Myers) Hubbard, who came to this State in 1831, and are now residents of Oregon. The subject of this sketch was married in 1867 to Miss Sarah Selby, a native of Pennsylvania. He enlisted in 1862 in Co. D, 99th I. V. I., and served 3 years, participating in battles of Hartsville, Vicksburg, Spanish Fort, and all the battles in which the Regiment was engaged; was 4th Sergeant and promoted to 1st Sergeant. He served as Sheriff of the county 2 years, from 1866 to 1868; is a School Director at present time. He is the father of children,—Hattie, William, Mary and Lottie.

Loran J. Huntley, constable, was born in Ashtabula county, O., July 5, 1838; parents were Harlem and Almira (Partridge) Huntley, natives of New York and Massachusetts, respectively, who came to this county in 1843, and settled in Hadley tp., where he died March 6, 1880; she died in Sept., 1877. Loran J. was

married in 1861 to Miss Martha M., daughter of Wm. Davis. He engaged in farming until 1872, when he accepted a position as Deputy Sheriff, serving 3 years; also Constable in Hadley 4 years, and elected in Barry to the same position in Aug., 1878; is also a member of the Government detective force, in which he has been engaged 5 years. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. Politics, Democratic.

Elisha Hurt, retired farmer, sec. 24; P. O., Barry; is a native of Kentucky, where he was born May 26, 1809, the son of Joshua and Sallie (Davis) Hurt, natives of Virginia, who emigrated to Illinois at an early day, settling in Logan county, where he died the same year. She died in Tennessee. The subject of this sketch came to this county in 1839 and settled on his present estate, consisting of one-half section of land, valued at \$20,000. He was married in 1838 to Miss Margaret J. Lee, a native of Morgan county, Va., where she was born in 1818. To them have been born 11 children, 7 of whom are living,—Charles C., John M., Elisha, jr., Berryman, Albert Clay and Edwin. Mr. H. was commissioned Captain in the 28th Ill. Inf. in 1861, and raised Co. I, and served 3 years. He participated in the battles of Shiloh, where he was wounded, siege of Vicksburg, Hatchie, Corinth, Jackson, Miss., and all the battles of that Regiment. He had also 3 sons in the war,—Charles, Moses and Elisha. Moses was taken prisoner at Jackson and confined at Belle Isle, where he was exchanged. Charles was wounded at Shiloh through the arm and side, but held his place in the ranks by his comrades. Moses was also wounded at Hatchie; but all escaped through the siege of war, and returned to their home. Mr. H. went to California in 1849, being among the first to cross the plains in that year. He returned in 1851 and engaged in the mercantile business in this city until 1861, when he retired to the quiet of his beautiful home. His opportunities for an early education were limited. Left with a widowed mother, he has by his energy and perseverance attained success. Politically he is a descendant of the old-line Whigs, devoted to Republican principles, and an ardent admirer of Grant.

Thomas C. Johnson, farmer, sec. 20; P. O., Kinderhook; was born in Louisa county, Va., in 1826. His parents were William F. and Eliza Johnson, natives of that State, who emigrated to Missouri in 1835, where they both died. Thomas C. came to this county in 1859 and settled on his present farm, consisting of 127 acres, valued at \$2,000. He was married in 1853 to Miss Mary E. Tyler, a native of Virginia, the fruits of which are 3 children,—William T., Columbus and Wesley M. Mr. J. is Class-Leader and Trustee in the Methodist Church at Kinderhook, and he is well and favorably known.

D. D. Kidwell, clerk, was born in this county in 1841, and is a son of William and Mahala (Girard), Kidwell, natives of Ohio, who emigrated at an early day to this county, and settled in this tp., where he died in 1851. He was a mechanic, and from 1845 to

1851 was engaged in the furniture business in Barry. The subject of this sketch was married in 1863 to Miss Matilda J. Dibens, a native of Ohio, by whom he has one child, Lottie M. Mr. K. is a member of the Masonic order, a Republican, and a man highly esteemed by all who know him.

S. Kirtright, saloon-keeper, Barry, was born in Clermont county, O., in 1834, and is a son of John and Sophia (Trey) Kirtright, natives of that State, who came to this county in 1840, and settled in Hadley tp., where they both died in 1848. The subject of this sketch moved to New Salem, where he lived until 1872, when he came to this city, and opened a market in which he continued until 1879, when he engaged in his present business. He was married in 1856 to Miss Nancy E. Walls, a native of this county, who died in 1871. His present wife is Mary J., daughter of William Hill, an early settler of this county. Mr. K. still owns his homestead and 4 lots in Salem, and 20 acres of other land. He served as Constable 6 years, and City Marshal some years. Is a Republican.

Major Klein, attorney at law, Barry; is the 3d son of Joseph Klein, an old resident of this city, where he lived for more than 20 years, following the profession of law, in which he became prominent for his skill and ability. He died at his home in this city Feb. 26, 1869. As a citizen father and friend, Mr. K. had no superior, and he left a large circle of friends throughout the county. The subject of this sketch was a graduate of the University at Ann Arbor, Mich., in 1878, and admitted to the bar in 1879. In 1878 he was married to Miss Jennie Klein, of Springfield, Ill., and began the practice of his profession. He was elected City Attorney in 1879, and enjoys a lucrative practice.

Samuel Know, proprietor of livery and feed stable, Barry; is a son of James and Nancy (Beaks) Knox, natives of Pennsylvania, who settled in Missouri at an early time, where he died in 1854. The subject of this sketch was born in Pike county, Mo., in 1851, and with his widowed mother moved to this county in 1857, and settled 2 miles west of Barry; 3 years afterward she moved to Adams county, where she is now living. Mr. K. was married in 1875 to Miss Leah Hendricks, a native of Adams county, and they have one child, Flandy D. He engaged in farming until Jan., 1880, at which time he opened his present place of business, where he keeps on hand a good stock of horses and carriages, carries a stock of \$2,000, and enjoys a good trade. His wife is a member of the Methodist Church. He is a Democrat.

Alvah C. Laing, attorney at law, Barry, is a native of New York, where he was born Aug. 6, 1820; commenced the study of law at the age of 21 years; was admitted to the bar in Michigan in 1850; came to this county in 1869 and settled in Barry, where he has continued in the practice of his profession, and in the enjoyment of a large circle of friends. He is the father of 7 children, 4 boys and 3 girls. Politically, he is a Democrat.

M. Lane, harness-maker, Barry, came to this city in 1857, where he opened a place of business the following year; with the exception of three years' residence on the coast of California, he has since been a resident of this place. Mr. L. is a native of Ireland, where he was born in 1838, and he emigrated with his parents, John and Mary (Burns) Lane, who settled in Pennsylvania, where they still reside. Mr. L. carries a stock of \$1,000, and enjoys a good trade.

Jonathan D. Lewis, engineer, sec. 26; P. O., Barry; was born in Pickaway county, O., in 1836, and is a son of Thomas and Mary (Wilgins) Lewis, natives of Pennsylvania, where they both died. The subject of this sketch came to this county in 1859, and settled in this tp., and followed his professional calling at the Woolen Mill, where he is still engaged. He was married in 1857 to Miss Mary J. O'Connor, a native of Ireland, by whom he has 3 children,—Hannah F., William F. and Thomas J. Owns a house and three acres of land. In politics he is a strong Greenbacker.

John Liggett, of the firm of Liggett & Roasa, grocers, Barry, was born in Carroll Co., O., in 1847, the son of John and Nancy (Young) Liggett, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio, respectively. She died in Indiana in 1866. He is a resident of Allen county, Ind. The subject of this sketch came to this county in 1872, and engaged in farming 3 years, when he formed a partnership with J. C. Moore in the livery business, where he was connected until March, 1880, at which time the present concern was consolidated. He was married in 1875 to Miss Datha, daughter of William Davis, by whom he has 2 children,—Charles, and one not christened. Mr. L. is a member of the fire company, and one of the energetic young business men of Barry. Politics, Democratic.

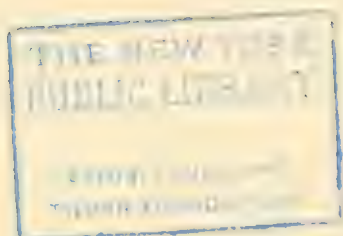
James Likes, farmer, sec. 33; P. O., Barry; was born in Ross county, O., in 1827, and is a son of William C. and Dorcas (Day) Likes, natives of that State, who settled in Indiana at an early time, from which State he came to Pike county and settled in Barry tp., where he died in 1859. James was married in 1848 to Miss Hannah Decker, who was born in Wabash county, Ill., in 1828. Mr. L. settled on the present farm in 1864, consisting of 160 acres of valuable land, where he has since made it his home, and numbers among the enterprising farmers of Barry tp. Marietta, William, Telasco, Melinda, Scott, Martha and Lovilla are their living children.

C. P. Lippincott, farmer, sec. 22; P. O., Barry; was born in this tp. in 1839, and is a son of William and Delina (Decker) Lippincott, natives of New Jersey, who emigrated from Ohio to this county at an early day, and settled in Barry, where he opened the first store in this city. He also erected the old distillery and carried on an extensive business, and was engaged in milling for some years. He then went to Cincinnati, O., and ran a saw-mill and lumber yard, where he died in 1851. His wife died in 1867 in this tp. The subject of this sketch was married in 1867 to Miss Chloe Bill, a native of this county, by whom he has 5 chil-



E. A. Crandall

BARRY



dren living: Ibbie, William, Olive M., Charles and George. Mr. L. has served as Road Commissioner and Overseer some years. He settled on his present estate in 1867, consisting of 160 acres, valued at \$50 per acre. Is a Democrat in politics.

Thomas J. Long, retired farmer, Barry, was born in Baltimore, Md., June 25, 1808, where he was reared and educated; he emigrated to this county in 1829, arriving at Atlas the 1st day of July, and the same day becoming acquainted with Benj. Barney. Mr. Long followed farming until 1872, when he retired and moved to Barry, where he now resides. In June, 1834, he married Miss Elizabeth M. Irwin, by whom he has had 9 children, 8 now living, namely: Adelaide J., Margaret E., Mary A., Wm. H., Thomas C., Isadore E., Zillah V. and Marion E. The name of the deceased was Josephine L.

W. H. Long, of the firm of Long & Koehler, grocers, Barry, is a native of Adams county, Ill., where he was born in 1846. He was married in 1871 to Miss Mary J. Hendricks, a native of Ohio, where she was born in 1847. In 1877 Mr. L. erected the building he now occupies, and formed the present partnership. The firm carry a stock of \$1,500 to \$1,600, and although a young firm in the business circles of Barry, they have a lucrative and increasing business. Mr. L. served as Constable some years, and is the father of 2 children, Gracie L. and Don D.

J. H. Mallory, dealer in dry-goods, clothing, boots and shoes. This house was established in 1863 by Louis Angle, who was succeeded by Sweet & Mallory. This co-partnership existed until 1879, when Sweet retired. Mr. M. carries a stock of \$13,000 to \$15,000, and controls a large trade. He is a native of New York city, where he was born Jan. 1, 1830; came to this county in 1846, and engaged in farming until he entered upon a mercantile pursuit. In 1852 he married Miss Annetta E. Brown, a native of New York. Of this union one child is living, George. Mr. M. is Trustee of the Christian Church, and is one of the solid, enterprising business men of Barry.

T. M. Martin was born in Ralls county, Mo., May 6, 1845, and with his parents came to Pike county, Ill., in the spring of 1847. He is the 3d son of George and Levica A. Martin. His father is a native of Virginia, and mother of Kentucky. T. M. was married to Miss Laura A. Wike, Nov. 4, 1869. He is a farmer, and resides on sec. 11. His wife is a daughter of George Wike. They have born to them 4 children, 2 girls and 2 sons.

Charles Mason, merchant, Barry, was born in Liverpool, Eng., in 1816; at the age of 21 years he moved to Manchester, where he was extensively engaged in the manufacture of wall-paper, until the introduction of a tariff bill by Robert Peel, which ruined his business. He was married in 1838 to Miss Ann Orton, a native of England. They emigrated to this county in 1849 and settled in Barry, where he worked at his trade until he was able to open a small place of business. Subsequently his health failed, and Mrs.

M. opened the millinery establishment of their present location, where she has since conducted a very profitable trade. He afterward purchased the building and added a stock of dry-goods and groceries, carrying a stock of \$4,000. Both stores have a frontage of 40 feet. Mr. M. was the first man in his line of business in Barry, and nearly all the churches in this city bear the work of his hand. He and his wife returned to their native land in 1864; and were met by a generous welcome by old friends, and presented with a memorial address from the temperance association at Longsight, in which cause Mr. M. has always borne an active part. He is an Elder in the Baptist Church of this city, and is highly esteemed by a large circle of friends.

Charles E. Mason, deceased, was the son of Deacon Charles E. and Martha (Carrolton), M., natives of New Hampshire, who came to this county at an early day, and settled on the present estate, where they resided until called to a better home. He was born Sept. 10, 1800, and died in Barry Dec. 10, 1849. She was born in 1803 and died in 1833. The subject of this sketch was born in Cheshire county, New Hampshire, in 1825, and came with his parents to this county. In 1849 he went overland to California, where he remained one year. In 1855 he was married to Mrs. Nancy J. Hammon, who was born in Johnson county, Ind., in 1828. She was a daughter of David and Tabitha (Dehart) Woodruff, natives of Indiana, where he was born in Brown county, in 1796. To them were born 8 children, 6 of whom are living: Nancy J., John, Mary, David, Henry and George. Her father settled in this county in 1843, and is now living with his daughter at the homestead. Mr. Mason was an active member of the Baptist Church and died in this township in 1877. To them were born 5 children,—4 sons and 1 daughter,—3 of whom are living: Henry B., Willard B. and Anna B., Chas. B. and Edson B., deceased. The estate of Mrs. M. consists of 330 acres of land, valued at \$70 per acre. Her residence is on sec. 35, and her postoffice address is Barry.

Elijah L. McAtee, farmer, sec. 7; P. O., Barry; is the youngest son of Hezekiah and Sarah (Smith) McAtee, natives of Maryland and North Carolina respectively, who came to this county in 1827, and settled on the present farm, consisting of 300 acres, valued at \$50 per acre, 80 acres of which he entered, and Elijah entered the remainder and purchased $\frac{1}{4}$ sec., most of which has been cleared. Two brothers, who came in 1826, cleared a portion of it. Hezekiah lived here until his death in December, 1850. Mrs. McAtee died in 1855. They were among the earliest settlers of the tp. The subject of this sketch was born in Clark county, Ky., in 1811, and was married in 1836 to Miss Lucy F., daughter of Judge Grubb, a native of Kentucky. To them have been born 8 children, 2 of whom are living: Bell, wife of Alfred Leach; and Alfred, who married Ellen, daughter of George Hancock, by whom he has 3 children, Lottie, Ennit, and one not yet christened. In 1849 Mr. M., with his brother John and 2 sons, crossed the plains to California with

an ox team. In Sacramento and San Jose he became prominent as an auctioneer, in selling outfits, and the party all returned by way of the Isthmus, reaching St. Louis, Mo., where John was taken sick and died. This family number among the early settlers of Barry tp. They came in a wagon drawn by oxen, and erected a rude hut, which to this day shelters occupants of his farm. His first vote was cast for Gen. Jackson before he was 21 years of age, and he has always voted the Democratic ticket. Mr. McAtee stands 6 feet 3½ inches in his stockings, and weighs from 180 to 185 lbs.

George K. McDaniel, farmer, sec. 26; P. O., Barry; was born in Pike county, Ill., July 24, 1845, and is a son of Levi McDaniel, who came to this county in 1836, where he resided until his death, March 1, 1877. The subject of this sketch was married to Miss Lizzie M. Lippincott, by whom he has 5 children, 3 boys and 2 girls. Politically Mr. McD. has ever been a Democrat, and in 1878 espoused the Greenback cause.

William McDaniel, farmer, sec. 23; P. O., Barry; is a son of Levi and Elizabeth (Jennings) McDaniels, natives of Edgefield District, S. C., who came to this county in 1836 and settled in Barry tp., where he entered 260 acres of timbered land in sec. 26, where he lived until his death in 1876. She died in September, 1878. The subject of this sketch was born in Edgefield District, S. C., in 1823. He was married in 1845 to Miss Angeline, daughter of Ephraim Blake, an early settler in this county from Pennsylvania, who died at his son's residence, Jerry Blake. By this marriage 9 children have been born, 6 of whom are living: Lottie, wife of Hezekiah Thompson; Henry H.; Hattie, wife of Henry Jones; Martha, Nancy A. and William. The deceased are Ellen, Eddie, and one who died in infancy. This family, with 4 others, numbering 35 souls, left South Carolina for the West and all settled in Barry tp. Mr. McD. has been prominently identified with the interests of the tp., and the family are members of the Baptist Church. Politics, Democratic.

William McIntire, Justice of the Peace, Barry, is a son of Joseph and Joicy (Gates) McIntire, natives of Kentucky and Alabama respectively, who emigrated to Pike county in 1831 and settled in Pleasant Vale township. Some years afterward he removed to Barry tp., where he died in 1873. Mrs. McIntire is still living, in the 68th year of her age. The subject of this sketch was born in this county in 1836. He served as Constable 19 years. He was married in 1861 to Miss Diala, daughter of Joel Hart, deceased. They have one child, Lillie H. Mr. McIntire has been Mayor and Alderman a number of terms, and has always taken an active part in the interests of the town and city.

John Millhizer, farmer, sec. 31; was born Aug. 31, 1807, in Ohio, and is a son of Philip and Elizabeth (Delavan) Millhizer, father of German, and mother of English descent; was educated in the common schools of Missouri; learned the cooper's trade of his father when 17 years of age; came from Pike county, Mo., to this

county in 1826, settling on sec. 31, Barry tp., and has made his home here ever since. In early day he had to go to Quincy to get work, although that place was scarcely large enough to be called a village. About the year 1833 he married Hester Hampton, and of their 7 children 5 are living, all married but one, and all in this county but one. He is the oldest settler living in this tp. at the present time, and remembers, among the many other peculiarities of pioneer life described elsewhere in this history, that hog-stealers were punished by a thrashing at the whipping-post. He commenced a poor boy, worked at the cooper's trade 12 years in this county, and now has 270 acres of land, well improved, 100 acres in cultivation. March 20, 1864, he married Lydia Manker, and they have had one child, David, who was born Dec. 4, 1864. Politically Mr. M. is a Republican.

John C. Moon, proprietor of livery and feed stable, Barry, was born in Brown county, O., in 1853, son of Calvin and Delilah (Sewell) Moon, residents of that State. He came to this county in 1878, and opened his present place of business, carrying now a stock of \$2,000, and controls a general trade. He was married Jan. 1, 1880, to Miss Lelia, daughter of Samuel Davis, deceased, an early settler of the county. Mr. M. keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of buggies for sale, having had much experience in the manufacture and sale of them.

Dr. P. M. Parker, dentist, Barry, was born in Cayuga county, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1822, and is a son of Samuel B. Parker, well known in the history of Pike county; his school education was obtained mostly in an old log school-house in this county; in 1826 his parents moved with him to Trumbull county, O., and in 1836 to this county. Dr. P. studied medicine under Dr. Higgins, of Griggsville, at intervals for three years, chopping cord-wood in the meantime to obtain money to pay his expenses. He is a graduate of the medical department of the State University of Missouri at St. Louis, practiced medicine at Ursa, Adams county, Ill., from 1844 to 1846; at New Canton, this county, from that time to 1851; from that time to 1853 in the country five miles east of Pittsfield, and then at Barry from 1853 to 1864, since which time he has been engaged in dentistry, which he follows with success. He helped to build one of the first log school-houses in Pike county, namely, the one near Blue River Cemetery, in Detroit tp., in 1843. March 21, 1850, he married Celia A. Dunham, daughter of John Dunham, of Newburg Corners, this county, and they have had but one child, which died about 7½ months old.

M. G. Patterson, railroad and express agent at Barry, was born in New York city Feb. 9, 1848. In 1870 he was united in wedlock to Miss Nettie E. Young, a native of Pittsburg, Pa. He was appointed to his present position in 1871, and moved to this city, where he has since made it his home. He is also extensively engaged in the coal and grain business. To him belongs the honor of introducing the use of anthracite coal in this county. Large

shipments are constantly coming in from the coal mines of Scranton, Pa., and it is being largely used in various portions of the county. He is Secretary of the Masonic order of this city. He has two children, Carrie and Ada.

O. H. Perry, manufacturer, was born in Cumberland county, Pa., in 1826, the son of Samuel and Mary (Butts) Perry, natives of that State, where they both died. The subject of this sketch came to this county in 1848, and engaged in the woolen manufactory. He was a partner in the company of six that erected the woolen mill in 1864, where he was successfully engaged for twenty years. He was married in 1856 to Miss Virginia Watson, a native of New York, who died in 1872, leaving 2 children, Thomas and Mary. His present wife, *nee* Lottie Hart, is a native of this county and daughter of Joel Hart, deceased. To this union 1 child has been born, Clarence. Mr. P. has a pleasant residence, with 12½ acres of land, and he also has 160 acres in other parts of the tp. He served as Road Supervisor 11 years, and School Director many years, and has always taken an active interest in the business circles of Barry. His wife is a member of the Baptist Church. In politics he is Democratic always.

Charles Pinger, lumber dealer, Barry; established in the fall of '76. He furnished the means for the erection of the saw-mill and buildings in 1875, prior to which time the business was carried on in a small yard through his agent. He first began business at Hannibal on a small capital, and increased until he was enabled to run 6 yards. He shipped over 100 car-loads of lumber to this place. He employs from 12 to 20 men, and fills contracts for furnishing buildings with sash, doors, mouldings, etc., all of which are made at this establishment. Mr. P. is a native of Cincinnati, O., where he was born in 1848. Mr. P. is also engaged in the mercantile business, where he is having a lucrative trade, and is one of the thorough business men of the times. He was married in 1870 to Miss Nettie, daughter of John Rice, a native of Ohio. To them have been born 4 children.—Harry, Leo, Lulu and Pearl.

Charles Roasa, of the firm of Liggett & Roasa, grocers, Barry, is a native of Pennsylvania, where he was born in 1852. He is the son of Charles and Elizabeth Roasa, natives of Germany, who emigrated to America in 1840, and settled in Pennsylvania, and are at this time living in Lewis county, Mo. The subject of this sketch was married in 1875 to Miss Nora McDonald, a native of this county. To them one child has been born, Paulina. Mr. R. fills the office of City Clerk, and is one of the active young business men of Barry. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and Republican in politics. The firm of which he is a member succeeded A. White in 1880, and they now carry a stock of \$2,000 and enjoy a fair trade.

Dr. J. S. Rowand & Son, druggists, Barry. The senior partner of this firm was born in Camden, N. J., in 1813; was married in 1834 to Miss Ellen B. Haines, a native of Philadelphia, where he

was engaged in the practice of patent medicine until he came to this county in 1856, and commenced his present business. In 1876 he erected the building he now occupies. It has a frontage of 37 feet and is 120 feet deep. The firm carry a stock of \$3,000, and have a large and lucrative trade. He has 3 children living: John, the junior partner of the house, who married Miss McTucker, of this city; Horace M., and Bathuel H. Mr. and Mrs. R. are members of the Baptist Church.

G. W. Shields, proprietor of lime kiln; P. O., Barry; was born in Athens county, O., in 1842, and is a son of William and Lydia Selby, natives of Ohio, who emigrated to this State in 1848, and settled north of Quincy, where he lived until he moved to this tp., where he now resides. The subject of this sketch was married in 1868 to Miss Martha Freeman, a native of Illinois. Mr. S. has been engaged in his present business 4 years, and is doing a fair trade. Bessie, Josie and Mabel are his living children. Politics, Democratic.

Eugene Smith, merchant and banker, Barry, is a son of Nathaniel and Sylvania (Sweet) Smith, natives of New York State, who emigrated to this county and settled in Barry tp. in 1837, where he is at this time living. She died in 1879. The subject of this sketch was born in Pike county, Ill., in 1839, and during the early years of his life engaged in clerking, until called to fill the office of cashier in the Exchange Bank at the time of its organization. In 1872 he was admitted to the concern, forming the present partnership of Smith, Davis & Brown. He was married in 1879 to Miss Helen, daughter of Henry Bonnel, a native of Griggsville. Mr. Smith is also a partner of the firm of Crandall & Smith, grocers and grain dealers, which is the largest house of the kind in Pike county. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and fills the office of Dictator in the Knights of Honor. He and Mrs. S. are members of the Baptist Church. Probably no man is more deserving of success than Mr. Smith, for close attention to business, energy, integrity, and the possession of qualities that have won for him an active and responsible position in this county. His portrait, which appears in this work, was taken at the age of 40 years.

George W. Smith, teacher, is a son of James and Sarah Smith, of Barry, and was born in Belmont county, O., Feb. 8, 1851; was brought by his parents to this county in 1856; was educated in Barry, where he is now teaching his eighth year in the 2d grammar school; he taught his first school at Sumner Hill, this county. In 1874 he married Miss Alta C. Blair, daughter of Samuel Blair, of Barry, and they have had 2 children,—George L., deceased, and Ida.

J. J. Smith, dealer in boots and shoes, clothing, hats, caps, and gents' furnishing-goods, established himself in grocery business in 1869. In 1870 Mr. Crandall was admitted and they formed a partnership. The firm dissolved in 1875. The following year he erected the building of his present location, at a cost of \$7,500.

Being in poor health, he spent one year in the South, and in 1877 returned and opened his present business, where he enjoys a good trade. He is a native of Lynchburg county, Va., where he was born in 1840. He was married in Virginia to Miss Sarah F. Crumpton, a native of that State. They have one adopted son, James Y. Mr. S. is one of the active and enterprising merchants of Barry, and is well and favorably known.

M. Strubinger was born in Delaware in 1833, and is the eldest son of Joseph Strubinger, deceased, whose name is familiar to all of the people of Pike county. The subject of this sketch was brought by his parents to Pike county when he was a boy, and he commenced the battle of life at the age of 21, working on the farm by the month until he was about 30 years of age, at \$15 per month. He worked for one man seven years. Mr. Strubinger was married to Miss Mary H. Chamberlain in 1862, and they have had four children. Mr. Strubinger came to Barry, where he resided for five or six years, and now resides three-fourths of a mile south, on a farm of 225 acres of highly improved farm lands. He has the past year built him one of the finest farm residences in the county. He has in all about 1,200 acres of land. He is a thorough farmer and deals extensively in stock.

Dr. Joseph Jerome Topliff. Dr. Topliff was born in Bridgewater, Windsor county, Vermont, Sept. 12, 1832. He remained at home until the age of 16, receiving his early education at the district school, working on his father's farm during the summer, and attending school in the winter. He was then sent to Black River Academy, at Ludlow, Vt., where he remained two years, and then entered the Green Mountain Liberal Institute, at South Woodstock, Vt., closing his Academic course at that Institution, where he entered upon the study of medicine, and graduated at Dartmouth College, N. H. In April, 1856, he came to Illinois and located at Pittsfield, Pike county, and the following year was elected School Commissioner of the county, which office he held for two terms. In the spring of 1862 he moved to New Salem, and devoted his attention to the practice of his profession, where his professional and untiring devotion to his patients and his profession, with his accustomed social, courteous, and honorable manner, won for him a large circle of patrons and warm friends. He was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court and Recorder of the county in the fall of 1868, which office he held for 4 years, with ability and entire satisfaction to the people of the county, and left his official record without spot or blemish. Preparatory to resuming the practice of his profession he spent the fall and winter of 1875-6 in New York, pursuing his professional studies at Bellevue Hospital Medical College and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, when two years ago he associated himself with one of the oldest and most highly esteemed practitioners of the county, Dr. A. C. Baker, of Barry, Ill., where we find him in the enjoyment of the full confidence of his professional brethren, and a large and increasing demand for his profes-

sional services. Dr. Topliff was married to Laura E. Lake, South Woodstock, Vt., in 1856, and they have had 4 children, 1 son and 3 daughters. The son was accidentally shot and killed when 14 years of age; the wife and daughters are all living.

J. L. Underwood, attorney at law, Barry, is a son of Robert and Martha (Onderdonk) Underwood, the former born in New York city, March 7, 1803, and the latter born Aug. 2, 1803. They emigrated to Illinois and settled in Eldara, where he died Feb. 11, 1878; she is still living in this city. The subject of this sketch was born in New York city, May 16, 1826; came to this county in 1836, where he has since made it his home. In 1847 he enlisted in Co. K, 5th Ill. Vol., for the Mexican war, and served nearly two years. In the spring of 1849 he went overland to California; returning the following year he was married to Miss Louisa Lyons, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Lyons, a native of this State. To them were born 10 children, 6 of whom are living, 5 boys and a girl. He began the practice of law in this city in 1862; was appointed under Lincoln Inspector of Coal Oils, Liquors and Tobacco, and served in that capacity until removed by Andy Johnson. He was Justice of the Peace 4 years in Derry, and Police Magistrate 10 years, and Supervisor 2 years. He is a member of the Masonic order, and has always been identified with the interests of the town and county. Mr. U. has traveled extensively through different countries of the East, and is well informed on all subjects. His mother has for 50 years been a member of the Methodist Church.

John Weber, proprietor of the Empire House, was born in St. Louis, Mo., in 1843, and is a son of John and Margaret Weber, natives of Germany, who emigrated to America in 1841 and settled in Pittsburg, Pa., from which State they moved to Adams county, where they at this time reside. Mr. John Weber was married in 1867 to Miss Rosa, daughter of Robert High, a native of Adams county, where Mr. W. was engaged in milling and merchandising until he came to this county in 1877. Here he engaged as salesman, until he took the Empire House in the winter of the same year. In the brief experience of Mr. W. in catering to the traveling public he has won for himself an extended reputation. Courteous, kind, and obliging at all times, the traveler will find the "Empire" a place of welcome. He is the father of 3 children,—Ralph K., Harry and Nettie. Mr. Weber is an Alderman at present.

Henry Wendorff, furniture dealer, west side of the Square, Barry, Ill., was born in Germany, June 18, 1828; emigrated to the United States in 1856, stopping at Buffalo one year; he then came and started in business in a small building only 16 by 24 on the west side of the Square in Barry, which building he has greatly enlarged on account of his increasing business. He keeps constantly on hand the best line of goods, selling them at very low rates. His capital stock is now about \$3,000. In 1857 he married Caroline

Hermion, by whom he has had 7 children: Henry, Louise, Anna, Carrie, Mary, May and Irene.

Alex. White, retired merchant, Barry, is a native of Scotland, where he was born in 1830, and emigrated to America in 1850 with his parents, Thomas and Esther (Watson) White, who settled near Barry and engaged in farming. They afterward moved to Quincy, where they both died. Mr. W. became associated with his brother in the mercantile business in 1864, which was continued until the present year, when the firm dissolved. He was married in 1853 to Miss Mary Ferguson, a native of Scotland, by whom he has one child living, Alexandria R., wife of Albert Hurt, residents of this city. Mr. W. has been School Director 9 years, and is the present Clerk of the Board. He has always taken an active interest in school matters, and other matters pertaining to the welfare of Barry. In politics he is a Republican.

W. F. White, merchant, Barry, Ill., is the son of Thomas and Esther (Watson) White, natives of Scotland; with their family they emigrated to this country in 1850 and located in Quincy; thence they moved to Barry, on a farm. They were the parents of 12 children, 11 boys and 1 girl, of which W. F. was the seventh son, being about 15 years of age when he came to this city. In his early life he learned the carpenter's trade and superintended the building of many fine houses in the neighborhood; and by strict perseverance and economy, in 1857 he embarked in the mercantile business, of which he has stood at the head (firm of W. F. White & Brother) for 23 years; was a large operator in grain and pork-packing till within the last three years; is now engaged in mercantile business,—dry-goods, boots and shoes, hardware and agricultural implements, and doing a good business. He also holds an interest in the Opera House, which was commenced by his energy, also interested in many buildings and dwellings, etc., in the city. He has also held some very prominent positions before the people, as City Treasurer and Alderman; has served the township as Supervisor for several years, with great credit and honor. Is a prominent Freemason, in which order he has held many offices of prominence; is now M. E. Scribe of Barry Chapter No. 88, R. A. M.; is an unflinching Democrat in politics, and now a prominent candidate before the people for the nomination of Circuit Clerk of Pike county. He was married in 1862 to Miss Mary A. Rush, daughter of Josiah Rush, and they have had two children, Caroline and William A. Caroline died in 1864, aged 15 months. His wife Mary died in 1866, aged 33 years.

D. J. Wike, farmer, sec. 27; P. O., Barry; was born in Cumberland county, Pa., in 1821, and is the youngest son of George and Mary (Essig) Wike, natives of Pennsylvania, where his father died in 1825. The subject of this sketch settled in Quincy in 1842, where he engaged in the woolen business for 2 years, when he came to this tp., and with two brothers, George and Joseph, and P. Grubb, erected a woolen factory on sec. 23, where he carried on an

extensive business for 5 years; then he sold his interest and purchased a farm in New Salem tp. Three years afterward he returned to Barry, and in 1847 was married to Drusilla, daughter of Thomas Orr, a native of Randolph county, Ill., where she was born in 1828; settled on his present estate in the spring of 1853, consisting of 200 acres, valued at \$75 per acre. Mr. W. has been prominently identified with the interests of the tp., and was the first member initiated in the Masonic Order at Barry, in 1845. He is the father of 7 children, 6 of whom are living,—Thomas O., Dallas, William M., Mary E., Charles S. and Louis L.

Thomas O. Wike, farmer, sec. 34; P. O., Barry; was born in this tp. in 1848, and is a son of David and Drusilla (Orr) Wike, early Barry pioneers. The subject of this sketch was married in 1872 to Miss Elmira Uchran, a native of this county. Two children are the fruits of this marriage,—George H. and Elizabeth E. Mr. Wike has a farm of 40 acres, valued at \$75 per acre. He is a member of I. O. O. F., and one of the pioneer generation of Barry.

J. R. Williams, farmer, sec. 36; P. O., Barry; is the son of John and Margaret (Reno) Williams, natives of Tennessee, who settled in Indiana when it was a Territory, where he died in 1817. She died in 1833. The subject of this sketch was born in Overton county, Tenn., in 1817; in 1834 he went to Iowa, then the Territory of Wisconsin, where he purchased land, which he afterward sold, receiving in payment Illinois State scrip, payable at 6 per cent. interest, which was never redeemed. This was valuable time and labor lost, and in 1842 he evacuated that Territory for the growing settlements of Illinois, and rented a farm in Pleasant Vale tp. He was married March 10, 1845, to Miss Elizabeth A. Baldwin, a native of New York State, who died Nov. 15, of the same year. She was born Aug. 6, 1828. His present wife, lately Mrs. Mary Blair, widow of Hon. Wm. Blair, who died in the State Legislature in 1845, was born in New York State Nov. 1, 1814. Mr. W. settled on his present farm in 1845, consisting of 140 acres, valued at \$70 per acre. Mr. W. has been prominently identified with the interests of the township in several offices, and the family are members of the Baptist Church. Of their several children 2 are living, John R. and Calvin J. Politically, Mr. W. is a Democrat.

PLEASANT VALE TOWNSHIP.

Long before railroads were thought of in the West, and when the red man and wild beasts roamed at will across the prairies and through the forests of Illinois; and when this expanse of country was one vast wilderness, two young men wended their way into this then far West, and took up their dwelling among the treacherous Indians and savage beasts. They pitched their tent first on sec. 16 of what is now Pleasant Vale township. These men, who were then young and sturdy, both won wealth, position and honor, in this great State. They were John Wood and Willard Keyes, both names familiar to almost every man in this part of the State, and the former of whom was chosen Lieutenant Governor, and on the death of Governor Bissell acted as Governor. These two men met about this time and formed a friendship which was never broken until the death of Mr. Keyes in 1872. They lived here in one little cabin; indeed, they had much in common; youth, energy and ambition,—common aims and sympathies, and for half a century they watched the growth and gradual development of the city they had founded.

Wood and Willard soon moved from sec. 16 to the southwest quarter of sec. 22, where they made the first improvements that were made in the township. They soon afterward, however, sold their possessions here and moved to Quincy and founded that city, where Mr. Wood still resides, and where Mr. Keyes lived until his death.

Amos and Joseph Jackson, David Dutton, Major Hinckley, Parley Jackson, Daniel Howard, Mr. Rice, Mr. Mitchell and Andrew Shearer were also very early settlers in this township, and did much for the improvement of the county.

These early settlers endured many hardships and privations in preparing the way for future generations and future prosperity, which the people of to-day know not of. They ground their corn for food on a hand-mill, and at times crushed it in a hominy block. The latter consisted of a hole burnt in a stump or block of wood, in which corn was placed and crushed with an iron wedge or mallet. In a short time, however, these odd and rude pieces of pioneer machinery were replaced by horse-mills. These were generally situated eight or ten miles from the settlers here, and although they were a great improvement upon the hand-mills and hominy blocks, the process of grinding would be considered very slow, indeed, by

the people of this day and age of steam-mills. The boys then went to mill on horseback, and seldom ever returned the same day. They would congregate under the old shed of the horse-mill while waiting for their turn, and there make a fire and parch corn, tell jokes, etc. In this way they would pass the night very pleasantly without supper or sleep; for the supper could not be had, and there was no place to sleep, save on the sacks of corn.

Then came the days of schools and churches. The first school-house erected by the settlers was on sec. 22, in 1825. It was a log cabin with a clapboard door, puncheon floor, slab benches for seats and a huge fire-place at one end of the room. The desks consisted of puncheons supported by pins in the wall; the fire-place had no chimney except above the roof; there were two doors, one at each side of the fire-place. The fuel used consisted of huge logs, which were often dragged into the house by a horse coming in at one door and passing through and out at the other. Around and near the fire-place there was no floor except the ground, the puncheon floor covering the back part of the room only. The window consisted of a log removed from one side of the room, with greased paper pasted over the aperture. The first teacher here was a Mr. Rankin. The pioneer teacher was of the ox-driver class, and generally carried a large "gad" in his hands, to maintain order in the school.

Religious worship was early instituted in the first settlement of this township. The first sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Hunter, of the Methodist denomination, and the first regularly organized religious society was also that of the Methodists. This society first worshiped in the house of Mr. Jackson, and afterward in the school-house on sec. 22. The Mormons also figured largely in a Church organization here some years later. They at one time had a society of about 100 communicants, and erected a house of worship in the northwest part of the township. When the Nauvoo trouble, came, however, they left this neighborhood to join their brethren at that place. The old Mormon church was afterward moved to the Mississippi river, and there used for a warehouse.

The first white child born in the tp. was Andrew J. Stanley, in 1823. The first death was that of Mary Jane McDaniel which occurred in the autumn of the same year. The first parties married were Potter Saxhorn and Matilda Stanley, in the year 1825.

In those early days the wagons, for the most part, were rudely constructed by the settlers themselves, and consisted wholly of wood. The wheels were sawn from large sycamore trees, and holes were bored in the center, in which to insert the axletrees. The farmers often used these wagons in going to mill, hauling their produce to market, and for a conveyance in which to attend Church.

In pioneer times, when there were scarcely any fences, and not land enough under cultivation to stop the great prairie fires which occurred in the fall of the year, they proved very disastrous to those living on the prairie. This township consists, for the most part,

of Mississippi river bottom land, a large portion of which is prairie. The grass on this bottom land grew to an enormous height, was very thick, and as high as a man's head while on horseback. This grass was so heavy and thick that when the settlers went a-fishing in the Sny they would hitch the team to a large brush or tree and drag it through the grass and mash it down, to make a road for them to pass over. In the fall of the year this luxuriant growth of grass would be set on fire by the Indians or hunters, and especially when the wind was high, would sweep resistlessly over the whole country, high and low, destroying a great deal of property.

The pioneers early learned to guard against this destructive element by plowing wide strips of land around their premises and around their grain and hay. As soon as the alarm of fire was given, each settler would immediately begin to "back fire." This was done by setting the grass on fire next outside the plowed strip, which would burn slowly and meet the rapidly advancing flames that came rolling in majestic grandeur, from 20 to 30 feet in the air.

This bottom land is now under a high state of cultivation, and since the completion of the levee has become one of the richest farming districts of America. The land lying between the Sny and the Mississippi is timber land, and as fertile as the prairie. It is now rapidly being cleared and improved. This district bears the appearance of being a new country, however, for wild animals are quite numerous here, and also the gray and bald eagle.

Most of the land in this township was obtained from the Government at \$1.25 per acre, and it was very readily paid for. The fur-bearing animals were very plenty here then, and a settler would obtain fur enough during the fall and winter to pay for 160 acres of land. We have it from good authority that it was not an uncommon occurrence to see five or six coons in one tree at one time during those pioneer days. Mr. Francis Jackson related to us that he saw at one time nine coons in one tree. Snakes also were very numerous and annoying, and especially the rattlesnake. The Mississippi bluffs, which extend from the northwest to the southeast, through this township, were a constant den for the timber rattlesnakes, which were from five to eight feet long. The settlers were lasting enemies of these reptiles, and finally adopted a plan which resulted in their almost total extermination. They fastened bearded hooks to long poles and thrust these into their dens, drawing the snakes out and killing them, until no more snakes could be found. This was done in the spring of the year, before the snakes could crawl.

Wild cats, wild hogs, foxes, wolves, panthers and other wild animals abounded here when this township was first settled; some of which species remain to this day.

On the N. W. qr. of sec. 29 is a salt spring, which at one time afforded considerable salt water. Mr. Keyes carried water from this spring to his home, on sec. 22, a distance of a mile and a half,

boiled it down, and made salt for family use and for his neighbors.

As the bluffs extend from the northwest to the southeast through the township, the up land is divided from the bottom land, forming a triangular section. This land is very rough and broken, and is underlaid with a heavy bed of limestone, and is consequently better adapted to the growing of small grain and fruit than to general farming. There is some excellent farming land along the course of Keyes creek, which extends along the eastern portion of the township. This creek was named in honor of Mr. Keyes, of whom we have spoken in the first part of this sketch. At one time this creek and others abounded in countless numbers of fish, and thus aided in furnishing the settlers with the necessities of life. Although the pioneers were deprived of many things that are enjoyed at the present day, yet they always had abundance to eat and wear. If their store clothes or homespun gave way, they would simply construct clothing from the hides of animals.

The first Justice of the Peace of this township was Major Hinckley. James Talbert was the first Supervisor. Francis Jackson is the oldest settler now residing in the township. He came in 1825, and is the only man now living who went from this locality to the Black Hawk War.

NEW CANTON.

This enterprising town is situated on secs. 9 and 16, Pleasant Vale township. It was founded April 2, 1835, by Charles T. Brewster, Hiram Smith and Jesse Tittsworth. It contains four stores, four blacksmith shops, two wagon shops, two carpenter shops, two boot and shoe shops, one paint shop, one cooper shop, one excellent flouring mill, two hotels, one livery stable, one lodge of the Independent Order of the Mutual Aid Society, which was established in February, 1880, with a membership of 25; and is the residence of four physicians. The present population of the town is about 350.

There was a church erected here in 1866, which is known as the Union Church. It is not owned by any one denomination, but by the community in general. There are two Church organizations here,—the Methodists and the Baptists. The former is a remnant of the original M. E. Church that was organized in pioneer days. The Baptists merged the old society into a new one in 1879. The music furnished by the young people during the hours of worship is excellent. Considerable interest is manifested here in this high art, and two choirs have been formed, both of which exhibit superior musical talent.

The first school taught where the village now stands was in a dwelling house, by Mr. Hale in 1832. The first school-house was a log structure and was erected in 1836. The present building is a handsome frame structure, and was erected in 1866. The teacher at present is Prof. Warren D. Bigelow, formerly of Ohio.

PERSONAL SKETCHES.

Below we make personal mention of the leading citizens of the township.

M. M. Aldrich, farmer, sec. 6; P. O., Hannibal, Mo.; was born in New York in 1828, and is the son of M. M. and Mary (Herrington) Aldrich; was educated in the common schools of Michigan, in which State he also kept store from 1850 to 1856; was a sailor on the lakes 6 years; he came to Pike county in 1860, settling on sec. 6, this tp., where he now owns 350 acres of land; all he is now worth he has made within the last 20 years; he has a splendid farm in the Mississippi bottom. Mr. A. has been married twice,—the first time to Martha Parnell, and they had 3 daughters, 2 of whom are living. Mrs. A. died in 1860, and subsequently Mr. A. married Catharine Kendall, and of their 7 children 5 are living. Politically, Mr. A. is a Democrat.

John E. Alexander, farmer, sec. 23; P. O., Cincinnati; was born in Indiana in 1849, and is the son of William and Mary Ann (Dyke) Alexander; was educated in Iowa; in 1873 he married Mary E. Knight; and they have had 2 children, one of whom is deceased. Mr. A. owns a good farm, and has the reputation of being an honest, industrious man. In politics he is a Republican.

Jonas Edward Artz, teacher and minister of the Gospel, was born in Pennsylvania, and is a son of Israel B. and Elizabeth (Eby) Artz, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent; was educated at Hamilton College, Hamilton county, Ill.; has been preaching 3 years in the M. E. Church; now attends two or three appointments every Sunday, besides teaching, in which latter profession he is also successful. P. O., New Canton.

Henry B. Atkinson, merchant, New Canton; was born in St. Louis, Mo., in 1842, and is the son of B. H. and Harriet (Morgan) Atkinson, father a native of New Jersey, and mother of Pennsylvania; educated in the common schools of Pike county; in 1868 he married Orpha M. Witt, and they have had 3 children, 2 of whom are living; commenced mercantile business in company with his father at Pittsfield in 1865, and came to New Canton in 1876, where he has succeeded well, dealing in drugs, medicines, groceries, farming implements, etc.; also buys and ships grain. New Canton is considered by many to be the best grain market in Pike county.

Elias Baldwin, farmer, sec. 16; P. O., New Canton; was born in Connecticut May 3, 1816, and is a son of Wm. and Clara (Ives) Baldwin, natives also of that State; both his grandfathers drew pensions as Revolutionary soldiers; was educated in Connecticut; came to this county in 1836. In 1846 he married Permelia Safers, and they have had one child, Margaret, who is still at home. As a farmer, Mr. B. has been successful.

George Balzer, butcher, New Canton; was born in Bavaria in 1845, the son of George and Catharine (Wizenberger) Balzer, natives of the same country; emigrated to Quincy, Ill., in 1847, and

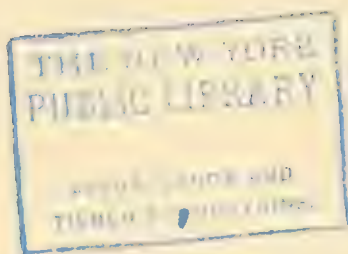
in 1864 to Pike county; received his education in the graded schools, and Ray & Veriel's Commercial College one term, and Baker's three terms. In 1868 he married Orintha Yearly, and they have had 4 children, all of whom are living. Mr. B. commenced his present business two years ago, and so far has prospered well in it. He commenced clerking at the age of 10 years, and continued until he was 16, when he passed muster in the 27th Ill. Inf., and served in the war 3 years; was in every battle in which the Regiment was engaged, and was discharged in 1864.

Warren D. Bigelow, principal of the New Canton schools; is a native of Portage county, O., and was born Jan. 29, 1845; his parents were Johnson and Mary (Lewis) Bigelow; he received a common-school education in Ohio, and came to this county in 1865; he is a self-made teacher, having obtained the greater part of his education while teaching; has now pursued his chosen occupation 15 years, and at present has charge of the New Canton schools the second year, adopting the latest normal plans. He has been married three times and is the father of 6 children, of whom 5 are living: James W., Albert D., Elbert J., Mary O. and Lela Maud, the last 3 by his present wife. His first two wives died of quick consumption.

William Bolin, New Canton; was born in Jefferson county, Ind., and is the son of John and Celia (Sharp) Bolin, the latter a native of Virginia; was educated in the common schools of Indiana and Kentucky. He first married America Lawhorne, and by her had 11 children, 4 of whom are living; she and 3 of the children died in one week. Mr. Bolin afterward married Elizabeth Vanover, and by her had 2 children, one of whom is living; this Mrs. B. died in 1872, and for his third wife Mr. B. selected Miss Nancy M. Sharp, and of their 3 children 2 are living.

Charles N. Brammell, farmer, sec. 17; P. O., New Canton; was born in this county in 1847, and is the son of Thomas and Amelia (Butler) Brammell, who emigrated to this county in 1834; Charles N. now has charge of his mother's farm, and is doing well; he was brought up a farmer, and was educated in the common schools of this county. Politically, he is a Democrat.

Charles T. Brewster, deceased, was born in New York in 1811; remained with his father until 1832, when he bought a piece of land on sec. 27 in this tp., and commenced farming; in 1849 he went overland with an ox team to California, and engaged successfully in gold mining for 2 years; returning home, he enlarged his farming operations, adding the business of stock-raising. He accumulated considerable property and was a very popular man in his neighborhood; always paid his hands good wages, and promptly; one man worked for him 30 years; was Supervisor many years, and held other local offices. In 1852 he married Miss Melvina Percell, and of their 8 children 3 are living,—Charles E., Anna M. and Minnie M. Mr. B. died Sept. 3, 1875. We present Mr. Brewster's portrait in this volume.





W.D. Massie

NEW CANTON

Harrison Brown, farmer; P. O., New Canton; was born in Pike county, Mo., Feb. 6, 1828, and is a son of Joseph and Nancy C. (Bullen) Brown, natives of Kentucky, and both born in 1798, near Lexington—father, Aug. 18, and mother, Sept. 17; father was of Irish descent, and mother of Scotch. The subject of this sketch was the third child (2d son) of a family of 7 children, and is the only one living at present; a brother and two sisters died in 1856. Harrison was educated in this tp., having been brought here by his father in 1829; has been a farmer all his life, except 4 years in California gold-mining, 1852–6. Feb. 25, 1857, he married Eliza C. Shewe, and of their 7 children only 2 are now living: Joseph, who was born Oct. 25, 1861, and Mallie, Nov. 3, 1868. He owns 440 acres of land, 420 of it here in one body. Mr. Brown's portrait is given in this volume.

William S. Coon, carpenter, was born in the town of Fabius, Onondaga Co., N. Y., Nov. 16, 1819, and is the son of Joseph and Lydia Coon, of Dutch ancestry; was educated in the common schools of New York State; at the age of 24 he commenced to learn his trade. In 1853 he married Asha A. Ballan, who was born in the town of Sandy Creek, Oswego Co., N. Y., in 1835, and they have one child, Frank E., who was born in 1865. Mr. and Mrs. Coon are members of the Christian Church. He is a Republican. P. O., New Canton.

George A. Dutcher, farmer, sec. 17; P. O., New Canton; was born Aug. 7, 1840, in the State of New York, and is the son of Stephen M. and Mary (Hunt) Dutcher, natives of the same State, father of German ancestry, and mother of English. George received his education in the common schools of this county, whither he emigrated in 1844 or 1845. In 1873 he married Sarah A. Morey, and they have had one child, Stephen A., born Dec. 25, 1875. Mr. Dutcher has taught school 7 or 8 terms in this county, and as a farmer he has been successful, now owning 160 acres of land. He is a Republican, and a member of the Christian Church.

P. H. Davis, New Canton, was born in Fountain county, Ind., in 1826, and is the son of Robert and Amanda (Blair) Davis, the former a native of Kentucky, and mother of Indiana, and of Scotch descent; was brought to this county in 1829, settling in Kinderhook, where he received his education. In 1851 he married Eliza Shipman, and of their 5 children but two are living. The same year he moved to New Canton, where he engaged in mercantile business until 1862, when he was elected Sheriff; serving two years in that office he resumed his mercantile business until 1878, when he sold out. Mr. Davis has also pleaded law to some extent, with success. In politics he is a Democrat. He has seen this county in its primitive wild state, with deer, wolves, etc., in abundance.

William A. Davis, New Canton, was born in Marietta, Washington Co., Ohio, in 1820, the son of Stephen and Patience (Springer) Davis, natives of Maine. Of his 6 children 5 are living, and all married but one; 4 reside in this county, and one in Car-

roll county, Mo. Most of his life Mr. Davis has followed the river; piloted a flat-boat for 20 years, and has traveled 4,000 miles. In his younger days he worked 2 years at the carpenter's trade, and works at it some yet. He owns 40 acres of land, besides a house and lot. In politics he is a Democrat.

James Emerson, farmer, sec. 8; P. O., New Canton; was born Dec. 21, 1836, in Ohio, and is the son of Ephraim and Elizabeth (Wallace) Emerson, father a native of Maryland, and mother of Ohio, and of German descent; was brought to this county in 1838 by his parents in emigration, and here received his education in the common school. March 10, 1859, he married Lydia Yearly, and their 3 children are all living. He owns 60 acres of land, and in politics is a Republican.

Vicero Gard, farmer, sec. 10; P. O., New Canton; was born in Barry tp., this county, in 1836, and is the son of M. and Clarissa (Baker) Gard, father a native of Virginia, and of English and Irish descent, and mother a native of Ohio, and of English descent; educated at Knox College, Galesburg, Ill. Oct. 23, 1860, he married Lydia Halstead, and of their 4 children 2 are living. He owns 80 acres of land, and as a farmer he has been successful. In politics he is a Republican.

Lorenzo Gard, farmer, brother of the preceding, was born in Washington county, O., April 15, 1818; was educated mostly in the common schools of this county; in 1841 he taught school 6 months. In 1843 he married Margaret Yearly, and of their 7 children 5 are living, one single, and all living in this county. Mr. Gard came to Pike county in 1831 and settled near New Canton, where he still lives. When his father came here he had only 64 cents in money, but now he has 300 acres of land. Mr. Gard has seen this country in its wild state, and has experienced the poverty and hardships of pioneer times. In politics he is a Republican.

Seth Gard. Prominent among the business men of New Canton, is the subject of this sketch. Mr. Seth Gard, who was born in this county in 1832, and although comparatively a young man he is classed among the early inhabitants of Pike county; is the son of Robert and Martha (Putnam) Gard, natives of Ohio. In 1879 Mr. G. was united in marriage with Miss Ellen Phillips, who is a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. Gard started in life without much of this world's goods, or, as the saying is, "bare-handed;" he first worked by the month on a farm, but at present is the Postmaster at New Canton, and keeps a grocery store, etc. As a business man he is prompt, obliging, and enjoys a fair share of the trade of the place; he is a Republican in politics, and has been Postmaster at New Canton since 1873.

Eugene Gray is a native of this county, and was born in 1829; his parents were Thomas T. and Mary F. (Crandall) Gray, natives of New York, who came to Pike county the year of his birth. Our subject has spent the most of his life in mercantile pursuits; he first began to clerk in the store of Mowry & Massie at New Can-

ton, and since 1872 has been a full partner with Mr. M. D. Massie, and as a firm they have met with success. In 1862 he enlisted in the 68th Ill. Inf., and the following year entered the 28th Ill. Inf., and was mustered out in 1866. During the last year of the service he was Quartermaster Sergeant, and prior to that he was most of the time on detached duty as Clerk. Politically Mr. G. is a Republican, is a member of the Town Board of New Canton, and Treasurer of Pleasant Vale tp. Mr. G. was married in 1868 to Lydia Ware, who is a member of the Baptist Church.

T. A. Hayden, farmer, sec. 8; P. O., New Canton; is the son of J. and Elizabeth (Barnard) Hayden, and was born in Missouri in 1844; his father, who was of Irish ancestry, and also his mother, who was of English descent, were born in that State. He received his education in the common schools of his native State, and for a time engaged in teaching. He came to Pike county in 1873, and embarked in farming; in 1869 he was married to Clara E. Freeman, who has borne him 9 children, 3 of whom are living.

E. K. Higbee, farmer, sec. 20; P. O., New Canton; was born in Adams county, Ill., April 6, 1839; his parents, Elias and Sarah (Ward) Higbee, were natives of Ohio; he received his education in the common schools and the Griggsville high school. He formerly engaged in the mercantile business at Detroit and 4 years in Missouri, and in 1875 came to this tp., where he is farming 3 quarters of land. In 1864 he was united in marriage with Mana L. Peebles, who is a member of the Church. Politically Mr. H. is a Democrat.

John B. Hill, farmer, sec. 19; P. O., New Canton. The parents of our subject, Isaac W. and Tabitha Hill, were both natives of Franklin county, Va., and of Irish ancestry. John B. was born in Tennessee in 1824, received his early education in the common schools of Scott county, Ill., whither his parents had moved, and was married to his first wife, Emily A. Smithson, in 1843; she died in 1844, and the following year he was married to Millie E. Taylor, and they have 12 children, 10 of whom are living, 7 boys and 3 girls. Mr. H. came to Pike county in 1866 and engaged in farming.

L. G. Hosford, deceased, was born in the State of New York, Jan. 15, 1811, and obtained his education in the public schools of that State. His early occupation was that of carpenter and millwright. He emigrated to this county in 1842, and he has built several mills in this county; he followed mining in California 3 years, between 1850 and 1854. Dec. 19, 1844, he married Mary Smith, and of their 6 children 3 are living; one daughter is married to Andrew Cruse. Mr. H. died Nov. 18, 1874, the owner of a steam saw-mill, house and lot, and 700 acres of land; at one time during life he owned 1,200 acres. Politically he was a Democrat. Mrs. Hosford, who is a member of the Dunkard Church, is keeping a first-class boarding-house in New Canton, in company with her daughter.

George W. House, farmer, sec. 23, 5 S., 6 W.; P. O., New Canton; was born in Ohio in 1823, the son of Willard and Deborah (Emerson) House, natives of Maryland, father of German and Irish descent and mother of German and Scotch; was educated in the common schools of Ohio. In 1853 he married Frances Jane Carter, and they have had 6 children, 5 of whom are living. Mrs. House died Sept. 15, 1875. He came to Pike county in 1844, and now owns 178 acres of land. He worked by the month until he got a start. Has worked some at carpentering. Spent one year in Arkansas and Mississippi. In politics Mr. H. is a Republican.

James S. Hyde, farmer, New Canton, was born in this county in 1844, and is the son of J. F. and Eliza (Seeley) Hyde; educated in the Pittsfield high school; by occupation is a farmer; in 1878 he married Rachel Smith, and they have one child, Mary E. He owns 320 acres of land, and for the last 18 months he has kept a livery stable in New Canton. He has just bought the right for the State, to sell the patent Band-cutter, to cut bands of the sheaves of grain for threshing-machines. He is now introducing it, and it gives entire satisfaction, it being superior to the old method of cutting with knives, which was always a dangerous process. Where this cutter is used the feeder can safely reach for the bundles without having to look up every time to dodge a knife.

F. J. Jackson, farmer; P. O., New Canton; was born in Kentucky in 1815, and is the son of Vincent and Jane (Shearer) Jackson, father from Maryland and of English descent, and mother from Pennsylvania and of Irish descent. His father having died when he was but 6 years old, he was brought up by a kind step-father, Mr. Henry Parker; his education was obtained by attending school 3 months a year in the old-fashioned log school-house. In 1839 he married Louisa Ferry, and of their 7 children 2 are living, both married and living in this county. He was brought to this county in 1825, the family settling on sec. 21, this tp. He was in the Black Hawk war under Capt. Petty. As a farmer he has been successful. He is a Republican and a granger, and has been Commissioner of Highways, Road Overseer and School Director.

Eben Jordan, farmer, sec. 27; P. O., Cincinnati; was born in Maine in 1833, and is the son of Richard and Sarah (Dotty) Jordan, natives also of Maine; was educated in the public schools of his native State. In 1848 he married Mary Wheeler, and of the 9 children born to them 8 are living, 6 boys and 2 girls. He came to Pike county in 1877, from Portland, Me. Mr. Jordan, although of a literary turn of mind, is a hard-working, energetic laborer on his farm, where he is doing well. In politics he is a Democrat.

John Judd, railroad section overseer, New Canton, was born in Germany in 1834, the son of Frank Judd; came to America in 1845 and to this county in 1851; lived at Cincinnati Landing 3 years, then came to New Canton, where in 1861 he married Jane

Saxbury, and they have had 3 children. Mrs. J. is a daughter of early pioneers of this county, her parents being the first couple married after the county-seat was moved to Pittsfield. Her mother carried the banner at the old settlers' meeting in 1879, but died the same year. Mr. Judd's early life was spent in a tobacco factory. Since 1873 he has been in the employ of the C., B. & Q. R. R. Has never had any accident happen on his part of the road. Mrs. J. is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Charles A. Kendall, formerly school-teacher, now farmer, sec. 13; P. O., New Canton; was born in Ohio in 1833, and is the son of Richard and Ann (Brown) Kendall, natives of New Jersey; obtained his education mostly by his own exertions outside the school-room; has gone to school but 2 months since he was 10 years of age, but his scholarship entitles him to a first-grade certificate to teach; has taught school 20 years. In 1860 he married Eveline Fesler, and of their 8 children 6 are living. In 1852 he came from St. Louis, Mo., to this county, on the steamer "Golden Era," and first settled at Eldara. He owns 140 acres of land, and has been farming since 1862.

H. H. Kœller, jr., station agent, New Canton, was born in Perry this county, Feb. 10, 1855, and is the son of H. H. Kœller, sr., the patentee of "Kœller's Corn-Planter." The latter mentioned and his wife emigrated from Germany to this country in 1848, stopping at first with his brother-in-law, Mr. Thiele, at Perry. Observing the method then in vogue of planting corn with hoes, he set to work inventing a machine to do the work better; he succeeded, and commenced the manufacture of the planters at Perry on a small scale which was greatly enlarged, an extensive establishment being put up and run at Camp Point, where Mr. Kœller was general superintendent; but the company there becoming insolvent, Mr. K. went into other business at St. Louis, Mo., and Leadville, Col., which was more remunerative. Mr. Kœller, jr., spent the greater part of his boyhood with his uncle, Mr. Thiele, his mother having died when he was an infant; he afterward joined his father at Camp Point, where he received his education in the Maplewood High School, and later at the Gem City Business College, Quincy, Ill. Returning to Camp Point he entered the service of the company as traveling salesman; in 2 years he was appointed assistant secretary, which position he filled until the company became insolvent; he then entered the grain and agricultural implement trade at Carthage, Ill., in which business, however, he did not do well; he then came to New Canton and took his present place. July 15, 1877, he married Mary Ziegler, of Camp Point, and they have a son, Walter H.

Dr. John S. Lockwood was born in Kent county, Del., Jan. 10, 1840, and is the son of John and Ann (Slay) Lockwood, of English descent. Until 17 years of age the subject of this sketch spent his time on the farm, in store and at school; graduated in the scientific and classical courses at Fairfield Seminary, New

York; then visited Missouri, taught school 2 months in Adams county, Ill.; returned to New York and spent a winter studying at Schenectady; on account of declining health he abandoned the collegiate course and returned to Delaware, where he entered mercantile business, which he followed 2 years; commenced as salesman in a wholesale establishment in Philadelphia, but not liking the business he began the study of medicine with Dr. Paine, in the Eclectic Medical College in that city; traveled East and West in search of a medical college in which to complete his studies, settling on the Keokuk College; having spent nearly all his means traveling, he confined his eating to dry bread and beans during the first term of study; in the summer of 1865 he graduated with honor, but not having the means to commence practice, he went into Adams county, Ill., and worked on a farm until fall, and during the winter taught the Cliola school; then entered partnership with Dr. John Torrence at Quincy in the practice of his profession; in the fall of 1866 he came to New Canton, where he has since resided. In 1873 he went to St. Louis, New York and Philadelphia to attend medical lectures, and in the spring of 1874 graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis. In December of that year he married Miss Ella, daughter of Eben Clauson, a pioneer in this section, and who has been Supervisor two terms, and has held other important town offices. The Doctor has been very successful as a physician, and moderately so financially. He owns several houses and lots in New Canton, is entirely free from debt, and has money at interest. In politics he is a Democrat, and in religion a free-thinker, as almost all doctors are, but is liberal toward all sects and parties. What he has accumulated in property has all been by his own unaided exertions.

Capt. M. D. Massie, of New Canton, was born in Pittsfield, this county, Jan. 21, 1838, and is the son of John G. and Mary (Shaw) Massie, the former a native of Kentucky, the latter of New York; parents were married in Derry tp., in 1837. Mr. M.'s boyhood was passed in Pike county, Mo., and Pike county, Ill.; received a common-school education, and was engaged as clerk and book-keeper until 1862, when he enlisted as a private in the Pike county regiment, 99th Ill. Inf., and served 3 years; was promoted Captain, and also acted as Adjutant; was in all the battles of the Regiment save one. After the war he engaged in mercantile business at New Canton, dealing in a general assortment of goods, and also running a mill; has been in the business now for 15 years, with success. In 1866 he married Mary E. Morey, and they have had 3 children—all now living. In 1872 he was elected a member of the 28th General Assembly, and at the close of his term was offered a re-election, but refused on account of declining health. We give Mr. Massie's portrait in this volume.

Joseph McFarland, deceased, was born in Ireland in 1840; lived in this county about 20 years, when he died, aged 39 years

and 7 months. In 1872 he married Mary Kelly, daughter of Nathan Kelly, and they had 2 daughters and 1 son. Mr. Mc. F. held responsible public positions, followed clerking awhile, and farming for a portion of his life. At the time of his death he owned 347½ acres of land, besides property in town. He was successful in whatever he undertook. Mrs. Mc. F. resides on sec. 27; P. O., New Canton.

William. H. Odiorne, merchant, Cincinnati, was born in Pike county, Ill., in 1845, and is the son of Eben and Ann (Wingert) Odiorne, father a native of Massachusetts and mother of Ohio; received his education at Rockport, Ill., and at Jones Commercial College at St. Louis, Mo., at which latter place he graduated in 1864. In 1876 he married Addie C. Hendricks, and their only child, Elmer, died when one year old. Mr. O. has been in mercantile business the most of his life, and been successful. He came to Cincinnati in 1876, where he is Postmaster and ticket agent, and has been School Treasurer several terms. In politics he is a Republican.

Samuel Pfrimmer, New Canton, was born in Harrison county, Ind., Jan. 16, 1837, and is the son of John George and Sarah (Friedly) Pfrimmer, father a native of Pennsylvania and of German and French descent, and mother a native of Indiana and of English descent. Has attended school but three months in his life. March 15, 1868, he married Kate Mosier, and they have had 2 sons, George, born Jan. 15, 1869, and Charles, born March 9, 1870. Mr. P. came to this county in 1844, settling on sec. 23, 5 s., 7 w., this tp. Has been a farmer most of his life, and has followed flat-boating some. He now owns 158 acres of land. He is a Democrat, and has been School Director 3 years; has had charge of the light-house one mile above the landing at Cincinnati, this tp. In 1861 he enlisted in Company I, 28th Ill. Inf., under Capt. Hurt, and was discharged in 1864; was in all the battles of the Regiment.

Alexander K. Ross, farmer, sec. 22; P. O., New Canton; was born in Pennsylvania in 1838, and is the son of John and Elizabeth (McDaniel) Ross, natives of Pennsylvania and of Scotch ancestry; obtained his education in the public schools of his native State; emigrated to this county in 1860; in 1862 he enlisted in Co. E, 78th Ill. Inf., and was discharged in July, 1865, having been in all the battles of the Regiment but one; was 3d Sergeant. In 1878 he married Malvina Brewster. He owns 100 acres of land. In politics is a Republican.

Nathaniel Shearer, farmer, sec. 10; P. O., New Canton; was born in this county Dec. 26, 1839, and is the son of Andrew and Harriet (Parker) Shearer, the former of Irish descent and born in 1800, and the latter of German descent and born in 1806; they came to this county in 1822, settling on the present homestead. Mr. S. died May 13, 1853, and Mrs. S. resides with her son. Nathaniel was educated in the asylum for the deaf and dumb at Jack-

sonville, Ill. He is a farmer, now owning five shares in 80 acres of land, which property he has earned by his own exertions. Sept. 23, 1868, he was married at Brighton, Ill., to Miss Rebecca Berry, by whom he has had 3 children, Luther, Ellen and Eddie B. Mr. and Mrs. S. are deaf and dumb. Her father is a carpenter at Brighton, and she has one brother and two sisters who are also deaf and dumb. One sister married James W. Walker and resides in Dakota, Stephenson county, Ill., and one sister is matron of the State Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb at Jacksonville. Her brother is a tobacco dealer at Brighton.

Alonzo Shewe, New Canton, was born in Washington county, O., in 1848, and is the son of Solomon and Ellen (Willis) Shewe; his father was born in Pennsylvania and of German descent, and his mother was born in Virginia and of Irish descent; he was educated in the public schools in this county. In 1866 he married Miss E. Gillan, and they have 3 children. Mr. S. has run a threshing-machine ever since he was 19 years of age; at present he uses a steam thresher and a steam wood saw; can saw 10 to 12 cords of wood in 10 hours. He also ran the first patent band-cutter ever used in this State. In politics he is a Democrat.

S. P. Shewe, sec. 17; P. O., New Canton; was born in Ohio in 1820 and is the son of Martin and Leona (Dunbar) Shewe, the former a native of Ohio and of German descent, and the latter of Virginia; was educated in the public schools of his native State. His first marriage was to Caroline Atkinson, by whom he had 4 children, only 1 now living; his second marriage was to Sarah Baughman. Mr. Shewe came to Pike county in 1844, and has lived in the county ever since. When he first came here he had but 75 cents, but is now worth at least \$2,000; has made all he owns by honest labor; politically he is a Democrat.

John W. Smith, farmer, sec. 6; P. O., Hannibal, Mo.; was born in Pennsylvania in 1844, being the son of Henry and Mary (Clair) Smith, natives of Pennsylvania and of German descent; was educated in the public schools of Adams county, Ill. In 1866 he married Hattie Breslar, and they have had 4 children. He came to Pike county in 1868, and now is on a farm of 120 acres. He is a Democrat.

J. W. Stephenson, Cincinnati, was born in Kentucky May 20, 1816, the son of James and Margaret (Clinton) Stephenson, natives of the sunny South and of Irish descent; was brought to this State by his parents in 1819; June 6, 1841, he married Mary Eliza Allen, and 6 of their 9 children are living. In 1861 Mr. S. enlisted in Co. E, 27th Ill. Inf., and was wagon master of the Regiment. Mr. S. seems to like frontier life, as he has followed close after the Indians in three States; but he is a quiet, unassuming man. In politics he is a Republican, and in religion he is a Presbyterian. His wife, who was also a Presbyterian, died March 6, 1880.

Amos Stout, farmer, sec. 7; P. O., Hannibal, Mo.; was born in Butler county, O., in 1834, and is the son of Ijel and Julia (Briant) Stout, natives of Ohio, and of German descent; received his education in the public schools of Ohio; came to Pike county in 1851; was married in 1856 to Miss Kate Hall, and they have 4 children living. Mr. Stout is a farmer, occupying 500 acres of land, and has great promise of success; he had nothing to start with. Politically he is a Republican.

Nicholas Stump, farmer; P. O., Cincinnati; was born in Ohio, in 1839, the son of George and Mary (Risher) Stump, natives of Pennsylvania and of German descent; received his education in the public schools of Iowa, principally in Independence. In 1860 he married Ann J. Smith, and they have had 4 children. In Iowa Mr. S. was in the mercantile business 3 years. He came to Pike county in 1875, since which time he has been farming and keeping the warehouse at Cincinnati Landing; has been successful in his business. Has been School Director, and politically he is a Democrat. Mr. S. is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Isaac Tamsett, shoemaker and cutter, New Canton, was born in England in 1815, and is the son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Goodman) Tamsett; father was commander of revenue in England. The subject of this notice obtained his education in the mother land. In 1836 he married Sarah Smith, and they have had two sons, both married, one living in this county and the other in Missouri. Mr. T. came to America in 1846, landing at New Orleans, in 1849 to Pittsfield, and in 1861 to New Canton. He has traveled a great deal, and has worked at his trade in England, France, Belgium and this country, besides visiting Ireland, Wales and the West Indies; once suffered shipwreck. Mr. T. is an interesting converser, having seen a great deal of this world. Politically he is a Democrat, and his wife is a member of the Baptist Church.

George Tipler, farmer; P. O., Barry; was born in England, at Eckington, Lincolnshire; he is a son of George and Sarah Ann (Baten) Tipler; although he never attended school he can read and write, and he has a very retentive memory; in the old country he was a shepherd boy, but since he has been in this country he has followed farming, and is a horse and cattle doctor. He came to America in 1853, settling the same year at New Canton. At first he worked by the month at \$18 per month, and his wife taught school. Her maiden name was Ann Bunning, and they were married in 1846, June 11. Mr. T. now owns 207 acres of good land. In religion he is a Latter-Day Saint, and in politics he votes for the best man.

Franklin Tittsworth, farmer, sec. 15; was born Jan. 12, 1826, in Tennessee; was brought to this county in the spring of 1831; went to California in 1849 and returned in 1852; June 9, 1853, he married Miss Adeline Browning. Children: Thomas, Charles, Albert, Myram, Elmer, Franklin, Frederic, and two deceased, Jessie and an infant. Mr. T. owns 480 acres of land, worth \$40 per acre,

and he resides two miles west of Eldara, which is his P. O. address. Politically he is a Democrat.

Bradford Uppinghouse, miller, New Canton; was born in Jackson county, Ind., in 1820, and is the son of James and Melinda (Helms) Uppinghouse, natives of Pennsylvania, father of German and mother of Scottish descent; obtained his education in the common schools of his native State. In 1847 he married Christina Clark, and their 6 children are all living. He arrived in Pike county June 8, 1865, and has been in New Canton most of the time since. Politically he is a Republican.

James Wallace, farmer, sec. 28; P. O., New Canton; was born in Ohio in 1816, and is the son of John and Catharine (Straira); father a native of Virginia and Scottish descent, mother born in Pennsylvania and of German ancestry. Nathaniel Wallace, a grandfather of James, was a Scoteluman and a captain under Lord Cornwallis. James received his education in the common schools of Ohio; he married Sarah Ann Blacklidge in 1836; of their 12 children 5 are living, all married, and residing in this county. Mr. Wallace's early occupation was that of a stone-mason, but has been farming the most of his life, in which business he has well succeeded, and now owns 240 acres of land; he first settled on sec. 24 in this tp., but is now on sec. 28. He has taken 10 degrees in Masonry. Politically he is a Democrat. He has been Supervisor 9 years, Road Commissioner 6 years, School Trustee 4 years, and is now School Director. Mrs. W. is a member of the M. E. Church.

James Wheelan, blacksmith, sec. 1; P. O., New Canton; was born in Ireland in 1836, and is the son of Richard and Mary (Scully) Wheelan; came to America in 1848; received his education in the public schools of St. Louis, Mo.; came to Pike county in 1855, settling in New Canton; in 1856 he married Isabella Brown, and they had 7 children; she died in 1873; in 1877 Mr. W. married Elizabeth Brown, a cousin of his first wife. He also carries on farming, owning 160 acres of land; his house on the farm cost \$2,000. He has been successful in both businesses. In politics he is a Democrat, and keeps well posted.

KINDERHOOK TOWNSHIP.

This township lies directly west of Barry and north of Pleasant Vale, and consists largely of Mississippi bottom land, which is the most fertile land in Illinois. Our description of the land as given in the sketch of Pleasant Vale township will apply as well to Kinderhook. The first settlers of this township were David Cole, Bird Brewer, Mr. Lyle, Amasa Shinn, Mr. McCraney, James Hull, Charles Smith, Charles and James Stratton, C. Devoll, Thomas Orr and others. Mr. McCraney made improvements in the center of the township on the creek which has since borne his name.

Great credit is due these pioneers for their untiring efforts in settling and improving this country. Indians were numerous here then, and the wild animals roamed at will over this then wild country. The settlers had to go to Bear creek, above Quincy, to have their milling done. There was a corn-mill run by oxen on Hadley creek two miles above Kinderhook, owned by W. M. Blair, which proved a great convenience. These early pilgrims first lived in log cabins, with stick chimneys, puncheon floors, clapboard doors fastened together by wooden pins, and with only a single four-light window. Mr. Thomas Hull first lived in a house with no window at all. The family would build a large fire and leave the door open. On one occasion the Indians came to the house of Mr. Hull, when Mrs. Hull was alone, begging for something to eat. Mrs. H., however, could not understand them and would not let them into the house. They pointed to some pumpkins, signifying their desire to have some of them. Of these she willingly gave them as many as they could carry.

Mr. Orr tells us that he has killed many a deer and wolf in his neighborhood. He saw at one time as many as seven deer in one herd. The wolves were very troublesome and would frequently run the sheep to the house during the day-time; and at night, Mr. Orr states, they had to corral the sheep at one end of the house.

In the pioneer days boys very frequently met with encounters before which the modern boy would quail. In a very early day Wm. J. Talbert, of this township, and his brother Basil were sent some distance from home on an errand. As usual, they took their dog and gun (for these were necessary companions in those days), and started on their journey through the wild country. When near the Sny, in the Mississippi valley, they encountered a huge buck, with immense antlers: and although a boy, William could not re-

sist the temptation of bringing down such fine game. He shot him, but succeeded only in breaking one of his legs. Lest the deer should hobble off beyond reach and be lost, he immediately rushed forward and caught him by the horns. His faithful dog soon came to his assistance and laid hold of one of the deer's ears. In this way all three tussled around and around for some time, neither being able to gain much advantage. At last William took out his old knife, which had no back spring, and attempted to cut the deer's throat, using his fingers as a spring to support the blade. In this attempt, however, he failed. He then opened the little blade, plunged it into the deer and it broke off. He again returned to the use of the big blade, using his fingers for a back spring, as before. All this time the deer kept tussling and bleeding, while the faithful dog kept tugging away at his ear. Basil stood a few rods away, calling with all his might to his brother to come away, fearful that the deer would kill him. William soon got astride the deer's shoulders and faithfully jabbed away with his old, backless knife, and, with the assistance of the dog, he finally succeeded in killing the deer. But this was not all. If they left their game there the wolves would soon devour it, and it was too heavy for them to carry ; and so the ingenuity often manifested in pioneer times, and which would have been commendable in older heads, was manifested by these young brothers in order to save the deer. They bent a sapling, upon which they hung the deer, and when straightened it lifted the deer some distance from the ground. Then William hung his vest up by it, which had the desired effect of keeping all animals from it, and notifying the hunters that it was the game of another party.

KINDERHOOK.

The town of Kinderhook was founded in 1836 by Chester Churchill and Bridge Whitten. The first settler in the town was Peter Harper. The first store was kept by Mr. Churchill. The village now contains several stores, blacksmith shops, a flour mill, and other industries. It also has a graded school and two church edifices located here. Many of the early pioneers of Kinderhook have passed away, and it is with difficulty that its earlier history is obtained. We acknowledge our indebtedness to Samuel Clark and others for valuable information received from this neighborhood.

Kinderhook Exchange Mills.—This establishment was erected in 1871 by Blain & Steers, who operated it for about four years. It then fell into the hands of Elijah McAtee and Dr. Penick. This firm sold out in 1877 to E. B. Hyde and C. C. Colvin, who operated it about two years, when they sold it to J. C. Colvin, who a few months later took Wm. Fantz as a partner. They run four sets of burrs, and do a large business. They make an excellent quality of flour, which meets with a ready sale in the New York markets.

Kinderhook Public Schools.—The high-school department of the Kinderhook schools is in an excellent running order under the

management of Prof. Elkanah Sellers, who conducts the school on the latest Normal plan. The recitations of the B. class in geography are given in writing by the entire class upon the blackboard. This work is examined the following morning and criticised, the pupils generally manifesting great interest in their studies. The school building is a large two-story brick structure, and contains three rooms.

CHURCHES.

Kinderhook Baptist Church.—This society was organized Jan. 28, 1859, at the house of David Devol, by Elder N. Kinne. Mr. Kinne was chosen Chairman, and Mr. Devol Clerk, of this meeting. He was then elected permanent Clerk, and shortly afterward S. Sprague and S. B. Gaines were chosen Deacons. Rev. Wm. Cleveland was called as their first Pastor. The congregation erected a house of worship in 1864, which was dedicated in October, 1865, by Elder N. Kinne. The present membership is 200. The Church has sustained a Sunday-school ever since it was organized.

Akers M. E. Church.—This Church was organized over 40 years ago, and although we worked assiduously to obtain its history, as well as that of the other M. E. Church, we fail to receive very much satisfactory information. The present church edifice of the Akers Society, which was the second one erected, was built in 1868-9. It is constructed of brick, and cost about \$5,500.

HULL'S.

This town is located on sec. 21, and at the junction of the Wabash and the Quincy, Alton & St. Louis Railroads. It was laid out in December, 1871, by David Hull, Rensellaer Sweet and William Bridge. It is situated in the midst of one of the finest agricultural districts in the county, and has promise of making a nice local town.

BIOGRAPHICAL DEPARTMENT.

In alphabetical order we speak of many of the leading citizens of Kinderhook.

James B. Allen, druggist, was born in South Carolina, March 18, 1824, and is a son of Josiah Allen, deceased. He came to Pike county in 1850, and pursued the mason's trade until 1874, when he engaged in his present business. He is engaged in general merchandising and carries a stock of \$4,000, consisting of a full line of drugs, groceries, boots and shoes, queensware, and occupies a two-story brick block, which he erected in 1876 at a cost of about \$4,000. Mr. Allen did the mason work on the Barry high-school building. In 1852 he married Sarah, daughter of the late Judge Alfred Grubb, of this county. Mrs. Allen was born in Kentucky, April 2, 1828. Mr. and Mrs. Allen have 5 children,—Alfred, Mary E., Edward C., Bessie and Fannie.

Alexander Anderson was born in Reading, Berks county, Pa., and is a son of Edward Anderson, deceased, who came to this county in 1845. Alex. came with his father and engaged with him

in the mercantile business in Kinderhook until the death of the latter, which occurred in 1848. Mr. Anderson then engaged in farming until 1878; then formed a partnership with Frank Estergren, but in 1879 the firm dissolved, and Mr. A. went into business for himself. He now carries a general stock of hardware, furniture, etc., and also has a harness shop attached and does a good business. In 1847 he married Anice Hull, daughter of James Hull, deceased, an early pioneer of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have had 9 children, of whom 6 are living,—Elizabeth, Edward, Marks, James, Charles and Alexander.

Clement V. Aylesworth was born in New York in 1848, lived there until he was 5 years old, then moved with his parents to Pike county, Ill., and remained there until 1861; then moved to Wisconsin and remained there until 1870, then returned to this county. Jan. 26, 1871, he married Sarah Z. Dutton of this county. Their 2 children are Elbert and Myrtie; they are both members of the M. E. Church. He is engaged in butchering, also carries on the confectionery business. He owns a dwelling house and two lots in Kinderhook, and is an enterprising, industrious business man and a good citizen. In politics he is a Republican.

Susan Benson was born in Butler county, O., in 1823, and lived there until she was $\frac{3}{4}$ 15 years of age, when she moved with her parents to this county. At the age of 21 she married Macom Colman, and they had 4 children,—James Thomas, John Macom, George and Catharine. After the death of Mr. Colman Mrs. C. married Thomas Benson and they had 2 children, Lydia Margaret and Linosa Lee. Mrs. Benson is a member of the Baptist Church and politically is a Democrat. She owns 61 acres of land and follows farming.

Edmund T. Bridge was born in Augusta county, Va., Dec. 15, 1837. His father left Augusta county and moved to Lewis county in 1847, and in 1853 moved to Fayette county, Ohio, and after living there one year, moved to Hancock county, Ill., and when there enlisted in the 119th Reg. of Ill. Vol., and remained until Aug., 1865, and since then has been living in this tp. Feb. 14, 1867, he married Mary A. Sweet, and their children are 2 boys and 1 girl. Himself and wife are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. B. followed farming until 1872, and since then has been engaged in merchandising at Hull's Station, and is an enterprising business man, and in politics is a Republican. He owns 50 acres of land, three houses and three lots, and a dry-goods store.

Mrs. Mary Chase, farmer, secs. 33 and 36; was born in Pennsylvania in 1821, and lived with her parents until she was 10 years old. They moved to Ohio and remained there until 1844, then to Indiana, and lived there 2 years, then came to this county, where she was married Nov. 29, 1841, to Alonzo Chase. Their children were, Daniel, William Lanson, Samantha, Sarah Frances, Alice Melvina and Isadora. She owns 134 acres of land, and is a Democrat.

A. S. Churchill came to this county in 1833, when but 19 years of age. He traveled the entire distance from Batavia in a one-horse buggy in one month and 15 days. Arrived in this tp. the 15th of Oct., and joined his father and brother, who had preceded him. In the spring of 1834 he returned to New York and, Oct. 20, 1835, married Mary A. Hunn, daughter of Samuel Hunn, deceased. Mrs. C. is a native of Hartford, Conn., and was born March 8, 1814. They have had 7 children, 4 of whom are living,—James A., Wm. E., Hiram S. and Nancy M. They removed here in 1836, and Mr. C. kept hotel until the railroads were built. When he arrived in this tp. he had \$250, a team, a wife and one child. Now he is comfortably situated and has given his children each a large farm. The first land he bought here he secured by giving a cloth coat for his claim on the land. He went to Whipple's mill for flour, a distance of 23 miles.

William E. Churchill was born May 2, 1847, in Barry tp., and is a son of the preceding; he resides on sec. 9, this tp., and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was married March 26, 1868, to Mary Carr, daughter of Solomon Carr, deceased, and they have 4 children,—Charles E., Ora D., Roy S. and Edward C.

Samuel Clark is a native of Harrison county, Va., and was born Sept. 23, 1826, and is a son of Rev. Samuel Clark, deceased, who removed to this county with his family in 1829. Mr. Clark was raised on a farm and educated in a common school. In 1851 he was married to Emma Shinn, daughter of Isaiah Shinn, deceased, who came to this State in 1867. Mrs. Clark was born Sept. 8, 1831, in Harrison county, Va. They have had 7 children, of whom 6 are living,—Henrietta A., Frances V., Sabra E., Minnie, Cyrus and Florence N. Mr. Clark resides on sec. 3, this tp., and is engaged in farming and stock-raising.

Alexander Clutch, farmer, sec. 33, was born in Warren county, O., in 1833, and lived there until he was 13 years of age, then moved to Pike county with his parents, who were farmers, and lived with them until he was 21 years old; he then went to Macon county and remained 2 years, following farming, then to this State, again locating in McLean county for 14 years; then returned to Pike county and married Christina Fine, who had been previously married, and had one child named Wm. Isaac. Mrs. Clutch died and Mr. C. married Mrs. Elizabeth Halstead, who had 7 children,—Henry R. and Wm. F. Wilson, Drusilla J., Edith M. and Susan Edna. Her children by her first husband were Rachel, Ellen, Lomira and Emma. By his first wife Mr. Clutch had 4 children,—Thomas Marion, Edward Francis, Anna and Clarissa. He and his wife are Baptists, and politically he is a Democrat. His farm comprises 70 acres.

John Clutch was born March 28, 1839, in Warren county, O., and is a son of David P. and Martha Clutch, deceased, who brought their family to this county in the spring of 1847, landing at Quincy on the 1st day of April. In 1852 he was married to Alvira,

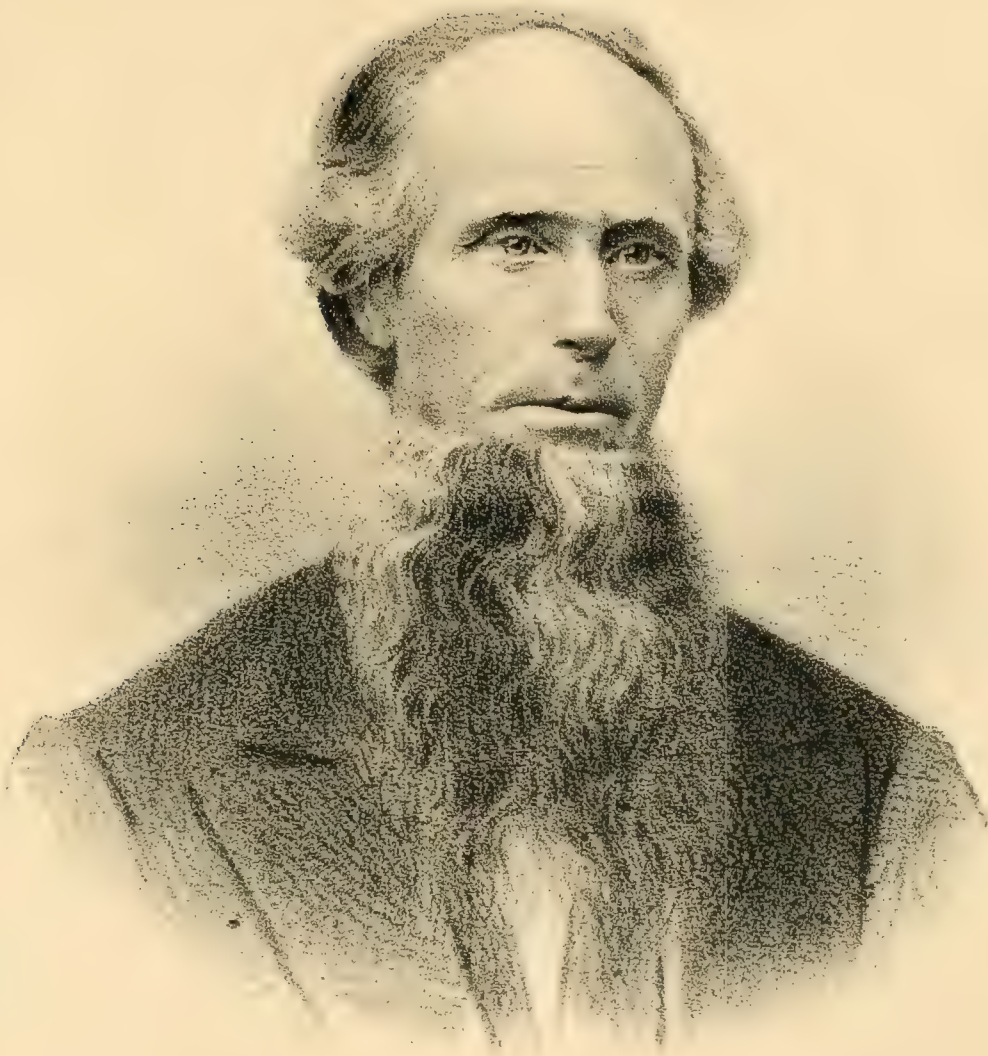
daughter of Sylvanus Baker, deceased, one of the pioneers of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Clutch have had 8 children, of whom 6 are living, viz: Warren, Mary E., John, Sarah, Ellen and Everett. Mr. C. engaged in farming until 1876, when he entered into the mercantile business in Kinderhook. He carries a stock of \$5,000, consisting of dry-goods, hats and caps, boots and shoes, groceries, queensware, and everything usually kept in a first-class mixed store. He also deals in agricultural implements. He still owns a farm, and still gives some attention to farming.

Samuel Colgrove was born in Steuben county, N. Y., June 24, 1822, and is a son of Andrew and Elizabeth (Smith) Colgrove, of the same county. Mrs. C. died in 1871. Samuel was reared on a farm and had but limited opportunities for an education. In 1843 he came West, traveling through Iowa, Minnesota and Northern Illinois; went to Lake Superior during the silver excitement in 1845; engaged in sawing and rafting lumber to St. Louis for 4 years; traveled through Indiana, Ohio and Michigan to some extent. He returned to New York in 1849, where he remained until 1866, except what time he was in the war. Aug. 2, 1851, he married Mary P. Marlatt, and moved to Huron county, O.; in 1867 came to Adams county, Ill., and 3 years afterward he came into this county, where he resides on sec. 26, farming and raising stock. He has had 7 children, viz: Elizabeth M., Olive A., Emily L., Samuel A., Ira M., George D. and Lillie M. Mr. C. served in Co. H, 86th N. Y. Inf., and hence was in the army of the Potomac. He participated in the second battle of Bull Run; became disabled in the service, and was discharged Nov. 6, 1862.

J. C. Colvin was born in Hartford county, Conn., Oct. 19, 1823, a son of Timothy Colvin, dec.; in 1854 he came and settled in this tp.; the next year he returned to Connecticut and married Miss Ann M. Andrews, and returned to his home here. Of his 5 children Flora, Charlotte and Joseph A. are living. After farming for 9 years Mr. Colvin has followed merchandising, trading, milling, etc. He still owns a farm.

John Cook, farmer, sec. 24, owning 280 acres of land in this tp., was born in Chatham county, N. C., July 5, 1800; at the age of 7 years he came with his parents to Davidson county, Tenn., where in about 6 months his father died; his mother then moved to Robinson county until he was 17 years old, when they moved to Trigg county, Ky., and there, March 20, 1828, he married Miss Martha Kennedy; in 1830 he arrived in Pike county. His children are John K., Mary E., Clarinda Ann and Milly Jane. Mr. C. is a Democrat.

W. H. Davison was born in Wales in 1842; in 1846 the family emigrated to Pittsburg, Pa., in 1849 to Louisville, Ky., in 1851 to Naples, Ill.; he served 18 months in the 8th Reg. I. V. I., and was honorably discharged; then followed steam-boating for 6 years; and for the last 6 years he has been in Pike county conducting a hotel and restaurant. At Naples he was a farmer. May 4, 1868, he



Samuel Clark

KINDERHOOK T^Y

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married Miss Mary E. Smith, and they have one child, Annie E., aged 11. Mr. D. is a Baptist and his wife a Methodist. In politics Mr. D. is a Democrat. He owns 2 houses and lots at Hull's Station.

Moses Decker was born in Knox county, Ind., Dec. 16, 1806, son of Moses Decker, who was born in 1780 in Washington county, Pa., and was brought by his parents to the Northwestern Territory in 1785; he was raised in the fort at Vincennes, and when large enough to carry a gun he went into the war against the Indians; he died in 1864. Moses, jr. was raised on a farm in pioneer style; education, likewise, being in the usual old-fashioned log school-house, with a greased deer-skin for a window, and a fire-place for heating the room. In 1827 he married Melinda, daughter of Tarleton Boren, dec. In 1835 they came to this county, settling on sec. 1, this tp., where he still resides, a farmer and stock-raiser. Of his 11 children these 9 are living: Hannah, Martha, Melinda, Christina, Ezra, Asher, Amry, Margaret and Emery. Mrs. D. died May 25, 1877, an honored member of society.

David Devol, farmer and stock-raiser; was born in Washington county, O., March 20, 1826, the son of Daniel Devol, dec., who was among the first born in that county. Mr. D. came to Illinois in 1854, settling in this tp., where he still resides. He has married twice, and is the father of 8 children. He is a descendant of Daniel Devol, who was one of four brothers that emigrated to America from England about 1760. Their names were Stephen, Daniel, Jonathan and Gilbert.

Frank Estergren, dealer in stoves and tin ware, was born in Sweden Nov. 4, 1844; when 20 years of age he emigrated to America; worked at common labor a few months at Fall Brook, Pa.; then was in Minnesota four years in the tin business; then followed the same business one year in Wisconsin; then at Hannibal, Mo., 3 months; then Kinderhook, where he worked as journeyman for 3 or 4 years, then commenced business for himself. In 1874 he married Amanda McPherson, and they have 2 children, Joseph Timothy and Nellie Josephine. He and wife are Baptists, and he is a staunch Democrat. Is the owner of his residence and business house and lots.

Thomas Fitzpatrick, hotel-keeper at Kinderhook, was born in 1828, in Butler Co., O.; at the age of 9 years he moved with his parents to Pike county; they were farmers; at 21 he spent 13 months in California; then returned to Pike county and married Miss Emily Woolum, of this county, and they have 6 children,—Josephine, Laura Ann, Thomas, Charlie, Bartholomew and Eugene. He has been engaged in the hotel business for 16 years, and at other times he has followed farming. He owns his hotel, three other buildings and $1\frac{1}{4}$ acres of land. He is a Democrat, and he and his wife are Methodists.

Samuel B. Gaines was born in Otsego Co., N. Y., April 19, 1821; his father, Ebenezer, was a native of Connecticut, a farmer, who

died in 1825, and Mrs. G. soon moved to Hartford Co., Conn., where Sam'l B. was brought up; in 1842 he moved to Ohio, where he engaged in the clock business 7 years. In 1844 he married in Huron Co., Margaret M. Twaddle; in 1847 they removed to this county, where in the following year Mrs. G. died; in 1849 Mr. G. married Mary A., daughter of Thomas Fitzpatrick, an early settler of this county, who died in 1850. Mr. and Mrs. Gaines have had 10 children, of whom 6 are living: Lorinda A., Mary E., Lydia A., Sylvester S., Edward N. and Minnie M. For the first 3 years in Illinois Mr. G. engaged in the clock business, and since that time he has followed farming and merchandising; he now carries a stock of \$6,000, which consists of dry-goods, boots and shoes, groceries, notions, hats and caps, hardware, etc. He owns over 500 acres of valuable land in this county. He now (Feb.) has 270 acres of wheat sown.

A. A. Gose, farmer, sec. 14, owning 152 acres of land, was born in Kinderhook tp. June 24, 1836, the son of John Gose, deceased, an early pioneer. Oct. 25, 1863, he married Elizabeth Bailey; 4 of their 5 children are living: Ada B., Harry L., Elbert and Ella Myrtle.

Charles B. Gose was born in this tp. Sept. 4, 1837, where he has since resided; Oct. 20, 1863, he married Miss Cynthia J. Jones; their children are Ernest B., born Nov. 15, 1865, and Charles J., Dec. 16, 1871. He owns 145 acres of land and follows farming. He is Assessor of Kinderhook tp., a Democrat and a Good Templar. His wife is a "Republican."

Eliza J. Gose was born in Russell Co., Va., Dec. 4, 1815; when 19 years of age she married John Gose and moved to this tp., since which time she has remained on her farm of 300 acres. Her maiden name was Eliza J. Bickley. She has 4 children,—Abel A., Charles B., George C. and Frances. She is a Methodist.

Barna Hinds, farmer, sec. 25, was born in Brown Co., O., March 6, 1824, the son of James Hinds, of this tp.; was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools; removed with his parents to Montgomery Co., Mo., in 1843, and in the following year to this county. Dec. 31, 1849, he married Elizabeth Lomax, a daughter of Theophilus Lomax, deceased, who came to this county in 1848. Mr. and Mrs. Hinds have 3 children,—James, John and Henry. James married Amanda Gladson and resides in this tp.; John married Helen Lane and also resides in this tp. Mr. Hinds has been a farmer since he was 23 years of age; he owns 415 acres of valuable land.

Charles S. Hull, deceased, was born in this tp. Jan. 26, 1843, the son of Thos. Hull, deceased, who came to Southern Illinois in 1822, and to this county in 1829. Charles was raised on a farm and educated in the public school; June 4, 1868, he married Louisa, daughter of Nathan H. Davis, near Griggsville. Mr. Hull was a farmer and stock-raiser, and resided on the old homestead until his death, which occurred Jan. 11, 1879, a zealous Methodist. Mr.

and Mrs. Hull had 2 children, Mary A. and Sarah A. The Hull farm was one of the first farms settled and improved in this tp. Mrs. H. still resides there and carries on the farm.

David Hull, deceased; was born in Pickaway Co., O., Nov. 9, 1830, and emigrated to this State in 1836; Oct. 16, 1858, he married Sarah Sperry, daughter of John and Catharine Sperry; the former died Oct. 3, 1878, and the latter resides with her daughter at Hull's Station. Mr. and Mrs. Hull had 5 children, of whom 3 are living, Everett, Mary and Minnie. Mr. Hull was a prominent farmer and stock-raiser in the Mississippi valley, and was the founder of Hull's Station, which was named for him. He died March 16, 1875, a devoted Christian man, liberal, public-spirited, etc. Two of his brothers, James and William, died in the late war. Jan. 17, 1878, Mrs. Hull married Stephen Whitaker, a native of New York, who came to this county with Benj. Brown in 1833. Mr. Whitaker's mother died when he was but a small boy, and he was brought up by Mr. and Mrs. Brown. He resides at Hull, engaged in farming. He followed broom-making for about 20 years, with good success. We give Mr. H.'s portrait in these pages.

David D. Hull, jr., merchant, is a native of this county, born in Barry tp. Sept. 25, 1844, a son of Tate Hull. In his 18th year he shouldered a gun and fought for Uncle Sam in the late war, in Co. H, 99th Reg. I. V. I., for about two years, when his company was consolidated with Co. C. He was in the Vicksburg campaign, the battles of Champion Hills, Raymond, Fort Blakeley, Fort Spanish, Mobile and others. His two brothers, Thomas and Albert, also served in the war. In 1865 Mr. Hull married Sarah A., daughter of Granville Scott, deceased; and they have had 6 children, of whom 5 are living: Minnie A., Norton C., Everett, Wily and Hubert. As a merchant Mr. Hull carries a general line of goods.

J. N. Hull was born Jan. 9, 1836; the son of Thomas Hull, an early settler, and the first supervisor of this tp. J. N. owns 400 acres of valuable land, and has 260 acres in wheat at present. He is engaged in the grain business at Hull's Station, and has recently erected a grain elevator and agricultural warehouse, 24 by 56 feet. January, 1860, he married Miss Mary M. Sprague, daughter of Deacon Seaman Sprague, of Kinderhook tp., and they have had 6 children, of whom 3 are living: Loyal S., Jennie B., and James L.

Marietta B. Johnson was born in Berkshire county, Mass., where she resided until 34 years of age. She married George Snow in 1857, who lived but 3 years afterward; in 1870 she married Mr. L. Johnson, who lived 6 years. She is now a widow, and proprietor of a hotel at Hull's, where she has resided for 7 years. Her maiden name was Marietta B. Stuitevan.

Charles E. Jones was born in Onondaga county, N. Y., Feb. 11, 1847, and is the son of Jeremiah Jones, of that State; he came to this county in 1869, and was assistant foreman on the Hannibal division of the Wabash railroad the same year. May 25, 1872, he married Miss Almira E. Steadman, daughter of Revilo B. Steadman,

of Hull's. They have 3 children: Bertha A., Althea R. and Grace L. Mr. Jones now resides at Hull's, and is foreman on the C. B. & Q. R. R., which position he has held for 9 years.

James P. Journey was born in Adams county, Ill., April 10, 1847, a son of Joseph W., deceased, an early settler in that county. Aug. 22, 1869, he married Nancy A. Waggy, and they reside on the old homestead, sec. 5, engaged in farming. His grandfather, Peter Journey, settled in Adams county prior to 1825; was a member of the first Board of County Commissioners of that county, and married the first couple that were married by license in that county. The license was written on brown paper, and the ceremony was solemnized July 26, 1825. Joseph W. Journey married Caroline Young, daughter of Austin and Margaret Young, Jan. 1, 1839, and of their 10 children but 5 survive: Peter, James, Andrew, Dora S. (now Mrs. Wm. Jellison) and Mary. The family removed to Pike county in 1853, where they resided until after his death, when in 1865 they returned to Adams county. Peter and James now reside in this county.

Charles H. Kenady, farmer, sec. 10, was born in this tp. Dec. 10, 1846, the son of Benj. Kenady, deceased, an early settler. April 22, 1870, he married Louisa Toner, daughter of Wm. Toner, of this tp., and their children are Mary and Charlie.

Jacob Lease was born in Hampshire county, Va., April 30, 1813; was reared on a farm; came to Illinois in 1850, locating in Adams county, and in 1855 came to this county. He is now living with his third wife, and is the father of 14 children; 12 of these are living: Mary E., Phoebe E., Joseph T., Sarah A., Susan F., Emery L., Wm. H., Oliver B., U. S. Grant, Eva D., Dora and Cyrus. The 5 eldest are married. Joseph married Sophronia Kennedy.

Mifflin Dallas Liggett was born Dec. 27, 1845, in this county, and was engaged in farming until 1864, when he learned the blacksmith's trade, which he is still following in Kinderhook. In 1866 he married Miss Ellen Beard, of New York State, and their only child is George D., aged 8 years. Politically, Mr. L. is a Democrat, and he is also an Odd Fellow.

D. Lively, farmer, sec. 6, was born in Jefferson county, Ky., May 10, 1812; was a mechanic by trade; came to Missouri in 1837, and to this county in 1856.

Harrison McKee was born in Holmes county, O., April 5, 1837, son of John McKee, deceased, who brought his family to Pike county in the autumn of 1841. They traveled the entire distance of 800 miles and crossed but one railroad. There were 7 children, of whom 5 are living, Charles, Lois, Nancy (now Mrs. Bedwell) Allen and Harrison. Mrs. McKee is living on the old homestead, at the age of 66. Harrison follows farming in the summer time and teaches school in the winter. He has taught for 17 successive winters, a part of the time in Adams and Morgan counties, but mostly in Pike.

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Samuel E. Morris was born in Ross county, O., in 1836; moved to Pike county with his parents in 1851; from 1857 to 1860 traveled to California and through the West, when he returned to Pike county to work at his trade, blacksmithing. In May, 1861, he enlisted in the 16th Ill. Inf. Vol., and served with distinction for 3 years; in 1864 he married Lucinda F. Bolin, and their children are: Zella, Minnie B., America N. and Myrtie May. Mr. M. is a Greenbacker in politics. He is an auctioneer and blacksmith, and owns considerable city property.

James T. Murray, attorney, Kinderhook, was born in this county, April 19, 1839, where he resided until 1862; followed milling 2 years in Minnesota, then the mercantile business in Quincy for a short time, and then commenced the study of law. In 1869 he removed to Lewis county, Mo., where he was admitted to practice; in 1872 he returned to this county, settling at Kinderhook, where he has since practiced his profession. Oct. 18, 1864, he married Belle Sisler, of La Grange, Mo., and the names of their children were Mary E. and Jennie K.; both of whom died in 1872. In politics Mr. M. claims to be a Socialist.

Milly Murray was born in Trigg county, Ky., in 1808; her maiden name was Milly Kennedy; she came to this county with her parents in 1830. In 1831 she married Eleazer Murray, who died in 1852, leaving 4 children: James T., Rufus M., Mary Ann and Nancy Ellen. She lives on her farm of 100 acres; is 72 years old and in good health.

Elkanah W. Sellers, school-teacher, was born in Barry tp., Sept. 27, 1857, son of David Sellers, of the same tp., who brought his family to this county in 1852. Mr. S. received a part of his education at the Christian University, Canton, Mo., and a part at Chad-dock College at Quincy, and is the present principal of the Kinderhook schools.

James W. Sperry, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 22, was born in Ross county, O., May 24, 1842, son of John Sperry, deceased. At the age of 19 he enlisted in Co. H, 73d Reg. O. V. I., and served 2 years and 3 months in the late war, being in the battles of Gettysburg, Chancellorsville, Lookout Mountain, etc. In November, 1867, he married Nancy L., daughter of Noah Corey, of Ross Co., O. Their children are: Cora, Johnnie N., Bessie and Otis O. He is now building a two-story frame house 32 by 54 feet, which will add to the beauty of the valley.

Charles C. Sprague, physician and surgeon, was born in Washington county, Ohio, Jan. 21, 1837; educated in Beverly College, Ohio, and is a graduate of Rush Medical College of Chicago; came to this county in 1860, taught a term of school in Payson, Adams Co., the following winter; at the same time studying medicine under Dr. M. M. Bane, of Quincy. He then enlisted in the war as Hospital Steward in Co. C, 50th I. V. I., serving 3 years, and was present at the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Resaca, etc., assisting in dressing the wounds of the soldiers. He began the practice of medicine in 1865, in Kinderhook, where he still remains,

with a large practice. In 1864 he married Frances E., daughter of Mrs. Eliza J. Gose, of this tp. They are Baptists, and their two living children are Laura and Justin L.

Revilo B. Steadman, farmer, sec. 21, was born in Cortland county, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1816, son of Joshua and Fatha (Beach) Steadman, Dec. 24, 1846, in Wilkesbarre, Luzerne Co., Pa., he married Maria A. Beisel, a native of that county, who was born Nov. 18, 1822. Four of their five children are living—Peter R., Almira E. (now Mrs. Charles E. Jones, of Hull), Hannah M. and Alfred B. Mr. S. came to Illinois in 1862, stopping in Barry 3 years, when he removed to Hull's. They are Baptists.

Rensselaer Sweet was born in Rensselaer county, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1827, and is a son of Ira Sweet, deceased, who brought his family to this county in 1847. Mr. Sweet was raised on a farm and received his education in the common schools of New York. After his arrival in this county, his educational advantages were very limited, the present free-school system not being in vogue then. He was married in 1848 to Rebecca Hull, daughter of the well known D. D. Hull. They have 5 children, of whom 4 are living: Mary A., Jane A., Roscoe A. and Della M. The one deceased was Eddie E. Mr. S. resides in Hull, and is engaged in general farming.

Thomas O. Talbert, farmer, sec. 10, was born at Kaskaskia, Ill., Dec. 14, 1829, son of Col. James Talbert, a pioneer of this county. April 8, 1855, he married Elizabeth C., daughter of Wm. Crump, deceased, also an early settler of this county.

William J. Talbert, farmer, sec. 36, was born in Washington county, Va., July 12, 1818, son of James Talbert, deceased, who brought his family to the American Bottom, on Kaskaskia river, in 1829, within a mile of the house of Gov. Bond. After spending one year in Missouri he came back to Illinois in 1831, and the same year removed with his family to Atlas, then the county-seat, where he kept a hotel for a year; he then removed near New Canton, where he resided until 1863, when he retired and resided in Barry until his death, which occurred in 1865. Wm. J., being a pioneer, underwent the usual privations of early times; he received his school education in an old log school-house, with slab benches, the window extending the entire length of the building, it being simply the absence of a log; the fire-place occupied nearly the entire end of the room; the back-logs were drawn in by a horse, there being a door on each side of the room near the fire-place; the floor consisted of mother earth. Nov. 24, 1844, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Lewis Hull, deceased, and they have had 9 children, of whom 6 are living: Thomas N., Martha E., Mary I., Charley L., Hattie and Ettie T. Mr. Talbert was the second tanner in Pike county, having run a tannery near New Canton for several years. He was jailor while in Atlas, and witnessed the whipping of a hog thief by Sheriff Col. Seeley.

Isaac N. Thompson, farmer, sec. 13, was born in Hampshire county, Va., Feb. 17, 1830, son of Elisha Thompson, deceased; in

1854 he removed to Missouri, where he engaged in farming and merchandising; after 10 years he came to this county; in 1852 he married Nancy A. Sperry, in Columbus, O. They had one child, Wm. A., now dead. In 1858 Mrs. T. died, and in 1859 Mr. T. married Elizabeth Edgar. Of their 8 children 7 are living: Fannie M., John H., Louisa, Jennie, Willy, M., Berzelius and Rufus. The name of the deceased was Albert L.

J. A. Walch is a native of Van Wert county, O., where he was born Aug. 19, 1846, and is a son of J. A. Walch, deceased; he came to Illinois with his mother and step-father in 1858, locating in Stark county, and to Pike in 1863. March 18, 1869, he married Charlotte Hull, and of their 4 children these 3 are living: Frank, Roy and Charley. Mr. W. owns a half interest in a steam thresher, corn-sheller and wood saw, which keeps him continually employed.

Robert D. Warinner, jeweler, was born in Casey county, Ky., Sept. 16, 1819; in 1837 his parents moved with him to Ray county, Mo.; followed farming until he was 24 years old, when he married Mary Blane, of Kentucky, and in 1847 they moved to Pike county, where he engaged in the storing and shipping business at Cincinnati Landing for 2 years; then clerked in a dry-goods store in New Canton for 2 years; then followed merchandising for himself in Newburg 3 years; then back to New Canton in the same business until 1859; then sold out and returned to Missouri, where he sold goods 2 years, when the rebellion broke out and he was robbed by guerillas and barely escaped with his life; in 1862 he returned to Pike county and engaged in the sewing-machine business for 6 months; in 1863 went to Barry, where he remained until 1876; engaged in the jewelry business; he then came to Kinderhook, where he continues in that line of work, and owns a residence and a store. In religion he is a "Christadelphian," and in politics a Republican.

Wilson Brothers. These enterprising farmers are located on sec. 27 this tp., and are the sons of John A. Wilson, deceased, who brought his family from Kane county, Ill., to this county in 1864. Alexander D. was born Jan. 29, 1850, and William was born Oct. 3, 1854. They are bachelors and prospering in business. Their household is presided over by their sister Eliza, who was born Feb. 22, 1860, in Kane county, Ill.

LEVEE TOWNSHIP.

This township was originally a part of Kinderhook township, but in 1875 the citizens of the island petitioned the Board of Supervisors for the organization of a separate township. This was granted, and included the remainder of the territory west to the Mississippi river, reserving enough to make a regular "Congressional township." The township was named by the first Supervisor, Mr. Frank Lyon, for the levee across its western portion. This levee was constructed in 1872-4 by a company organized for the purpose, in order to prevent the overflow of the fertile valley of the Mississippi. It is $51\frac{3}{4}$ miles in length. In the year 1876 it gave way, and the valley was inundated, and a large amount of property, consisting for the most part of crops and fences, was destroyed. People removed to Hannibal, Mo., in boats. The stock was also conveyed away in boats to the Missouri side. The freshet in 1851 was the highest ever known on the Upper Mississippi that we have any record of.

In some parts of the county the impression has gone forth that Levee township is a wilderness, and that sickness prevails to a great extent. In confutation of this erroneous charge we refer to Mr. Marcus Hardy, the present Supervisor of this township. He, with a large family, has resided here for five years, and has incurred but a \$5 doctor bill during this period. Some also think that the people here see some hard times financially, but be it to the credit of Levee township, that every man upon whom we called in that township subscribed for a copy of the History of the County without a murmur. Indeed, the people of Levee township are prosperous, and have the garden spot of Illinois for producing grain of all kinds.

The township contains three fine school buildings, two of which are on that portion known as "The Island," which lies between the Sny and the Mississippi river. There is a macadamized road passing through the township, owned and maintained by the Ferry Company at Hannibal.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Marcus Hardy. This gentleman was born and raised in Missouri; came to Pike county in 1875, and now has the charge of the farm, bridge and macadamized road belonging to the Ferry Com-

pany. He was married in 1869 to Ellen Hagar, by whom he has 6 children: Susan, Virginia, Anna, Hilera, William and Ernest. His P. O. address is Hannibal.

J. B. Orr, farmer, sec. 26; was born in Harrison county, O., Sept. 26, 1833, and is a son of William Orr, of Derry tp., this county. He was brought to Pike county in 1839 by his parents; served 3 years in the late war, in Co. D, 99th Ill. Inf., and participated in the battles of Grand Gulf, Magnolia Hill (or Port Gibson), Champion Hills, Black River, siege and capture of Vicksburg, etc. He was united in marriage Aug. 31, 1854, to Lydia A. Pence, by whom he has had 5 children, namely: Mary A., Herbert S., Jerry J., deceased, Theresa B., Francis M.

Noah S. Rouse, being an old pioneer in these parts, is entitled to more than a passing notice in Pike county's history. He settled on sec. 22, on what is commonly known as "The Island," in 1847. He is a native of Madison county, Va., and was born July 16, 1819. His father, Nicholas Rouse, was also a native of Virginia and a farmer. He removed to Kentucky with his family when our subject was but 7 years old, and remained there 10 years, and then removed to Ralls county, Mo. Here in 1878 the elder Rouse died. Our subject was married in 1840 to Miss Levise Settle. The following are the names of the children: Margaret A., now Mrs. Frank Leach, William M., Robert A., Amanda E., George N. and Emma F., now Mrs. Alfred James. Mr. R. is engaged in farming and stock-raising, at which business he has been quite successful. When he crossed the river in 1847 he did not possess a cent, and was \$150 in debt. He did not intend to remain here when he first came, expecting to leave as soon as he had fulfilled a contract for manufacturing some staves. He prospered, made money easy, and the longer he staid the better he liked the valley.

William Smiley was born in Ireland, April 15, 1801; in 1821 he was united in marriage with Miss Eliza Tophan, and to them were born 12 children, the following 6 of whom are living: Letitia, (now Mrs. Dennis Green), Joseph, Benjamin, Ann (now Mrs. John Pratt), David and John. Mr. Smiley brought his family to America in 1838, stopped in New York for 10 weeks, went to New Orleans, soon after came to Hannibal, Mo., and remained there for 9 years, when he removed to The Island, between the Sny and the Mississippi, where he still resides on sec. 8, engaged in farming and stock-raising. There were but 4 acres of land improved upon his place when he came. There were no churches or schools on The Island, but plenty of wild hogs, deer and other game. He has been in all the high waters since the great freshet of 1851. During these periods of inundation he would convey his family and stock to the Missouri shore.

CHAPTER XVII.

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

A list of the County Officers of Pike county, past and present, presents an array of names, most of which are or have been familiar to every resident of the county. Since its organization in 1821, Pike county has ever been represented by able, shrewd and honest officials. Many names will be noticed in the following list, under the different headings, that are familiar to the people of the entire county. Many of these men, by a life of usefulness and honor, have won warm and affectionate places in the hearts of the people of Pike county. Many names here are not familiar to the present generation, but were almost household words to the past. Many of these veterans have long since ceased life's labors and left to the remaining pioneers and to posterity, as a pleasant souvenir, a spotless reputation.

The gentlemen who at present fill the various official positions of this county, as to ability, are inferior to none who have filled their respective positions before them. They are courteous, capable and faithful as officers, honored and respected as citizens, and enterprising as business men. To some of these, especially the County and Circuit Clerks, we shall ever feel grateful for the kind and courteous manner in which they treated us all during our labors in their offices during the compilation of this work. They, as all the others, evinced an interest in the work, and were ever ready and willing to give the information and lend that aid which are so necessary in gathering and arranging a full record of the county's history.

Below we give as full and complete a list of all the officers, with the years of serving, as it was possible to obtain. In most cases the figures after the dash signify the year into which the officer served. In some instances, however, they only served to the beginning of the year denoted.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Leonard Ross.....	1821	Benjamin Barney.....	1832 to Sept.
John Shaw.....		Geo. W. Hinman.....	
William Ward.....		Hawkins Judd.....	
David Dutton.....		Benjamin Barney.....	
James M. Seeley.....	1822-3	Geo. W. Hinman.....	1834 to Sept.
Ossian M. Ross.....		Andrew Phillips	
Amos Bancroft*.....	1823	James D. Morrison.....	1836 to Sept.
Ebenezer Smith.....		Richard Wade.....	
James Nixon.....	1824	Fisher Petty.....	1838.
William Metz.....		Alfred Grubb.....	
Levi Hadley.....	1825	John W. Burch.....	1838
Rufus Brown.....		John Neeley.....	
James M. Seeley.....		Alexander Starne.....	1839
James M. Seeley.....		William Blair.....	1840
Garrett Vandeusen.....	1826	John Neeley.....	1841
Thomas Proctor.....		Clement Lippincott.....	1842
Nathaniel Hinckley.....	1827	Thomas Bates.....	1842
Joseph W. Petty	1828 to Sept.	Charles Stratton.....	1843
Thomas Christian.....		Bonaparte Greathouse.....	1844
Ozias Hale.....	1830.	J. M. Blackerby.....	1844
Benjamin Barney.....	1830 to Sept.	Wm. McCormick.....	1845
Andrew Phillips.....		Joshua Woosley.....	1846
Charles Stratton.....	1832.	Henry R. Ramsey.....	1847
		J. D. Philbrick.....	1848

*To fill vacancy made by resignation of O. M. Ross.

COUNTY JUDGES.

Abraham Beck.....	1821	James Ward.....	1847
Nicholas Hanson... ..	1821-22	Wm. P. Harpole.....	1849
William Ross.....	1823	Joshua Woosley.....	
George W. Hagar.....	1825-27	Associate Judges. }	
Wm. Ross.....	1827-34	Charles Harrington.....	1853-57
M. E. Rattan.....	1835-37	Alfred Grubb.....	1857-61
William Watson.....	1837	John W. Allen.....	1861-65
Daniel B. Bush.....	1838	R. M. Atkinson.....	1865-73
Parvin Paullin.....	1839-43	Strother Grigsby.....	1873
J. B. Donaldson.....	1843-47		

CIRCUIT CLERKS.

James W. Whitney.....	1821-25	Wm. R. Archer.....	1856-60
George W. Hight.....	1825-27	George W. Jones.....	1860-64
William Ross.....	1827-35	J. H. Crane.....	1864-68
James Davis	1835	J. J. Topliff.....	1868-72
John J. Turnbaugh	1835-43	J. A. Rider	1872-76
P. N. O. Thomson... ..	1843-52	George W. Jones.....	1876
James Kenney	1852-56		

COUNTY CLERKS.

James W. Whitney.....	1821	John J. Collard.....	1847-49
George W. Britton.....	1825-26	Peter V. Shankland.....	1849-53
William Ross.....	1826-34	Austin Barber.....	1853-57
James Davis.....	1834-36	Strother Grigsby.....	1857-61
Asa D. Cooper.....	1836	William Steers.....	1861-69
James Davis.....	1837-38	Wm. B. Grimes.....	1869-73
Wm. H. Boling... ..	1838-43	J. L. Frye.....	1873-77
Henry T. Mudd.....	1843-47	E. F. Binns.....	1877

COUNTY TREASURERS.

Nathaniel Hinckley.....	1822	Samuel L. Crane.....	1850
Leonard Ross.....	1823	Jones Clark.....	1850
Henry J. Ross.....	1824	William T. Harper.....	1851-53
Nathaniel Shaw.....	1825	Strother Grigsby.....	1853-63
John Ross.....	1827-29	R. A. McClintock.....	1863-65
Isaac Vandeventer.....	1829-30	David S. Hill.....	1865-67
John Barney.....	1834-37	L. J. Smitherman.....	1867-71
John Britton.....	1838	Thomas Gray.....	1871-73
Jones Clark.....	1839-43	D. Hollis.....	1873-75
William Watson.....	1843-47	Thomas Reynolds.....	1875-77
Samuel L. Crane.....	1847-49	R. M. Murray.....	1877-79
Charles Mason.....	1849	B. W. Flinn.....	1879

SHERIFFS.

Rigdon C. Fenton.....	1821	George T. Edwards.....	1854
Leonard Ross.....	1822-27	Wilson S. Dennis.....	1856
Levi Hadley.....	1827	John Houston.....	1858
Leonard Ross.....	1827-29	Perry H. Davis.....	1862
James M. Seeley.....	1829-32	J. B. Landrum.....	1864
Nathaniel Hinckley.....	1832-34	W. G. Hubbard.....	1866
James M. Seeley.....	1834-40	J. J. Manker.....	1868
Alfred Grubb.....	1840	Joseph McFarland.....	1870
Ephraim Cannon.....	1842	Augustus Simpkins.....	1874
D. D. Hicks.....	1846-50	G. W. Blades.....	1876
Stephen R. Gray.....	1850	Theodore Kellogg.....	1878
H. W. McClintock.....	1852		

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

Joseph H. Goodin.....	1832	M. H. Abbott.....	1851
Lyman Scott.....	1833	John D. Thomson.....	1853
D. B. Bush.....	1841	Joseph J. Topliff.....	1859
T. G. Trumbull.....	1845	J. G. Pettingill.....	1861
James F. Hyde.....	1849		

COUNTY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.

J. G. Pettingill.....	1865	J. W. Johnson.....	1873
John N. Dewell.....	1869	Wm. H. Crow.....	1877

SURVEYORS.

Stephen Dewey....	1821-24	James H. Ferguson.....	1849
James W. Whitney.....	1824	A. G. Chamberlain.....	1853
Charles Pollock.....	1834	H. P. Buchanan.....	1857
David Johnston.....	1835-39	John A. Harvey.....	1859
Joseph Goodin.....	1839	Hiram J. Harris.....	1863
David Johnston.....	1841-49	Isaac A. Clare.....	1875

CORONERS.

Daniel Whipple.....	1822	William Benn.....	1856
Israel N. Burt.....	1832	H. St. John.....	1857
Benj. E. Dunning.....	1834	Lewis E. Hayden.....	1858
Stephen St. John.....	1838	G. W. Mollinix.....	1860
James Brown.....	1842	Eli Farris.....	1862
C. H. Brown.....	1844	Sherman Brown.....	1868
Cyrus B. Hull.....	1846	Martin Camp.....	1872
Edward Connet.....	1850	Martin V. Shive.....	1874
R. S. Underwood.....	1852	A. C. Peebles.....	1876
Samuel Sitton.....	1854	Fred Ottawa.....	1879

CHAPTER XVIII.

POLITICAL.

During the first few years of the county's history party lines in politics were not drawn nor conventions held, and no organized mode of placing candidates in the field adopted. The first political meeting ever held in Pike county was at Montezuma in 1834. This meeting was conducted by Wm. Ross and Benj. Barney; the former was running for the Legislature, and the latter for County Commissioner. There were perhaps 50 voters present, besides some boys. Col. Ross made a speech, but no announcements or appointments were made for future meetings, and we presume none were ever held. Col. Barney was attacked for being a Universalist, and was told by one man that he would not vote for him on that ground.

The first political convention where nominations were made for office was held at Pittsfield in 1836, when the main issue was "Jackson" and "anti-Jackson," referring to the policy of the late President. There were five candidates in the field that year, one Democrat,—Martin Van Buren, and four Whigs—W. H. Harrison, Hugh L. White, Daniel Webster and Willie P. Mangum. After that period political conventions were regularly held by all parties, and men were brought out in that way to run for a particular office.

When Pike county was first laid off it will be remembered that it embraced the vast region lying between the Mississippi and Illinois rivers, extending east to the Indiana line, and north to the Wisconsin State line. The few settlers scattered here and there over this large territory had to travel long distances to cast their ballot. At the first election in the county only 35 votes were polled, even though it did extend over the entire northern part of the State, and out of which over 50 counties have since been made.

As before remarked party lines were scarcely recognized, yet an antagonism existed between the settlers of one section against another, and particularly against the Rosses and some of the people. The several members of this family were from New York, and full of enterprise, and desired to push the new county on to prosperity. They wielded great influence, and were almost always in some public position. Naturally, as a result, they received the censure and antagonism of many of the numerous Southern settlers.

During the earliest elections it will be noticed in the returns given below that the Whigs carried the day without difficulty. Soon, when the two great parties were more evenly represented here, the contests for political supremacy sharpened, until the old Whig party was completely dethroned, and the Democrats were for years, indeed until recently, easy victors.

In 1834 and 1836 the Democrats elected Hon. Wm. L. May to Congress, in this, then, Third District. In 1838 and 1841 the Whigs elected Hon. John T. Stewart, although Douglas received a majority of 94 in this county during the former year, and Ralston 36 over Stewart at the election of 1841. Stewart defeated Douglas in the district by only 17 votes. From that time on the Democrats were able generally by good management to carry this county in general and local elections, with majorities ranging from 12 to 2,000. Sometimes the majority was very small, and occasionally a Democratic candidate was beaten. This state of things continued for several years, the Democratic majorities gradually increasing as the feeling became more and more antagonistic among the people on the subject of slavery. In those days Illinois was always Democratic, aided very materially by Pike's votes. In 1840 the Whigs carried the county by a small majority, owing to the fact, however, that every Mormon in the county, and they were numerous, voted for Harrison.

In 1854 came the time to try men's political souls. The compromise between the two parties in Congress that year, in which it was agreed not to introduce any more discussion on the slavery question, and to ignore the subject, gave dissatisfaction to many people of both parties. Their attachment to party began to loosen, and there was uneasiness on all sides. A feeling that there was approaching a breaking of political ranks and rallying on new issues, and under new leaders, began to pervade the people of Pike county. Hon. A. Williams, Republican candidate for Congress, received a majority of 100 over Hon. W. A. Richardson, Democratic candidate, and Hon. H. K. Sutphin, Democratic candidate for State Senator, received but one more ballot in Pike county than did Hon. N. M. Knapp, Republican.

Properly speaking, we think the people of this county have never been political Abolitionists. They were never in favor of disturbing the constitutional rights of the people of the South, nor of clandestinely assisting their slaves to escape. They were opposed to the violent and premature commotion that occasionally broke out on the subject, hoping that some peaceful and legal way out of the difficulty might be found. But when the direct question of introducing slavery into the more northern and free territories, either by law, by indifference or by violence, was broached, the people of this county were sharply divided. In 1856, on the issue of allowing or preventing slavery in Nebraska, Kansas and indefinitely West, a large vote was called out, and James Buchanan received a larger majority than any candidate ever before in Pike county.

On the death of the old Whig party about this time (1856) there sprang up two parties, neither of which could really claim to possess any of the vital principles that gave power to the old party. The American party, believing the country in danger by the influx of foreigners and the alarming growth of the Roman Catholic power, emblazoned on their banners, "Americans must rule America;" "Put none but Americans on guard." Republicans pleaded for "Equal rights to all;" "Free press and free speech." The American party made very rapid growth in many States, particularly in the South, while the Republican party secured a foothold only in the North, its principles being deemed antagonistic to some of the peculiar institutions of the South. In 1856 we find both of these parties in this county in considerable numbers, each striving for power, and both battling against a common enemy, the Democratic party. This largely accounts for the heavy majority of Buchanan, as Fremont, the Republican candidate, and Fillmore, the American candidate, each received about an equal number of votes here. An alliance, however, was formed between them for the purpose of electing local officers.

No other Republican succeeded in being elected to office in this county until Judge Grigsby appeared as a candidate. He was elected by a majority of 78. County Clerk Binns, however, who is a Democrat, was elected the same year by 666 majority. This is owing largely to the personal popularity of the two gentlemen. In 1878 Sheriff Kellogg, a Republican, was elected.

It is not in the province of this work to enter into a minute detailed history of the political workings of the different parties of this county. To unfold the secrets of the caucus, the manipulations of the party rings and cliques, and all the inside history of county politics, belongs to another work. Only those who have taken an active part in politics here are capable of performing such a task. That such a work would be interesting none will doubt.

Below are given the returns of every election ever held in Pike county, of which any records are extant.

ELECTION RETURNS.

ELECTION AUG. 4, 1828.

Congress.

Joseph Duncan, whig.....	107	4
George Forquier.....	103	

SPECIAL ELECTION MAR. 7, 1831.

Sheriff.

James M. Seeley, whig.....	117	117
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ELECTION AUG. 1, 1831.

Congress.

Joseph Duncan, whig.....	137	22
Edward Coles, whig.....	137	
Sidney Breese, dem.....	115	

ELECTION Aug. 6, 1832.

Congress.

Joseph Duncan, whig.....	327	237
Jonathan H. Pugh.....	90	

Senator.

Archibald Williams, whig...	110	
Henry J. Ross, whig.....	292	182

Representative.

Peter Karges, whig.....	313	39
Thomas Proctor, dem.....	274	

County Commissioners.

George W. Hinman.....	264
Benjamin Barney, whig.....	356
H. Judd, whig.....	249

Joseph W. Petty, dem..... 89
 Joseph Jackson..... 23
 Andrew McAtee..... 46

Sheriff.

Nathaniel Hinckley..... 13 13
Coroner.

Israel N. Burt..... 314 314

ELECTION NOV. 9, 1832.

President.

Andrew Jackson..... 161 30
 Henry Clay..... 131

ELECTION AUG. 4, 1834.

Congress.

Benjamin Mills..... 300 85
 Wm. L. May..... 215

Representatives.

Wm. Ross, whig..... 644
 Wm. G. Flood..... 69
 James H. Ralston, dem..... 55
 Thomas H. Owens..... 521 ?

Governor.

Joseph Duncan..... 499 341
 Wm. Kinney..... 158

County Commissioners.

Benjamin Barney, whig..... 407
 George W. Hinman..... 324
 John W. Burch, whig..... 275
 Andrew Phillips, dem..... 280
 Robert Eells..... 150
 Joseph H. Goodin..... 181
 Hawkins Judd, whig..... 150
 James Farrington..... 117
 Nebuzaradan Coffey, whig.. 46

Sheriff.

James M. Seeley, whig..... 545 429
 Israel N. Burt..... 116

Coroner.

Benjamin E. Dunniway, dem. 334 119
 Elisha W. Hickerson, whig. 215

Location of State Capital.

Alton..... 496 430
 Springfield..... 66
 Jacksonville..... 22
 Geographical Center..... 63
 Peoria..... 4
 Vandalia..... 2

SPECIAL ELECTION OCT. 27, 1834.

Congress.

Wm. L. May, dem..... 125 11
 Benj. Mills..... 114

ELECTION AUG. 3, 1835.

Recorder.

Jno. J. Turnbaugh, dem..... 309 62
 David Seeley..... 247

John Lyster, dem..... 172
 Francis Webster..... 25
 Moses Riggs..... 13

Surveyor.

David Johnston, whig..... 281 90
 Joseph H. Goodin..... 191
 Solomon Farrington..... 135
 Joseph W. Barney..... 116
 Charles Pollock..... 148

ELECTION AUG. 1, 1836.

Congress.

Wm. L. May, dem..... 542 194
 John T. Stewart, whig..... 348

Senator.

Wm. Ross, whig..... 491 116
 Merrill E. Rattan, whig..... 375

Representatives.

Alpheus Wheeler, dem..... 513
 Parvin Paullin, dem..... 403
 Thomas Proctor, dem..... 276
 John W. Burch, whig..... 294
 Daniel B. Bush, dem..... 157
 Charles Scott..... 183

County Commissioners.

James D. Morrison, dem... 486
 Fisher Petty, dem..... 361
 Elisha McEvars..... 340
 Isaac Davis..... 338
 Charles Stratton, whig..... 267
 Edward B. Scholl..... 139
 Clement Lippincott, dem... 269
 James Talbert..... 110
 Richard Wade, whig..... 375

Sheriff.

James M. Sceley, whig..... 565 224
 John Lyster, dem... 341

Coroner.

Benj. C. Dunniway, dem.... 406 136
 Alfred Grubb..... 270
 E. W. Hickerson..... 41
 Cornelius Jones..... 62

ELECTION NOV. 7, 1836.

President.

Martin Van Buren, dem.... 366 35
 William H. Harrison..... 331

ELECTION AUG. 6, 1838.

Congress.

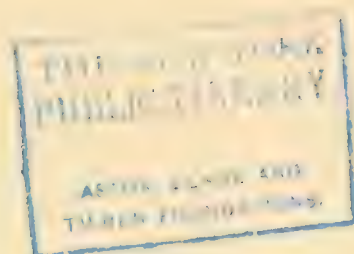
Stephen A. Douglas, dem.... 857 94
 John T. Stewart, whig..... 763

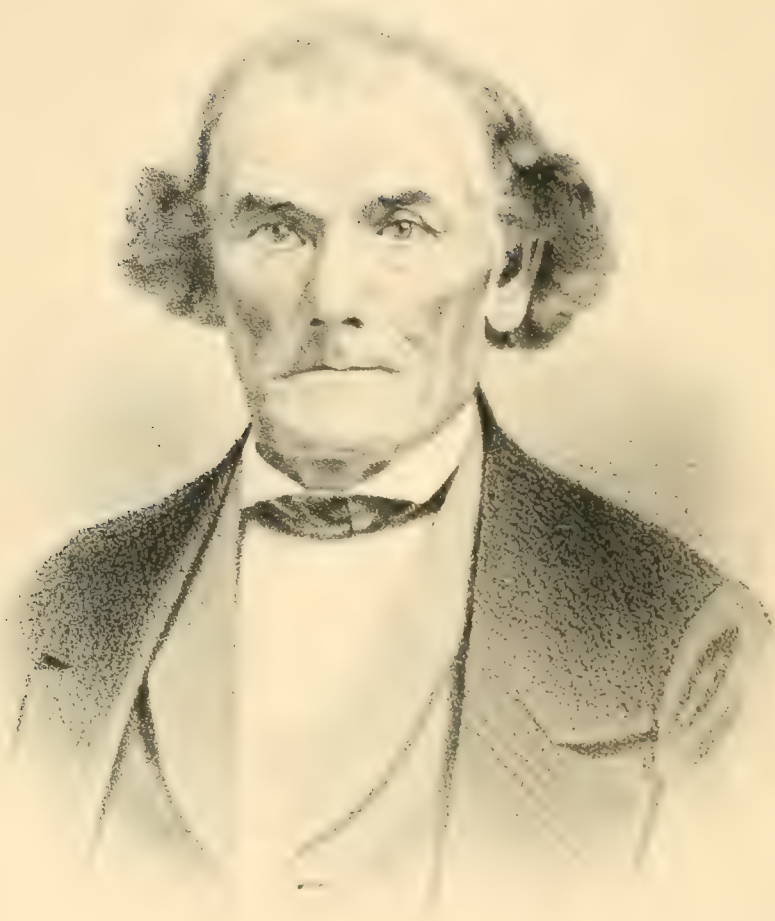
Governor.

Thomas Carlin, dem..... 865 118
 Cyrus Edwards..... 747

State Senator.

Wm. Ross, whig..... 822 93
 Alpheus Wheeler, dem..... 729





Charles T. Brewster

PLEASANT VALE TP.

Representatives.

Richard Kerr, whig.....	803
Peter Karges, whig.....	751
Parvin Paullin, dem.....	796
James H. McWilliams, dem.....	847

County Commissioners.

Elisha McEvers.....	683
Nicholas Hobbs, whig.....	681
John W. Burch.....	708
Alfred Grubb, dem.....	810
Charles Scott.....	734
John Neeley, dem.....	800

Sheriff.

James M. Seeley, whig.....	817	43
James D. Brentz.....	774	

Coroner.

Joseph Jackson, whig.....	704	
Stephen St. John, dem.....	764	60

County Clerk.

Wm. H. Bolin, dem.....	486	103
Ozias M. Hatch, whig.....	383	

ELECTION AUG. 5, 1839.

County Commissioner.

Alex. Starne.....	496	3
James Walker.....	493	

Recorder.

John J. Turnbaugh, dem....	1132	928
Wm. Porter.....	204	
Henry Taylor, dem.....	82	

County Clerk.

Wm. H. Bolin, dem.....	1179	985
James Daigh, whig.....	194	

Probate Justice.

Parvin Paullin, dem.....	741	155
Daniel B. Bush, dem.....	586	

Treasurer.

James Clark, dem.....	713	162
Robert R. Greene.....	551	

SPECIAL ELECTION NOV. 25, 1839.

Representatives.

Oscar Love, dem.....	206
R. Hatch.....	9
R. A. Read.....	6
eter Karges....	5

ELECTION AUG. 3, 1840.

Representatives.

Solomon Parsons, dem.....	1103
Alpheus Wheeler, dem.....	1092
Wm. A. Grimshaw, whig....	1016
Peter Karges, whig.....	1001

County Commissioner.

Wm. Blair, dem.....	1118	130
Samuel H. Nesmith, whig....	988	

Sheriff.

Alfred Grubb, dem.....	1108	114
Isaac W. Evans, whig.....	994	

Coroner.

Stephen St. John, dem.....	1100	131
Joseph Jackson.....	969	

ELECTION NOV. 2, 1840.

President.

W. H. Harrison.....	1149	112
Martin VanBuren.....	1037	

ELECTION AUG. 2, 1841.

Congress.

James H. Ralston, dem.....	791	36
John T. Stuart, whig.....	755	

County Commissioners.

John Neeley, dem.....	714	409
James D. Brentz, dem.....	305	
Robert Davis, whig.....	327	

School Commissioner.

Daniel B. Bush, dem.....	813	552
Z. N. Garbutt, whig.....	261	

ELECTION AUG. 1, 1842.

Governor.

Thomas Ford, dem.....	1085	12
Joseph Duncan, whig.....	1073	

State Senator.

Thomas Worthington, whig....	1065	53
Wm. R. Archer, dem.....	1012	

Representatives.

Wm. Blair, dem.....	1187
Alex. Starne, dem.....	1085
Felix A. Collard, dem.....	855
Benjamin D. Brown, whig....	1148
Benj. B. Metz, whig.....	1056
John Troutner.....	835

County Commissioners.

C. Lippincott, dem.....	1038
Thomas Bates, whig.....	1001
Charles Stratton, whig.....	998
James Shinn, dem.....	723
John Shinn, dem.....	192

Sheriff.

Ephraim Cannon, dem.....	1179	445
George T. Edwards, whig....	734	

Coroner.

E. W. Hickerson, whig.....	910	
James Brown, dem.....	1058	148

Surveyor.

David Johnston, whig.....	1266	596
James B. Johnson.....	670	

Convention to Amend Constitution.

For.....	1205	708
Against.....	497	

ELECTION AUG. 7, 1843.

Congress.

O. H. Browning, whig.....1391 162
 Stephen A. Douglas, dem...1229

County Commissioners.

Charles Stratton, whig.....1181
 Thomas Bates, whig.....1280
 Wm. Morrison, dem.....1115
 C. Lippincott, dem.....1139

County Clerk.

Henry T. Mudd, whig.....1308 177
 Wm. H. Bolin, dem.....1131

Recorder.

P. N. O. Thompson, dem...1219 77
 Charles A. Marsh, whig...1142

Probate Judge.

J. B. Donaldson.....1414 437
 Alfred Gordon, whig..... 977

Treasurer and Assessor.

Wm. Watson, whig.....1267 280
 Edward Kean, dem..... 987

Surveyor.

David Johnston, whig.....1387 357
 James H. Ferguson, dem...1030

School Commissioner.

Aaron W. Bemiss, dem.....1201 164
 Z. N. Garbutt, whig.... 1037

SPECIAL ELECTION FEB. 19, 1844.

County Commissioners.

N. B. Greathouse, whig.... 477
 C. C. Beaven, whig.... 174
 John Lyster, dem..... 59
 James Brentz, dem..... 206

ELECTION AUG. 5, 1844.

Congress.

D. M. Woodson, whig.....1322
 S. A. Douglas, dem.....1396 74
 R. Eells, free soiler..... 5

Representatives.

B. B. Metz, whig.....1328
 D. H. Gilmer.....1266
 A. C. Baker, whig.....1285
 Alex. Starne, dem.....1341
 W. Blair, dem.....1340
 D. Wheelock.....1225
 J. Berdan..... 50

County Commissioner.

N. B. Greathouse, whig....1273
 J. N. Blackerby, dem....1335 62

Sheriff.

Ephraim Cannon, dem....1416 190
 B. D. Brown, whig.....1226

Coroner.

C. H. Brown.....1277
 J. Brown.....1330 53

ELECTION NOV. 4, 1844.

President.

James K. Polk, dem.....1456 45
 Henry Clay, whig.....1411
 James G. Birney, free soiler. 11

ELECTION AUG. 4, 1845.

County Commissioner.

Wm. McCormick, dem..... 930 325
 James McWilliams, whig.. 605

School Commissioner.

T. G. Trumbull, dem..... 841 234
 James F. Hyde, whig. ... 607

ELECTION AUG. 3, 1846.

Congress.

S. A. Douglas, dem.....1639 236
 Isaac Vandeventer, whig...1403

Governor.

Augustus C. French, dem..1636 229
 Thomas L. Kilpatrick.....1407

State Senator.

Hugh L. Sutphin, dem.... 1601 203
 Thos. Worthington, whig.. 1398

Representatives.

Thomas Hull, whig..... 1358
 Jon. Frye, whig... 1374
 B. B. Metz, whig..... 1416
 Alfred Grubb, dem..... 1563
 James M. Higgins, dem... 1567
 Wm. P. Harpole, dem..... 1559

County Commissioner.

Joshua Woosley, dem..... 1539 142
 Wm. Dustin, whig..... 1397

Sheriff.

D. D. Hicks, dem..... 1540 164
 Robert F. Naylor, whig... 1376

Coroner.

Cyrus B. Hull, dem..... 1564 189
 Hazen Pressy, whig..... 1375

ELECTION APRIL 19, 1847.

Constitutional Convention.

Montgomery Blair, dem... 999
 Wm. R. Archer, dem..... 958
 Harvey Dunn, dem..... 924
 Wm. A. Grimshaw, whig.. 887
 H. N. V. Holmes, dem.... 812
 John Barney, whig..... 786
 Charles Harrington, whig. 741
 Parvin Paullin, dem..... 680
 N. E. Quinby, dem..... 208
 D. B. Bush, dem..... 243
 The first four were elected.

ELECTION AUG. 2, 1847.

Congress.

Wm. A. Richardson, dem. 1582 1348
 N. G. Wilcox, whig... 234

Probate Judge.

James Ward, dem 1317 94
D. H. Gilmer, whig..... 1223

County Commissioner.

Henry R. Ramsey, dem... 2520

County Clerk.

John J. Collard, dem..... 1332 37
O. M. Hatch, whig..... 1295

Recorder.

P. N. O. Thomson, dem... 1379 161
Marshall W. Barney, whig. 1218

Treasurer and Assessor.

Samuel L. Crane, dem.... 1649 768
James F. Hyde, whig..... 881

Surveyor.

David Johnston, whig..... 1414 1329
Philip Stoner, dem..... 85

School Commissioner.

T. G. Trumbull, dem..... 1295 77
Michael J. Noyes, whig... 1218

ELECTION NOV. 7, 1848.

President.

Zachary Taylor, whig..... 1401
Lewis Cass, dem..... 1633 232
Martin Van Buren, free-soil 186

ELECTION NOV. 6, 1849.

County Judge.

James Ward, dem..... 1392 68
Richard Kerr, whig..... 1324

Associate Justices.

Joshua Woosley, dem..... 1380
Wm. P. Harpole, dem..... 1370
B. B. Metz, whig..... 1327
John Barney, whig..... 1354

Treasurer and Assessor.

Charles Mason, dem..... 1439 184
Wm. Kinman, whig..... 1255

County Clerk.

Peter V. Shankland, dem.. 1407 69
Austin Barber, whig..... 1338

Surveyor.

James H. Ferguson, dem.. 1383 47
David Johnston, whig..... 1336

School Commissioner.

James F. Hyde, whig..... 1430 176
John L. Ball, dem..... 1254

Township Organization.

For..... 1563 1246
Against..... 317

ELECTION NOV. 5, 1850.

Congress.

O. H. Browning, whig..... 1064
Wm. A. Richardson, dem.. 1131 67

State Senator.

John Wood, whig..... 1029
Calvin Warren, dem..... 1126 97

Representatives.

Ozias M. Hatch, whig..... 1109
Wm. D. Hamilton, whig... 1086
James Shinn, dem..... 983
Daniel B. Bush, dem..... 866

Sheriff.

Stephen R. Gray, ind. dem. 1237 383
Cyrus B. Hull, dem..... 854

Coroner.

Edward Connet, ind. dem.. 1298 500
Samuel L. Crane, dem..... 798

ELECTION NOV. 4, 1851.

Treasurer.

Wm. F. Hooper, dem..... 827 153
James F. Hyde, whig..... 674
Jones Clark, dem..... 234

Surveyor.

James H. Ferguson, dem.. 836 33
David Johnston, whig.... 803
A. G. Chamberlain, whig.. 121

School Commissioner.

Milton H. Abbott, dem.... 875 10
Reuben H. Scanland, whig 865

ELECTION NOV. 2, 1852.

President.

Franklin Pierce, dem..... 1676 101
Winfield Scott, whig..... 1575

Congress.

O. H. Browning, whig.... 1680 75
Wm. A. Richardson, dem.. 1605

Governor.

Edwin B. Webb, whig..... 1690 4
Joel A. Matteson, dem..... 1686

Representatives.

O. M. Hatch, whig..... 1606
Wm. B. Hamilton, whig... 1585
H. L. Sutphin, dem..... 1601
H. P. Buchanan..... 1588

State's Attorney.

Daniel H. Gilmer, whig... 2421 948
John S. Bailey, dem..... 1473

Circuit Clerk.

James A. Kenney, whig.... 1627 59
Joseph M. Bush, dem..... 1568

County Clerk.

John J. Collard, dem..... 1622 61
Austin Barber, whig... 1561

Coroner.

Samuel G. Sitton, whig... 1611
R. S. Underwood, dem.... 1675 64

Sheriff.

Elisha Hurt, whig. 1496
 Harvy W. McClintock, dem 1583 87

ELECTION NOV. 8, 1853.

County Judge.

Charles Harrington, whig. 1222 41
 Richard M. Atkinson, dem 1181

County Clerk.

Austin Barber, whig. 1317 31
 John J. Collard, dem. 1286

County Treasurer.

Strother Grigsby, whig. 1289 7
 Wm. F. Hooper, dem. 1282

School Commissioner.

Milton H. Abbott, dem. 1237
 John D. Thomson, whig. 1295 58

Surveyor.

James H. Ferguson, dem. 1151
 A. G. Chamberlain, whig. 1369 218

ELECTION NOV. 7, 1854.

Congress.

A. Williams, rep. 1714 100
 W. A. Richardson, dem. 1614

Senator.

N. M. Knapp, rep. 1724
 H. L. Sutphin, dem. 1725 1

Representatives.

B. L. Matthews, rep. 1708
 D. H. Gilmer, rep. 1739
 C. L. Higbee, dem. 1677
 Jonathan Dearborn, dem. 1692

Sheriff.

George T. Edwards, rep. 1779 110
 Wm. Hooper, dem. 1669

Coroner.

Samuel Sitton, rep. 1664 1664

ELECTION NOV. 6, 1855.

Treasurer.

S. Grigsby, rep. 1065 432
 Tyre Jennings, dem. 633

School Commissioner.

J. D. Thomson. 832 209
 James F. Hyde. 623

Surveyor.

A. G. Chamberlain. 1098 1098

ELECTION NOV. 4, 1856.

President.

James Buchanan, dem. 2163 1110
 John C. Fremont, rep. 1053
 Millard Filmore, Amer. 1010

Congress.

Isaac N. Morris, dem. 2233 296
 Jackson Grimshaw, rep. 1937

Governor.

W. A. Richardson, dem. 2221 283
 Wm. H. Bissell, rep. 1938

State Senator.

Jacob C. Davis. 2200 236
 Thomas C. Sharp. 1964

Representatives.

John L. Grimes, dem. 2194
 King Kerley, dem. 2210
 B. F. Westlake, rep. 1993
 Benj. H. Irwin, rep. 1974

State's Attorney.

John S. Bailey, dem. 2191 223
 Charles C. Warren, rep. 1968

Sheriff.

Wilson S. Dennis, dem. 2190 187
 John S. Brewer, rep. 2003

Circuit Clerk.

Wm. R. Archer, dem. 2204 199
 James A. Kenney, rep. 2005

Coroner.

Wm. Benn, dem. 2214 233
 E. W. Hickerson, rep. 1981

ELECTION NOV. 3, 1857.

County Judge.

Alfred Grubb, dem. 1785 169
 C. Harrington, rep. 1616

County Clerk.

J. S. Roberts, dem. 1711
 S. Grigsby, rep. 1717 6

Treasurer.

D. D. Hicks, dem. 1884 358
 E. Wooley, rep. 1526

Surveyor.

H. P. Buchanan, dem. 1816 218
 A. G. Chamberlain, rep. 1598

School Commissioner.

Joseph J. Topliff, dem. 1811 207
 John D. Thomson, rep. 1604

Coroner.

J. N. Griffin, rep. 1613
 H. St. John, dem. 1756 143

ELECTION NOV. 2, 1858.

Congress.

Isaac N. Morris, dem. 2471 480
 Jackson Grimshaw, rep. 1991

State Senator.

C. L. Higbee, dem. 1000 347
 John Moses, rep. 653

Representatives.

Gilbert J. Shaw. 2478
 King Kerley. 2472
 Benj. D. Brown. 1995
 James S. Irwin. 1993

Sheriff.

John Houston..... 2387 289
George T. Edwards..... 2098

Coroner.

Lewis E. Hayden, rep..... 1963 1963

ELECTION NOV. 8, 1859.

Treasurer.

D. D. Hicks, dem.... 2225 752
George T. Edwards, rep.... 1473

School Commissioner.

J. J. Topliff, dem..... 2592 1466
F. A. Benton..... 1126

Surveyor.

John A. Harvey..... 3664 3664

ELECTION NOV. 8, 1860.

President.

Abraham Lincoln, rep..... 2553
S. A. Douglas, dem..... 3016 463

Congress.

W. A. Richardson, dem.... 3021 426
B. M. Prentiss, rep..... 2595

Governor.

Richard Yates, rep..... 2576
James C. Allen, dem.... 3021 445

Representatives.

B. B. Metz, rep..... 2629
— Vandeventer, rep..... 2583
Wm. R. Archer, dem..... 2947
Benj. F. DeWitt, dem..... 3007

Circuit Clerk.

— Mace, rep..... 2621
George W. Jones, dem..... 2991 370

Sheriff.

— Bonnell, rep..... 2635
Joshua Woosley, dem..... 2945 310

State's Attorney.

Thomas E. Morgan, dem.. 2959 2959

Coroner.

— York, rep..... 2582
G. W. Mollinix, dem..... 2890 308

ELECTION NOV. 7, 1861.

County Judge.

John W. Allen, dem..... 2300 427
Wm. E. Smith, rep..... 1873

County Clerk.

Wm. Steers, dem..... 2320 451
Harvey Dunn, rep..... 1869

County Treasurer.

M. H. Abbott, dem..... 2281 402
James L. Adams, rep..... 1879

School Commissioner.

J. G. Pettingill, dem..... 2829 974
D. L. Freeman, rep..... 1855

County Surveyor.

James H. Ferguson, dem.. 2318 655
George E. Harvey, rep..... 1363

Against the Bank..... 4129 4129

Constitutional Convention.

Alex. Starne, dem..... 2332
Archibald A. Glenn, dem.. 2350
Wm. Turnbull, rep..... 1839
David K. Watson, rep..... 1655

ELECTION NOV. 4, 1862.

*Congress.**State at Large:*

James C. Allen, dem..... 2600 1105
E. C. Ingersoll, rep..... 1495

Ninth District:

Lewis W. Ross..... 2597 2521
Wm. Ross..... 76

State Senator.

L. E. Worcester..... 2597 1095
N. M. Knapp..... 1502

Representatives.

Scott Wike, dem..... 2614
A. G. Burr, dem..... 2599
B. F. Westlake, rep..... 1464
R. E. Haggard, rep..... 1500

Sheriff.

Perry H. Davis, dem..... 2654 1413
W. H. Johnston..... 1241
G. W. Mullinix..... 253

Coroner.

Eli Farris..... 2574 1085
J. B. Johnston..... 1489

ELECTION NOV. 3, 1863.

Treasurer.

R. A. McClintock, rep.... 1992 47
R. F. Frazier, dem..... 1945

School Commissioner.

J. G. Pettingill, dem..... 2035 79
John K. Bashforth..... 1956

Surveyor.

Hiram Harris, dem..... 2024 58
Nathan Kifler..... 1966

ELECTION NOV. 8, 1864.

President.

George B. McClellan, dem. 2857 522
Abraham Lincoln, rep.... 2335

*Congress.**At large:*

J. C. Allen, dem..... 2859 503
L. W. Moulton..... 2356

Ninth District:

L. W. Ross, dem..... 2857 501
H. Fullerton, rep.... 2356

<i>Governor.</i>		<i>Coroner.</i>	
James C. Robinson, dem....	2864	517	G. W. Mullinix, dem.....2954 245
Richard J. Oglesby, rep....	2347		— — Chapman, rep.....2709
<i>Representatives.</i>		ELECTION NOV. 5, 1867.	
S. Wike, dem.....	2854		<i>Treasurer.</i>
J. F. Curtis, dem.....	2858		L. J. Smitherman, dem.....2181 853
A. E. Neall, rep.....	2353		R. L. Underwood, rep.....1328
S. R. Powell, rep.....	2354		<i>Surveyor.</i>
<i>Circuit Clerk.</i>			Hiram J. Harris, dem.....2191 2029
J. H. Crane, dem.....	2833	470	A. G. Chamberlain, rep.... 162
L. F. Williams, rep.....	2363		ELECTION NOV. 3, 1868.
<i>Sheriff.</i>			<i>President.</i>
J. B. Landrum, dem.....	2859	514	H. Seymour, dem.....3319 544
W. W. Burchard, rep.....	2345		U. S. Grant, rep.....2775
<i>State's Attorney.</i>			<i>Governor.</i>
T. E. Morgan, dem.....	2859	505	John M. Palmer, rep.....2778
P. C. Stearnes, rep.....	2354		John R. Eden, dem.....3331 553
<i>Coroner.</i>			<i>Congress.</i>
Eli Farris, dem.....	2854	498	<i>At large :</i>
L. E. Hayden, rep.....	2356		W. W. O'Brien, dem.....3330 553
ELECTION NOV. 7, 1865.			John A. Logan, rep.....2777
<i>County Judge.</i>			<i>Ninth District :</i>
R. M. Atkinson, dem.....	2227	142	T. W. McNeeley, dem.....3334 559
— — Sever, rep.....	2085		Lewis W. Ross, dem.....2775
<i>County Clerk.</i>			<i>State's Attorney.</i>
Wm. Steers, dem.....	2210	94	L. W. James, dem.....3336 561
— — Clark, rep.....	2116		— — Sweeney.....2775
<i>Treasurer.</i>			<i>Representative.</i>
David S. Hill, dem.....	2222	127	A. Mittower, dem.....3324 532
Erastus Foreman, rep.....	2095		S. Grigsby, rep.....2792
<i>Superintendent of Schools.</i>			<i>Circuit Clerk.</i>
J. G. Pettingill, dem.....	2232	136	J. J. Topliff, dem.....3395 1586
— — Goodrich, rep.....	2096		— — Lawton, rep.....2809
<i>Surveyor.</i>			<i>Sheriff.</i>
Hiram J. Harris, dem.....	2227	172	J. J. Manker, dem..... 3335 572
A. G. Chamberlain, rep....	2055		R. A. McClintock, rep.....2763
ELECTION NOV. 6, 1866.			<i>Coroner.</i>
<i>Congress.</i>			Sherman Brown, dem.....3328 560
<i>At Large :</i>			— — Sanderson, rep.....2768
T. Lyle Dickey, dem.....	2963	250	<i>Constitution.</i>
John A. Logan, rep.....	2713		For 820
<i>Ninth District :</i>			Against2524 1704
Lewis W. Ross, dem.....	3971	1260	ELECTION NOV. 2, 1869.
C. Lippincott, rep.....	2711		<i>County Judge.</i>
<i>State Senator.</i>			R. M. Atkinson, dem.....2081 545
Wm. Shepard, dem.....	2973	262	R. H. Griffin, rep.....1536
— — Miner, rep.....	2711		<i>County Clerk.</i>
<i>Representatives.</i>			Wm. B. Grimes, dem.....2098 549
James H. Dennis, dem.....	2973		— — Gray, rep.....1549
Thomas Hollowbush, dem..	2972		<i>Treasurer.</i>
— — Dunn, rep.....	2695		L. J. Smitherman, dem.....2089 553
— — Sears, rep.....	2715		Chas. Philbrick, rep.....1536
<i>Sheriff</i>			
W. G. Hubbard, dem.....	2955	248	
— — Jones, rep.....	2707		

School Superintendent.

John M. Dewell, dem.....2145 649
Jon Shastid, rep.....1496

Surveyor.

Hiram J. Harris.....2094 2094

ELECTION NOV. 8, 1870.

*Ninth District:**Congress.*

T. W. McNeeley, dem.....2181 542
B. F. Westlake, rep.....1639

State Senators.

Joseph M. Bush, dem.....2151
Wm. Shepard, dem.....2223
George E. Warren, rep....1625
Thomas E. Flinn, rep...1626

Representatives.

Albert Landrum, dem.....2081
Charles Kenney, rep.....2175
John A. Thomas, dem.....1718
Thomas H. Dimmitt, rep...1658

Sheriff.

Joseph McFarland, dem....2056 283
Aaron F. Hemphill, ind. dem.1773

Treasurer.

Sherman Brown, dem.....2230 605
E. W. Hickerson, rep.....1625

ELECTION NOV. 7, 1871.

*Congress.**At large:*

S. S. Hayes, dem.....1872 275
John L. Beveridge, rep....1597

State Senator.

Wm. H. Allen, dem.....1847 227
Wm. A. Grimshaw, rep....1620

Treasurer.

Thomas Gray, dem.....1914 312
Hamilton Wills, rep.....1602

Surveyor.

Hiram J. Harris, dem.....1927 1859
A. G. Chamberlain, rep....68

ELECTION NOV. 5, 1872.

President.

Horace Greeley, lib. rep....2827 193
U. S. Grant, rep.....2634
Charles O'Connor, ind. dem..116

*Congress.**Eleventh District:*

Robert M. Knapp, dem.....2849 120
A. C. Matthews, rep.....2729
—— Darrah.....105

State Senator.

Wm. R. Archer, dem.....2941 288
—— Frost, rep.....2653

Governor.

G. A. Koerner, dem.....2929 291
R. J. Oglesby, rep.....2638

Representatives.

Henry Dresser, dem.....4319
S. G. Lewis, dem.4386½
M. D. Massie, rep....7963

Circuit Clerk.

George W. Jones, dem.....3005 455
P. M. Parker, rep.....2550
John C. Hesley, ind. dem...160

Sheriff.

Joseph McFarland, dem....2919 261
J. A. Brown, rep.....2658
J. A. Melton, ind. dem.....110

State's Attorney.

Jefferson Orr, dem.....2891 178
James S. Irwin, rep.....2713

Coroner.

Martin Camp, dem.....2949 319
—— Jean, rep....2630
—— Williams.....111

Animals at Large.

For.....3775 1309
Against.....1466

ELECTION NOV. 4, 1873.

County Judge.

J. G. Pettingill, dem.....1676
S. Grigsby, rep.....1890 214

County Clerk.

J. L. Frye, dem.....1936 291
J. H. Allen, rep.....1645

Treasurer.

D. Hollis, dem.....2074 557
Wm. Grammer, rep.....1517

School Superintendent.

J. W. Johnson, dem.....1822 140
J. Pike, rep....1682

In this election the townships of Derry and Barry were thrown out.

ELECTION NOV. 3, 1874.

Congress.

Scott Wike, dem.....2089 669
David E. Beatty, rep.....1420

Representatives.

Joseph T. Harvey, dem....3054½
James Collans, dem.....3235
John Moses, rep.....3951
Thomas H. Dimmitt, rep...786½

Sheriff.

Augustus Simpkins, dem...2035 547
Theodore Kellogg, rep....1488
Thomas H. Wheeling, ind..93

Coroner.

Martin V. Shive, dem.....2112 584
B. H. Rowand, rep.....1528

ELECTION NOV. 2, 1875.

Treasurer.

Thomas Reynolds, dem.....1469 130
Henry Hall, rep.....1339

Surveyor.

Isaac A. Clare, dem.....1525 266
R. H. Griffin, rep.....1259

ELECTION NOV. 7, 1876.

President.

R. B. Hayes, rep.....3055
S. J. Tilden, dem.....4040 985
Peter Cooper, greenback.... 35

Governor.

S. M. Cullom, rep.....3065
Lewis Steward, dem.....4074 1009

State Senator.

John Moses, rep.....3055
Wm. R. Archer, dem.....4052 997

Representatives.

A. C. Matthews, rep.....8956 $\frac{1}{2}$
S. R. Powell, dem.....6018
B. J. Hall, dem.....6022 $\frac{1}{2}$

State's Attorney.

Joseph Dobbin, rep.....3038
Jeff. Orr, dem.....4088 1050

Circuit Clerk.

Philip Donahoe, rep.....3338
J. A. Rider, dem.....3766 428

Sheriff.

O. S. Campbell, rep.....3197
E. W. Blades, dem.....3903 706

Coroner.

George Barker, rep.... 3075
A. C. Peebles, dem.....4050 975

ELECTION NOV. 6, 1877.

County Judge.

R. M. Atkinson, dem.....2441
S. Grigsby, rep.....2519 78

County Clerk.

E. F. Binns, dem.....2815 666
Wm. H. Raftery, gr. & rep..2149

Treasurer.

R. M. Murray, dem.....2623 234
O. H. Barney, gr.....2389

School Superintendent.

Wm. H. Crow, dem.....2534 141
Belle Moore, rep.....2393

ELECTION NOV. 5, 1878.

Congress.

James P. Dimmitt, rep....1972
James W. Singleton, dem..2685 713
Wm. H. Pogue, gr..... 886

Representatives.

A. C. Matthews, rep.....5563 $\frac{1}{2}$
S. R. Powell, dem.....4115 $\frac{1}{2}$
James H. Pleasants, dem...4258 $\frac{1}{2}$
John Kelley, gr... 3052 $\frac{1}{2}$

Clerk of Appellate Court.

George W. Jones, dem.....3051 1222
M. M. Duncan, rep.....1829
Charles E. Schoff, gr..... 761

Sheriff.

Theodore Kellogg, rep. & gr.2940 227
John Colyer, dem.....2713

Coroner.

Allen C. Peebles, dem.....2885 1804
Lewis Farrington, gr.....1081

ELECTION NOV. 4, 1879.

Treasurer.

B. W. Flinn, dem... 2423 323
Henry Hall, rep.....2100
Lewis Farrington, gr..... 600

Surveyor.

Isaac A. Clare, dem.....2836 2009
Nathan Kibler, greenback. 827

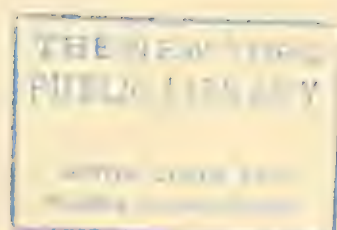
Coroner.

Frederick Ottowa, dem....2445 575
John C. Burger, rep.....1870
B. F. Jones, greenback.... 690



A. J. Wills

PITTSFIELD TP



CHAPTER XIX.

THE PRESS.

In this chapter we give brief historical sketches of the various newspaper enterprises of Pike county.

THE OLD FLAG.

In 1842 Mr. Michael J. Noyes started in Pittsfield *The Sucker and Farmer's Record*, the first paper in the county. It was a weekly, and was edited by a very able man. In 1846 it was succeeded by *The Free Press*, which was established by Z. N. Garbutt, who had, most of the time as partner, Mr. M. H. Abbott. This was a good paper, having had at its head as much talent probably as any paper in this county has ever had. It was a Whig paper, with strong anti-slavery and temperance inclinations. Mr. Garbutt retired from it in 1849 and went into other business. A sketch of his life will be found on pages 397-8 of this volume. Some time afterward John G. Nicolay and Mr. Parks had the paper for a time, and then Nicolay alone.

The successor of *The Free Press* was *The Pike County Journal*, established by Daniel B. Bush, jr. (the second), and edited by him until a short time after the war broke out, when it was sold to Robert McKee, a cousin of the eminent Wm. McKee, of the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, who recently died. In 1868 Messrs. McKee and Wm. A. Grimshaw gave the paper its present name, *The Old Flag*, which is indeed a very appropriate one for an organ which so boldly stands up for the flag of our country. The material of the office was subsequently owned for a time by the County Republican Central Committee, and in turn was run by Wm. H. Patterson and Mr. Hatch, by Patterson alone, by Bailey & Reynolds, by Reynolds alone, by Maj. T. W. Jones, and finally it was purchased by James Criswell in 1868, since which time its circulation has been wonderfully increased, and the paper made a grand success. He changed it from a seven to an eight-column paper. It was edited for a time by Robert Criswell, a spicy writer, who is now in the West; since 1874 the gentlemanly Mr. Gallaher has led in the editorial columns. *The Old Flag* is a home paper, none of it being printed abroad. He has brought to bear a high order of journalism and the wisdom of

long experience as a journalist, and as a natural consequence, has made of *The Old Flag* one of the leading Republican papers in Central Illinois. The influence for Republican doctrine and principles of this paper has been felt in this county. The party has been rallied and is gaining over its common enemy, the Democratic party, new victories here. Mr. Gallaher's locals are crisp and fresh, and in these columns may be found all the happenings of not only Pittsfield and immediate vicinity, but in all parts of the country. A good job office is run in connection with the establishment.

Michael J. Noyes, founder of *The Sucker*, was born at Landaff, Grafton county, N. H., March 30, 1791; graduated at college; read law for some time; removed to St. Charles county, Mo.; then to Pike county, in that State, where he held several responsible positions as County and Circuit Clerks, etc. He was a remarkable man, of frank manners, industrious, honest, shrewd, of fair education, and had an extraordinary memory of names and faces of persons. As a land surveyor, in early life he laid off land for the United States Government under contract when large surveys were made. After quitting the paper he retired to a nice large farm, near Pittsfield. He died in May, 1868, a leading officer in the Masonic fraternity, leaving a widow and several children. Those of the latter now living are: Henry J., in the insurance business in Pittsfield; John, at Grimshaw's drug store, in the same place; Mrs. Emeline Mills, also in Pittsfield; W. H. D., at Carthage; Mrs. Harriet Talcott, Olympia, W. T.; and Mrs. Annie T. Hodgen, Roodhouse, Ill. Ten have died.

James Gallaher, the present editor of *The Old Flag*, was born in Castlebar, County Mayo, Ireland, July 23, 1835; came to the United States in 1851, landing at New York city, where, Aug. 1, 1856, he married Miss Lizzie McHugh, daughter of Capt. M. A. T. McHugh, of the 60th Royal Rifle Brigade, British army; she was born at Gibraltar. Their children are: Margaret C., now Mrs. Williams, of New York city, born in 1857; Harry M., born in 1860; Lizzie M., in 1863; and Charles J., in 1868; the last three were born in Springfield, Ill. Soon after landing in America Mr. Gallaher located at Bridgeport, Conn., where he learned "the art preservative" in the office of *The Standard*, at that time a staunch organ of the "silver-gray Whigs." He shortly afterward returned to New York, where he remained until the financial panic of 1857, when he came to Illinois, obtaining employment in the *State Journal* office, at Springfield, and was subsequently promoted to the position of associate editor, with Ed. L. Baker as chief, and had this position for ten years. Here he had the good fortune to become acquainted with Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Yates, Dr. Wallace and other prominent leaders, and had his Republicanism strengthened. Later he became connected with the *Quincy Whig*, and in 1874 assumed editorial charge of *The Old Flag*, where he gives entire satisfaction to all his patrons. He has had a large and varied experience in travel and journalism. He has visited Europe several

times, and in his profession has been within the inner circles of the political and journalistic headquarters of State and nation.

James Criswell, proprietor of the *Old Flag*, was born in Ireland of Scotch-Irish parents, May 7, 1810. His parents, Robert and Mary (Hamilton) Criswell, brought him to America at the early age of seven years. They located at Shippensburg, Pa., but soon moved to Butler county, of the same State, and began farming. His father, who was a great deal in public life, died in 1867 at the advanced age of 89 years. Our subject remained in Pennsylvania until a few years before the war; he moved to St. Louis, Mo., where he ran a rolling mill. His mill burned in 1860, when he went South. At the outbreak of the war he started for the North and experienced great difficulty in making the trip. He brought his children to Pittsfield, that they might be wholly out of danger, and receive the benefit of good schools, and then entered the Union army, where he took an active and prominent part in suppressing the monster Rebellion. He served as Chief Engineer of the Machinery Department of the army of the Southwest, with rank as Colonel. In 1864 he returned to Pittsfield and then went South to Louisiana and opened up a plantation. He met Gen. Sheridan, with whom he was personally acquainted, who told him that he was heartily glad such men as he had come to settle in the South and aid in developing its resources. Mr. C. soon was appointed Commissioner of Elections. At this, however, he was ordered to leave the country, merely on political grounds, of course. Having influence in the Legislature he had his parish divided, some of his neighbors not being antagonistic to him. He was then appointed Sheriff of the new parish by Gov. Warmouth, but only accepted the position at the urgent request of the Governor and many of the citizens of the parish. He appointed two deputies and came to Pittsfield after his family, intending to remove them to his new home. While here, however, he received word that both his deputies had been killed. This was not encouraging to his family, and they would not go South. He returned, however, but was driven away by armed and masked Ku Klux, who came to his house to kill him. He was compelled to leave to save his life, for they had killed others around him, and he too well knew he would meet with the same fate.

Mr. C. returned to Pittsfield, bought out *The Old Flag* in 1868, and has since owned it and conducted it with success. His present wife, Hepsie D. Criswell, *nee* Reed, is a native of Kentucky.

THE PIKE COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

In tracing the ancestry of this staunch organ of the Democratic party in this county we find that the first paper was *The Pike County Sentinel*, which was started in the year 1845 by T. G. Trumbull and G. W. Smith, the former as editor. Under their regime it flourished until April, 1849, when it was purchased by John S. Roberts, who changed its name to *The Pike County Union*.

the first number by this name being issued April 25, that year. In size it was six columns by 24 inches, and published at \$1.50 a year. In 1851 Mr. Roberts sold it to M. H. Abbott, who on the 30th of May, 1857, changed its name to *The Pike County Democrat*, since which time it has retained that name. For a short time it was in the hands of Brown & Frazier, then of Frazier & McGinnis, then of Frazier (Robert F.) alone. Aug. 10, 1865, is the date of the first issue of the paper under the control of the present proprietor, J. M. Bush, when its circulation was only 350. Mr. Bush by his energy and ability has made of it one of the leading political organs of the State, and has increased its circulation largely. It is now an 8 column paper, 27 by 41 inches in size. In 1862 it was a 6-column paper, 24 inches to the column; in 1863, probably owing to the hard times produced by the war, it was somewhat reduced in size. This paper has always been issued weekly, and has ever been a firm advocate of the principles of the Democratic party, the very first number of *The Union* declaring itself in favor of "State rights and sovereignty."

The *Democrat*, which has no "patent" side, but is all printed at home, enjoys a liberal advertising patronage and a large circulation. Its locals are abundant, fresh and crisp. Its foreign and general news are such as the public desire to become acquainted with. Its editorial columns are ably managed. The political measures and movements of the day are discussed fearlessly, yet dispassionately. The principles of the Democratic party are ably advocated, and all other measures that its editor believes for the welfare of the general public.

The present printing establishment connected with this journal is the largest in the county. It is fitted with all the modern conveniences and improvements, among which is a steam-power press. The press was bought about 3 years ago, and the engine about 1 year ago. H. E. Hanna, nephew of M. H. Abbott, a former proprietor, has been foreman for about 12 years. They are prepared here to do job work in nearly all its branches, and in the neatest style. We will now speak personally of the leading editors who have conducted this paper.

T. G. Trumbull, one of the founders of this paper, was an attorney at law who came from Connecticut, and was a nephew of the celebrated painter, Col. Trumbull, of Washington's military family. He had, however, but little business at the Bar. In some respects he was somewhat peculiar. For example, when asked about early rising, he would reply that it was not best to be about until the world was well aired by the uprising sun. His health was feeble, his instincts were gentlemanly, his education good, and he was a man of retiring habit. He died many years ago and was buried in the Pittsfield cemetery, leaving no relatives in this vicinity.

George W. Smith went from here to Barry and started *The Barry Enterprise*, but soon got to drinking so that he could not control himself, and in Feb., 1861 fell out of a window of the

Planter's House in Hannibal and broke his neck. He was a brilliant writer, —indeed, a literary genius, and his flashes of wit and rhetoric have seldom been surpassed in local journalism.

John S. Roberts was born in Southern Pennsylvania Nov. 19, 1809; came to this State about the year 1836, stopping first at Shawneetown; afterward he and his brother were at Springfield and at Jacksonville, and edited a paper for awhile; also followed farming. He came to Pike county in 1849 and bought *The Pike County Sentinel*, as above stated. In 1868 he was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for this District, and held the office for a year or two; was also Clerk of the Legislature for several sessions, was Supervisor of Martinsburg township several terms, and was Justice of the Peace from 1869 to 1878, when he died, leaving a widow (*nee* Elizabeth Twiford) and two sons,—J. Willis Roberts, now Justice of the Peace in Pittsfield, and Town Clerk, and Richard D., also a resident of Pittsfield.

Milton H. Abbott was probably a native of this State; he was married in Alton, Ill.; in a very early day he and his father published hymn-books, etc., in Vandalia, then the State capital. For stock he would ride horseback all the way to St. Louis and return. Of course, in such early times and under such difficulties, he could not carry on a very extensive business. After assisting on *The Free Press*, in Pittsfield, for a time, he went to Coldwater, Mich., where a storm blew down his dwelling, when he returned to Pittsfield. He commenced to edit *The Pike County Democrat* Oct. 11, 1860. After selling out the paper to Mr. Bush, in 1865, he emigrated by wagon to Oregon, finally settling at The Dalles, where he is now publishing *The Dalles Democrat*. Since going to that place he has lost his wife and three daughters. His brothers are not now living, and of his sisters only Mrs. E. J. Hanna, of Terre Haute, Ind., is living.

Joseph Merrick Bush, editor and proprietor of *The Pike County Democrat*, was born Jan. 16, 1822, in Pittsfield, Berkshire county, Mass.; graduated at Williams College (Mass.) in 1838, and removed the same fall to Pittsfield, Pike county, Ill., where he has ever since resided. He was admitted to the Bar, and in 1848 he married the daughter of John U. Grimshaw, and devoted the most of his time to farming up to 1865, when he purchased and took the control of the *Democrat*. He has held the office of State Senator, United States Commissioner for the Southern District of Illinois, Master in Chancery, President of the Board of Education, Pittsfield, President Pike County Agricultural Society, and has taken an active part in all measures looking to the advancement of the public interests. He has four sons, three of whom are grown to manhood, and two, William and J. M., jr., are connected with him in conducting the *Democrat* and its job rooms.

GRIGGSVILLE REFLECTOR.

The history of founding a local newspaper is almost without exception a story of unrealized hopes, misdirected efforts and unpaid bills. It is a well-known fact that more failures are recorded in the journalistic profession than in any other. Few are those who attain success in founding a country or a city newspaper. Often it is not for want of literary ability, for many who wield an able pen fail, but it takes as well a high order of business tact and talent. The successful editor and publisher must necessarily be a shrewd business man. He must be a man of business in all that that term implies, for in this field of labor one will find a greater variety of influences brought to bear against his efforts, difficulties unknown in other branches must be surmounted, the genius of dealing with people indiscriminately and successfully must be possessed; indeed, the successful editor of to-day must be a business man as well as a literary scholar.

There are few journals which continue long under their original management, seldom longer than two years. Not so with the *Reflector*, however, which continues under the control and management of its founder, Mr. Strother. He came to Griggsville in 1871, and July 15 of that year, sent forth the first number of the *Reflector*. It was then a seven-column folio, and presented a neat and tasteful appearance. It was received with favor, and considerable encouragement offered the editor. He being a practical printer, was able to take advantage of many influences and soon found his enterprise upon the high road to success. At the end of the first year he had a subscription list of 400. This was steadily increased until at present it numbers upward of 700. The *Reflector* is purely a local paper; has no patent side, and in politics and religion is neutral. People take the *Reflector* because it is not hampered or circumscribed by party principles or religious creeds. It is free to applaud or condemn, to advocate or oppose, to build up or tear down, any measure it believes beneficial and just, or injurious or wrong. Though neutral on political and religious questions, yet he devotes space in its columns to the discussion of both. Mr. Strother is a veteran in the printing business, having begun to learn the trade at the early age of 13 years, and has continued it without intermission from that day to this. Thus, with practical knowledge of his business, he is enabled the better to superintend and carry it on successfully. As a writer he is clear, forcible and logical, and has made of the *Reflector* an excellent provincial paper.

F. K. Strother, editor and proprietor of the *Griggsville Reflector*, was born in Granville county, N. C., Sept. 30, 1823; educated at Raleigh; came to Adams county, Ill., in 1866, and here published the *Clayton Sentinel* (now the *Enterprise*) until 1871, when he came to Griggsville and issued the first copy of the *Reflector* July 15 of that year, which he still publishes, with a circulation of 850. January 18, 1851, he married Miss B. V. House, and they

have 6 children: B. L., Homolea, Geneva A., Cora A., S. K. and F. T. Mr. Strother was with Gen. Canby in the South in 1867-8; was Government printer while there, where he remained until the reconstruction of the States. He has worked in the printing office most of the time since he was 14 years of age.

THE BARRY ADAGE.

The newspaper history of Barry well exemplifies a general rule characteristic of the profession of journalism. While in most other branches of business the first efforts at establishment in a new and growing place, are generally successful, in public journalism the charm of talking to the people in print, the social and political influence to be obtained as a stepping-stone to power and emolument, and to ease and luxury, tempt the innumerable, impecunious graduates of the printing office to seek some unoccupied field in which to establish themselves and rise. Hence they start out, and for want of the means necessary to run a newspaper a year or two, with but very little pay, they try a new place, and thus continue to rove; and it is but a corroboration of this remark to note that all, or nearly all, the newspapers now successfully conducted in Pike county are owned and edited by old residents having some property.

The first attempt to establish a newspaper in Barry was made by Geo. W. Smith, from Pittsfield, spoken of on a preceding page. He started *The Barry Enterprise*, but the office here was discontinued and the material was moved to Louisiana, Mo.. The next move to establish a paper here was made by Messrs. Shaffner & Goldsmith, who published *The Barry Weekly Dispatch*. The next effort was made by L. L. Burke, who started *The Barry Observer*, over White's store. This was run about a year, the last number being issued in the fall of 1871. In October of this year Mr. John H. Cobb took the same rooms and established *The Barry Adage*, in spite of the most discouraging obstacles. The people of the community had lost all faith in the newspaper business as a Barry enterprise. Mr. Cobb could find but two men who would pay as much as a year's subscription in advance, and not one who would pay a cent in advance for advertising. At least three-fourths of those who were approached on the subject would refuse to pay a cent for the new enterprise. Many men would go into a saloon or tobacco store and spend more in a day or two than would pay for the paper a whole year, then refuse even a single dime to encourage Mr. Cobb in his laudable enterprise, in which, too, he finally succeeded. The first number of his paper was issued about Nov. 1, 1871. In 1878, however, he sold out to Mr. Colgrove, who ran the institution for a short time. Mr. Cobb, in company with Wm. Watson, bought back the office and the situation and conducted it together with reasonable success until recently, when Mr. Cobb retired, leaving Mr. Watson sole editor and proprietor. The paper is printed on both sides at the home office, is a weekly, and independent in

politics. Price only \$1.00 a year, which is certainly quite reasonable for a local paper. It is not hampered or bound by any political fetters, but is strictly speaking an organ of the people, and for the people. While it enjoys a fair advertising patronage, the merchants and business men of Barry are not fully alive to their best interests when they fail to give their local paper a hearty and liberal support. Towns must be advertised as well as individuals and businesses, and this can only be done through the medium of the press.

There is connected with this paper a good job office.

Mr. Cobb tried a daily for a while, at Pittsfield, but that city was found to be too near the large cities, which furnish dailies at hand.

William Watson was born in Barry Feb. 16, 1857, and is a son of Jon Watson, deceased, an early settler in Pike county. Mr. Watson's future success with *The Barry Adage* is very promising. He is a pleasing writer for a young man, and gives to Barry an excellent local paper.

THE UNICORN GREENBACK.

After *The Adage* had been under way four or five years there was a sheriff's sale of a press, stationery, etc., where Mr. Simeon Fitch was a bidder, and he rather jestingly remarked that he did not want any one to bid against him on the press, as he wanted to run a paper in opposition to *The Adage*. He also had a boy whom he wished to learn the art of printing and thought to purchase the press and material for this purpose. This was the exciting cause of many friends encouraging him to go into the business of printing and publishing a paper. Thus encouraged, and having a love for literary labor, he obtained another press and commenced business, issuing the first number of *The Unicorn* on the 5th of October, 1877. He subsequently bought the press, which was offered at the sheriff's sale. *The Unicorn* was started as a Republican paper, but it soon espoused the Greenback cause and changed its name to *The Unicorn Greenback*. *The Unicorn* is a 8 column folio and filled with local and general news, discussions upon the political, financial and social issues of the country that agitate the public mind, and a general miscellany of excellent and instructive reading matter. As above stated it is a Greenback paper, and is one of the leading advocates for the measures and principles of the Greenback party in this section. *The Unicorn* is also one of the most zealous advocates of temperance and total abstinence from the use of tobacco there is in the country. No smoking is even allowed in the printing office. The motto heading the newspaper is,—

"Tobacco, though handy, is risky to use:
Together with brandy and whisky, refuse."

Mr. Fitch is pre-eminently a poetic editor, often throwing into rhyme the reports of proceedings in the city, and thus he amuses while he teaches and instructs. His paper has a much larger cir-

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culatation than he at first anticipated, and promises to be one of the established institutions of the city of Barry. Thus, with his temperance and anti-tobacco principles and his novel way of rhyming locals, he is enabled to present to his readers a rare, entertaining and elevating class of reading matter. He will not taint the morals of the most saintly, and it grieves him greatly to see so many of his fellow men, and especially the young, polluting themselves by the use of liquors and tobacco. It will take him a long time and much earnest work to change the habits and customs of this people in this respect, and that his influence will be felt, is beyond question. No man ever engaged in a reformation more desired, and more earnestly and devotedly than Mr. Fitch, and that he may live to see a radical change in the filthy and injurious habits so common, we most heartily wish. He has a most potent enemy, and it will take constant hard battling to conquer it. Mr. Fitch, however, appreciates the magnitude of his labors, yet will use his pen and voice, his influence and purse to save the young and convert those already steeped in the use of liquors and tobacco.

Simeon Fitch, editor and proprietor of the *Unicorn Greenback*, Barry, Ill., was born in Delaware county, N. Y., Dec. 2, 1818, and is a son of Samuel Fitch, deceased; was educated in Franklin, N. Y., and at the age of 21 he commenced teaching school, which profession he followed 10 years, a portion of the time engaging in farming during the summer season. He emigrated to Pike county in April, 1842, where he has since lived. May 1, 1845, he married Lucinda A. Piper, by whom he had one child, since deceased. Mrs. Fitch died April 24, 1854, and Aug. 3 of the same year Mr. F. married Eliza Kerr, and of the 8 children born to them these 6 are living: Ella, Edward E., Charles S., Owen L., Anna and Mary. Edward attends to the farm, while Owen L. assists his father in the printing-office. Ella is a teacher, and is now Mrs. Dr. E. T. Myers, of Farber, Mo.

MILTON BEACON.

This is one of the leading organs of the Greenback party in Illinois, and wields an influence second to none. This fact is evinced in the interest manifested by the people of Milton and vicinity in this late political movement, and also in the fact that the citizens in this district are uniformly well posted in political matters. Constant readers of this journal are difficult antagonists to contend with in argumentative contests on political questions. They have been under the instruction of a wise, original and logical tutor, and have gained much information bearing upon the great and important political questions, especially the financial, now before the public.

The *Beacon*, although comparatively a new publication, has proven a grand success under its present able management. During the winter of 1874-5 a temperance organization known as the Milton Moral Reform Society published a small paper called the

Milton Reform. This sheet was issued for the purpose of setting forth the aims and objects of the order. It was distributed gratuitously, and was received with much favor by the citizens of the town. The effect of this small publication was to create a demand for a larger paper. After its second monthly issue Mr. A. G. Lucas proposed to start a five-column folio paper, providing the Society would discontinue the publication of the *Reform*, and turn over the advertising already secured. This proposition was accepted, and on the 16th of April, 1875, the *Milton Beacon* made its appearance. It came forth, however, as a six-column instead of a five-column paper, as originally intended.

The history of all new papers is one of a hard struggle for existence; on the whole, however, the *Beacon* has been unusually successful. After a lapse of three months Mr. Lucas found the expenses incident to founding a paper greater than he had anticipated, and suspension was likely to follow. It was the wish of the business men that the paper should continue. Accordingly in order to sustain the enterprise, a stock company was formed. This company consisted of F. M. Grimes, T. B. Morton, J. O. Bolin, C. E. Bolin, J. M. Faris, S. Hudson, W. Hess, W. D. Mitchell and L. N. Hall. Mr. Grimes was chosen President of the company and Mr. Morton, Secretary. J. M. Faris was appointed editor. He forthwith enlarged it to a seven-column paper, and advanced the subscription from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per year, adopted the "patent outside," and continued its publication until April, 1876. On that date the paper was sold to F. M. Grimes, its present editor, who has since purchased all of the shares except two, which have not yet been offered for sale.

Mr. Grimes entered upon his new field of labor with considerable enthusiasm. He brought to bear in this enterprise a well stored mind, a ready pen, business ability and personal popularity, and as a result has obtained a most signal success. During the past year (1879) this paper reached a circulation greater than that ever attained by any other paper published in Pike county, a fact of which its editor may well be proud.

Mr. Grimes continued the patent side until January, 1877, when he began the printing of the entire paper in the office. We will remark in this connection that in point of equipment this office ranks with those much older. It is supplied with a large assortment of the best material and modern conveniences of the preservative art. Mr. Grimes carries a full line of job-printing material, and executes some fine specimens in this line.

The *Beacon* was started as a neutral paper, politically. But the editor believing duty called him to do battle against certain measures which he considered highly detrimental to our common country, and to advocate others which were subservient to national prosperity, he unfurled the standard of the Greenback party and has since done valiant service in its behalf. He wields a powerful pen, and carries conviction to almost all who will unprejudicedly and candidly

follow his arguments. As an antagonist he is dreaded by the most influential. As an advocate he is earnest, untiring and concentrates his unusual powers in behalf of the measure or person that he is supporting. We congratulate the people of Milton and vicinity in having in their midst a paper conducted with the ability and enterprise of the *Beacon*.

Francis Marion Grimes, editor of the *Beacon*, was born in Montezuma township, April 28, 1837. He is the son of James and Nancy (Davis) Grimes, well known early settlers of Pike county. His father was born in County Down, Ireland, Feb. 9, 1789, and his mother in Warren county, Ky., Feb. 15, 1797. They were united in marriage Nov. 11, 1813, and came to Montezuma township in 1836. His father died Sept. 19, 1873, and his mother still survives at a ripe old age. Our subject was reared on a farm, and received a good common-school education. At the age of 19 he began teaching school and taught for 20 consecutive years in the schools of Montezuma and Pearl townships, this county. As a teacher he was eminently successful, as attested by the above, and also by the fact that he never held any other than a first-grade certificate. He quit teaching in April, 1876, and took possession of the editorial chair of the *Beacon*, which he has so ably filled to the present time. March 17, 1859, he was united in marriage with Sarah E. Colvin, the sixth child of Thomas and Rebecca Colvin, now deceased. To them have been born 6 children, namely,—Albert, Luther, Perry, Henry, Ina and Rollo. Mr. G. has been a member of the Christian Church for 20 years, and a zealous worker in the temperance cause for many years. He now also holds membership in the Masonic, Odd Fellows and Workmen lodges. He formerly voted with the Democratic party, but paid little attention to politics, believing, however, that the financial question was paramount to all others at the present; has for the past year devoted his time and energies to the interests of the National Greenback party.

PERRY PARAGRAPH.

This is one of the eight newspaper publications of Pike county, and like the others, has experienced its ups and downs. It is conceded to be one of the most difficult things known in the business world to establish a local paper upon a paying basis. It requires more energy, patience and perseverance to found one than almost any other business. It is less remunerative, more vexatious, and requires the expenditure of greater mental and physical force than other enterprises. Few there are who properly appreciate the labors, the trials and difficulties of a country editor. He enjoys none of the advantages, yet he is expected to send forth a sheet that will compare favorably with the large dailies of cities.

Mr. Cobb, the editor of this paper, and other editors can appreciate the force of these remarks perhaps better than people in general. He recently started the *Paragraph*, and has met with fair

success. The paper is independent politically, religiously and in everything else. It is free to advocate or oppose any measure or view brought before the public.

H. C. Cobb was born in Chautauqua county, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1845, and is the son of James and Mary (Hale) Cobb, both natives of the Empire State. His father is of Welsh ancestry, and his mother is a direct descendant of Sir. Matthew Hale. Mr. C. was united in marriage Aug. 12, 1871, with Elizabeth Purviance. Three children have been borne to them, only one of whom is now living. Mr. C. learned his trade in New York, where he was connected with several papers in the State.

THE INDEPENDENT PRESS.

This is the latest newspaper enterprise of Pike county, and has promise of becoming one of the most popular and influential. It first greeted the public Dec. 11, 1879, an eight-column folio. The typographical appearance of the *Press* is neat and tasty. Indeed, it would reflect honor to older established offices to send out such excellent quality of work. The *Press* office is furnished all through with the best material and presses, and for mechanical execution the job work done at this office will compare favorably with that turned out from the larger establishments of the State. Its present editor, A. Hughes, and its proprietors, Hughes & Nelson, are thoroughly enterprising newspaper men, and that the progress they have so early made is appreciated by the general public, is evinced by the unusual success attending their enterprise.

The Independent Press, which is published at Griggsville, was founded, as its name implies, as an independent journal so far as politics or religion are concerned. Its editor believes he can exert a greater influence under that banner than under any other. He will not be influenced by party or sect. He advocates such measures, national, municipal, religious and social, as will best subserve the interests of the mass of the community, regardless of any party, clique or individual. As such a journal, it deserves, as it has, the patronage of all classes. As the better to set forth the principles of this paper, we quote from its salutatory a remark or two in reference to this point. The editor says: "The *Press* will not be a partisan sheet in accordance with the generally accepted tenets of either of the established political parties. Our politics and religion will be independent so far as the paper is concerned." * * *

"In our advocacy of measures, be they cosmopolitan or local, we will only be guided by what we conceive to be the right, and will best conserve the true interests of this city, county, State and nation. In the interest of the merchant we shall advocate the best means of developing trade; in the interests of all we shall, by using every means in our power, fight against rings, monopolies, and every species of fraud that has a tendency to retard or lessen the people's interest."

A local journal established upon such a broad and liberal plat-

form, and evincing the enterprise and public spirit the *Press* has, should receive the undivided support of men of all parties, creeds and opinions. It is not hampered or circumscribed by partisan principles of any nature, save truth and probity. The *Press* is published each Thursday. Subscription, \$1.50 per year.

Arnold Hughes, editor of the *Press*, is a native of Missouri, grew up attending the common schools. He served an apprenticeship at the printer's trade in Milwaukee, Wis., and has since devoted himself to his profession with zeal and energy. As a writer he is original, pointed and entertaining. His locals are fresh and crisp, his editorials are able, logical and convincing, and as a business man possesses much practical knowledge. It is our wish, as it is that of the general public, that Messrs. Hughes & Nelson will make a success of their new-born enterprise.

OTHER PAPERS.

The Radical for a brief time was published as the exponent of a sentiment. It was edited with vim, by Charles J. Sellon, who was afterward a vigorous and useful editor of the *Illinois State Journal*, at Springfield. He enlisted in the Union army, but was discharged on account of deafness. He died a young man, mourned by his family and many friends. He was buried in the grave-yard of St. Stephen's Church, Pittsfield, Ill.

The Radical was suddenly reduced to *The Radi*, which was conducted by O. W. Topliff for a short time, and then was discontinued altogether.

A Republican paper called *The Morning Star*, was once started by Wm. Overstreet, in Pittsfield, but did not last long.

CHAPTER XX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RAILROADS.

The railroad is comparatively a new enterprise to Pike county. In reference to means of transportation this county is greatly favored by nature. Indeed, there is no county in the State to which nature gave such abundant and convenient channels of transportation as to Pike. Here are two of the finest water courses in America washing its shores, and no portion of the county over half a day's drive from one of them. Without a railroad many of the northern counties of the State would yet be in their native condition. Yet Pike county could, and did, get along very conveniently without a railroad.

As early as May, 1860, a railroad was projected, principally by Messrs. Starne and Hatch. This road was known as the Pike County Road, and later as the Hannibal and Naples road. Some grading was done, but the county, at a general election, refused aid, and the project was abandoned until after the war, when, through the efforts of Judge Higbee, Scott Wike, James S. Irwin, Hon. Wm. A. Grimshaw, W. Steers, of Pittsfield, Messrs. Brown and Wike, of Barry, and Messrs. McWilliams, Ward, Philbrick and others, of Griggsville, the enterprise was revived and pushed to completion.

Originally about \$350,000 were expended on the old Pike road; and of this sum the city of Hannibal furnished as a city \$200,000, the townships on the line of the road \$70,000, and individuals in Hannibal and Pike county the balance. The money subscribed was faithfully expended under the direction of Mr. Starne, the President of the road, and a competent engineer; the war commenced and the road failed, as did most of the public enterprises of the country. It was at that time in debt to Mr. Clough, one of the engineers, about \$1,000, and upon a suit commenced by him a judgment was rendered against the road for his debt. The friends of the road were anxious that it should not be sacrificed, and when it was sold, bid it in in the name of Scott Wike, for \$1,039, who transferred the certificate of purchase to the Directors of the old road, Messrs. A. Starne, B. D. Brown, O. M. Hatch, George Wike, Geo. W. Shields, J. G. Helme, James McWilliams and Scott

Wike; and the Sheriff made them a deed Feb. 12, 1863. They were then incorporated as the Hannibal & Naples Railroad Company. Mr. Shields was the Mayor of the city of Hannibal, and Mr. Helme a large property-holder there. They were directors of the old road, and were appointed by the City Council to look after the interests of the city. The other gentlemen were directors in the old road and large property-holders in Pike county.

When the agitation incident to the Rebellion had subsided and the people again turned to the improvement of their homes and the carrying out of home enterprises, the completion of this road was urged.

Enthusiastic meetings were held throughout the county in December, 1867. The proposition by the Supervisors to bond the county was defeated by a popular vote Dec. 24,—2,777 for, to 2,841 against, one of the largest votes ever cast in the county.

At a railroad meeting held at the court-house in Pittsfield Dec. 30, 1868, resolutions for pushing the railroad interests of the county were passed, and a committee appointed, headed by Wm. A. Grimshaw, to "take the requisite steps to carry out the project of railroad connections for Pittsfield and Pike county with the Chicago & Alton, or the Pennsylvania Central, or any other roads interested and willing to co-operate with Pittsfield and Pike county."

At the same time there was a project of a railroad from Louisiana, Mo., to run west to the Missouri river, headed by Thomas L. Price, then a railroad king in the West.

Ten miles of the Hannibal & Naples road were completed Feb. 18, 1869, namely, to Kinderhook, and a banquet and great rejoicing were had on the occasion, in a car at Kinderhook.

In pursuance of an official call a railroad meeting was held at Pittsfield, March 8, 1869, with R. A. McClintock Chairman and J. M. Bush Secretary, when Col. A. C. Matthews explained the object of the meeting. A committee was appointed, one from each township represented, to assess the sum of \$150,000 among the various townships embraced in the call. The meeting passed a resolution indorsing the act of the Legislature providing for the refunding to the several townships and counties, the contracting debts for railroads, the entire taxes on such railroad property, and the excess of all State taxes over the assessment of 1868.

August, 1869, the Hannibal & Naples road reached a point within $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of New Salem; reached Griggsville in September; railroad completed in October; crossed the Illinois river Jan. 20, 1870; Feb. 11, finished to Pittsfield. At that time a grand free excursion was given, when the following incident occurred: The train being gone about three hours longer than was expected, parties who had been left behind began to feel uneasy. One man, whose wife and son were with the excursionists, with his remaining son built a fire near the track; and while waiting with great anxiety for the return of the train, the little boy started toward the track.

The father in his agony said, "Don't, my son; don't go near the track; I'm afraid some dreadful accident has happened and you and I will both be orphans." When the train at last arrived all safe and sound, there was great rejoicing. The contract for building the railroad from Pittsfield to the H. & N. road was let July 24, 1869, to Hon. A. Starne. Work was immediately begun and before a year had passed trains were running.

After the Hannibal & Naples Road was completed, it was changed soon after to the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railway, and in March, 1880, when the great Wabash line became in possession of the T., P. & W. Ry. and other lines, it was changed to the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway. About the time of the completion of the H. & N. road, other roads were projected. In May, 1869, a line was surveyed from Rushville, via Mt. Sterling to Pittsfield.

In the summer of 1869 special efforts were made by the citizens of the county to complete the projected railroads, and at a meeting of the citizens of Pittsfield and Newburg townships at Pittsfield, June 17, committees were appointed to devise ways and means to raise the amount required of them, namely, \$32,000. C. P. Chapman was appointed Chairman of said committee.

In the spring of 1871, everything pertaining to the railroad interests of the county seemed to be lying dead or asleep, and the suspicion of the people began to be aroused that the enterprise was abandoned, when Gen. Singleton, President of the Quincy, Alton & St. Louis road, announced that that company were waiting to obtain the right of way through Quincy. This road was soon completed, following the line of the Mississippi from the northern line of the county to the southern where it crosses the river at Louisiana.

In the spring of 1872 it was proposed to build a road to Perry Springs, connecting with the Bob-tail to Pittsfield. At this time the county of Pike and the townships of Pittsfield and Newburg had invested \$132,000 in the Pittsfield branch, with no prospect of dividends; but it was proposed to issue county bonds of \$10,000 to \$12,000 per mile on the Pittsfield branch, on which the Wabash company should guaranty the interest, thus enabling them to negotiate the bonds at a fair rate.

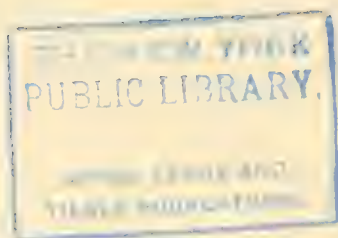
The Quincy, Payson & Southeastern railroad was projected to make a direct line to Pittsfield through Payson, thence nearly directly east to Effingham, to connect for Cincinnati and the East, but nothing definite has been done.

The Chicago, Alton & St. Louis ran the "Louisiana," or "Kansas City" branch through the southern townships of this county seven or eight years ago. This was done without local aid from this county, but received help from the city of Louisiana. This is a first-class road, and opened up a most prolific part of Pike county. At this time a railroad bridge was built across the Mississippi at Louisiana. Aug. 1, 1871, a magnificent bridge was completed across the same river at Hannibal.



Engene Smith

BARRY



SNY ISLAND LEVEE.

Along the whole of the west side of Pike county there runs a bayou of the Mississippi river, named by the early French *Chenal Écarte* (crooked channel) but in English generally called "Sny," for short, from the French pronunciation of *Chenal*. This bayou commences in Adams county about 12 miles below Quincy, and runs southeasterly somewhat parallel with the river, until it ends in Calhoun county, its channel being generally about midway between the river and the bluffs. The low land drained by this "bayou," "channel," "slough," "creek," etc., as it is variously called, comprises about 110,000 acres. This was subject to overflow every spring, and being the most fertile ground in the West, it is very important that it be reclaimed if possible. Without improvement it is entirely useless, and even a source of malaria and sickness.

Consequently, in the year 1870 a movement was set on foot to reclaim this vast tract of rich land by an embankment near the river. To aid in this great enterprise the Legislature passed an act, approved April 24, 1871, authorizing the issue of bonds, to be paid by special assessments on the lands benefited. To carry out the provisions of this act "The Mississippi Levee Drainage Company" was organized about the first of August, 1871, by a meeting of the citizens of Pike and Adams counties, electing a board of directors, with S. M. Spencer, President, other officers, and a board of commissioners. The citizens also drew up and signed a petition for the appointment of the commissioners according to law, whereupon the County Court (R. M. Atkinson, Judge) appointed Geo. W. Jones, William Dustin and John G. Wheelock, Commissioners, Mr. Dustin's place, after his death, being filled by Benjamin F. Westlake. For the construction of the levee they issued bonds, bearing interest at 10 per cent., and they were sold mostly in the Eastern markets, some in Detroit, Mich., the interest payable annually. Accordingly the levee was constructed in 1872-4, at a cost of about \$650,000.

But the manner of collecting assessments authorized by this act was called in question by a case brought up to the Supreme Court from the Wabash river, where similar work was being done, and the Court decided that feature of the act to be unconstitutional. A similar case went up to that tribunal from this county, and the Court re-affirmed its former decision. It was then thought expedient to procure an amendment to the State Constitution; the necessary resolution was submitted to the people by the 30th General Assembly, and it was adopted by an overwhelming majority. Thereupon another act was passed by the 31st General Assembly, to make the law conform to the constitution as amended, and under this act the owners of lands on the Sny bottom proposed to construct a drainage district to be known as "The Sny Island Levee Drainage District."

The levee, as at first projected, was completed, as before stated, but it has proved wholly insufficient, as the Mississippi flood, aided by high winds, in April, 1876, broke through the embankment, and all the low land was inundated, destroying crops, carrying away fences, and driving out the inhabitants. No one, however, was drowned, but planting was retarded. The breaches were soon repaired, but more lately a new company has been organized to improve the levee and make it perfect, that is, capable of protecting the bottom land against such a high water as there was in 1851.

This levee is by far the largest above Vicksburg, being about 52 miles in length, commencing on a sand ridge in Adams county, and extending into Calhoun county. It is constructed of the sandy soil along its line, and readily becomes sodded and overgrown with willow and other small growth. The streams which formerly emptied into the Mississippi now find their way into Bay creek, and then into Hamburg bay, in Calhoun county. A few farms were opened in the bottom before the construction of the levee, but since that work was completed the land is becoming pretty well covered with farms, occupied by a good, industrious class of citizens. The time may come when the dwellers in this land will become a power in the county.

We desire here to state to the public, with some emphasis, that neither the county nor any municipality in the same is in any manner liable for the bonds issued in aid of the construction of this levee. Neither the State, county nor towns took any part in the issue of the bonds, or in the construction of the work. The enterprise was a private one, and the fact that the bonds are not paid reflects on no one. The law under which they were issued was declared unconstitutional, and in such cases the bonds must fall with the law.

On the completion of the levee the source of water supply for the Rockport mills, situated on the Sny, was of course mostly cut off. Consequently, about Sept. 15, 1874, the proprietors of the mills, Messrs. Shaw & Rupert, hired parties in St. Louis to come up and cut the levee, having been advised that they had lawful authority to "abate the nuisance" by their own act. Great excitement was occasioned by this transaction, and during the ensuing litigation the mill proprietors obtained a mandamus for opening the Sny; but a settlement was finally effected by a compromise with the drainage company, the latter paying the former \$30,000. The mill, however, was subsequently destroyed by fire.

COUNTY TREASURER'S REPORT MADE NOVEMBER 30, 1879.

Debits.

To amount on hand Dec. 1, 1878	\$21,026.21
To tax levied on all property for 1878	10,944.27
To money collected from other sources	4,243.55
Total debits....	\$36,214.03

Credits.

County Orders and jury certificates paid	\$23,834.21
Other credits....	4,450.69
	\$28,284.90
Balance cash due County Dec. 1, 1879.....	7,929.13
	\$36,214.03

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following table gives the number of Marriage Licenses annually issued since 1826:

1827.....	6	1845.....	159	1863.....	252
1828.....	19	1846.....	161	1864.....	260
1829.....	21	1847.....	180	1865.....	380
1830.....	22	1848.....	232	1866.....	370
1831.....	25	1849.....	203	1867.....	357
1832.....	47	1850.....	199	1868.....	374
1833.....	34	1851.....	213	1869.....	273
1834.....	50	1852.....	246	1870.....	270
1835.....	49	1853.....	241	1871.....	258
1836.....	57	1854.....	220	1872.....	271
1837.....	100	1855.....	236	1873.....	250
1838.....	106	1856.....	275	1874.....	297
1839.....	110	1857.....	377	1875.....	281
1840.....	115	1858.....	259	1876.....	282
1841.....	121	1859.....	279	1877.....	285
1842.....	160	1860.....	258	1878.....	309
1843.....	147	1861.....	235	1879.....	313
1844.....	153	1862.....	227	1880 to Jan. 26.....	15

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

In 1877 the number of acres of corn raised in Pike county were 87,405; number of bushels produced, 2,888,802; winter wheat 71,219 acres; yield, 982,453 bushels; spring wheat, 66 acres; yield 1,682 bushels; oats, 5,559 acres; yield 122,540; rye, 414 acres; yield 4,371 bushels; barley, 16 acres; yield 210 bushels; buckwheat, 41 acres; yield 421 bushels; beans, 33 acres; yield 313 bushels; Irish potatoes, 1,122 acres; yield 66,649 bushels; sweet potatoes, 3 acres, yield 243 bushels. Apple orchards 4,656 acres; yield 168,535 bushels; peach orchards 202 acres; yield 2,213 bushels; pear orchards 5 acres; yield 4 bushels; tobacco 70 acres; yield 42,265 pounds; broom-corn 2 acres; yield 1,000 pounds; timothy meadow 14,200 acres; yield 17,801 tons; clover 3,302 acres; yield 3,445 tons; prairie meadow 283 acres, yield 401 tons; Hungarian and millet, 69 acres, yield 149 tons; sorgho, 97 acres, yield 8,520 gallons of syrup made; vineyard 59 acres, yield 7,345 gallons of wine made; turnips and other root crops, 498 acres, value of crops produced \$2,037; other

fruit and berries not included above or in orchard, 85 acres, value \$229; other crops not named above, 1,950 acres, value \$6,437. Pasture, not including wood land, 33,228 acres; wood land, not included as pasture, 87,371; uncultivated land not included as wood land or pasture, 60,565 acres. Area in city and town real estate not included above, 1,605 acres. Number of sheep killed by dogs, 791, average value per head \$2.07; number of pounds of wool sheared, 49,609; number of fat sheep sold 2,378, average weight per head 99 pounds; number of cows kept 6,062; pounds butter sold 78,430; pounds of cheese sold 325; gallons of cream sold 16; gallons of milk sold 8,538; number of fat cattle sold 4,747; average gross weight 1,002 pounds; number of fat hogs sold 35,947; average weight per head 235; number of hogs and pigs died of cholera 30,259; average weight per head 70 pounds. Number of bushels timothy seed produced, 516; of clover seed 977; of Hungarian and millet 33; number of pounds of grapes 61,715.

In 1878 the agricultural returns of Pike county, were as follows:

Corn, 74,552 acres, and 2,314,209 bushels; winter wheat, 80,800 acres and 1,092,725 bushels; spring wheat, 66 acres, 168 bushels; oats, 5,650 acres, 136,433 bushels; rye, 60 acres, 338 bushels; buckwheat, 19 acres, 217 bushels; castor beans, 1 acre, 4 bushels; beans, 10 acres, 67 bushels; peas, 10 acres, 614 bushels; Irish potatoes, 511 acres, 34,688 bushels; sweet potatoes, 16 acres, 420 bushels; apple orchard, 4,290 acres, fruit 60,847 bushels; peach orchard, 49 acres, 1,085 bushels; pear orchard, 1 acre, 10 bushels; tobacco, 11 acres, 5,500 pounds; broom-corn, 19 acres, 16,000 pounds; timothy meadow, 13,396 acres, 17,298 tons of hay produced; clover meadow, 4,616 acres, 6,334 tons; prairie meadow, 33 acres, 29 tons of hay; Hungarian and millet, 65 acres, 74 tons; sorgho, 152 acres, 11,017 gallons of syrup made; vineyard, 71 acres, 958 gallons of wine made; turnips and other root crops, 109 acres, value of crop raised, \$1,094; other fruits and berries, not included in above and orchard, 58 acres; value of crops, \$734; other crops not named above, 2,284 acres; value of crops, \$4,500; pasture, not including wood land, 33,773 acres; wood land, not included as pasture, 65,644 acres; uncultivated land, not included as wood land or pasture, 20,346 acres. Number of sheep killed by dogs, 958; average value per head, \$1.83, total value, \$1,755; number of pounds of wool shorn, 47,683; number of fat sheep sold, 1,389; average weight per head, 70 pounds; number of cows kept, 2,891; pounds of butter sold, 30,941; pounds of cheese sold, 725; gallons of cream sold, 196; gallons of milk sold, 10,288; number of fat cattle sold, 3,965, average weight per head, 945 pounds; total, 3,745,527 pounds; hogs, number sold, 36,578; average weight per head, 240 pounds; total, 8,676,516 pounds; number of hogs and pigs died of cholera, 30,011; average weight per head, 35 pounds; total number of pounds, 1,070,901. Number of bushels of timothy seed produced, 265; clover seed, 1,827 bushels; Hungarian and millet seed, 33 bushels; number of pounds of grapes, 48,300.

ABSTRACTS OF ASSESSMENTS FROM 1867 TO 1879, INCLUSIVE.

	Horses.	Average Value.	Cattle.	Average Value.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Carriages & Wagons.	Pianos.	Acres of Improved Land.	Acres of Unimproved Land.	Total Value of Land.	Total Value of Personal Property.	Value R.R. Property.	Total Assessed Value of all Property.	Acres of Corn.	Acres of Wheat.	Acres Other Products
1867....	11644	%	18834	%	35990	47766	4002	93	333580*	166585	\$4509282 00	\$1585626 00	\$2640 00	\$4509282 00	64706	32997	13615
1868....	11923		21124		33160	48152	4164	96	308812*	195745	4751242 00	1515404 00	7960 00	4515286 00	61868	51597	14739
1869....	10503	33 00	18363	9 43	19205	44724	3985	107	308300	187217	2715093 00	1387184 00	154606 00	4677903 00	49681	55797	13115
1870....	11225	31 00	21348	8 37	12455	52760	4040	115	316496	194828	2891545 00	1370485 00	200093 00	4893570 00	67857	63208	15830
1871....	10669	30 00	20351	8 41	12016	59453	3973	168	303250	209597	2864627 00	1266818 00	370703 00	5016477 00	70847	71151	12170
1872....	12202	60 00	25570	18	14778	63822	4690	155	286099	224665	11481666 00	4727574 00	114080 00	17940230 00	83989	79984	28651
1873....	12064	47 00	24401	15	13588	55564	4571	155	299480	214667	9667275 00	3521553 00	386752 00	14308378 00	81697	95305	34333
1874....	11910	46 00	22561	15	11857	47329	4519	161	335100	176604	8640128 00	33665285 00	639689 00	12894452 00	96430	75756	33647
1875....	11738	40 00	22708	14	11910	45567	4743	169	303372	205920	7905240 00	2927164 00		11658876 00	88779	72874	38732
1876....	11673	35 00	21213	13	12247	48100	4688	180	291247	216995	6926117 00	2535895 00	728182 00	10215392 00	100089	79521	34960
1877....	11203	31 00	21762	11	11282	52650	4635	177	290600	220164	6300124 00	2171856 00	644547 00	9167863 00	92015	93374	37587
1878....	10706	29 00	21335	11	11557	43662	4610	179	287947	223633	6030068 00	1966894 00	725187 00	8618488 00			

*Including all tracts of Land whereon there is any improvement whatever.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS.

TOWNSHIPS.		No. Males under 21.	No. Females under 21.	Total No. Persons under 21.	Whole No. Districts.	Whole No. Pupils Enrolled.	No. Male Teachers.	No. Female Teachers.	No. School-houses	Total Receipts for Year Ending Sept. 30, 1878.	Am't Paid Teachers.	Total Expenses, 1878.	Value of School Property.	Principal of Township Fund.	Highest Monthly Wages Paid Male Teachers.	Highest Monthly Wages Paid Female Teachers.	Lowest Monthly Wages Paid Male Teachers.	Lowest Monthly Wages Paid Female Teachers.
Atlas	540	411	905	16	466	10	9	14	3	\$3361 00	\$3537 00	\$3286 00	\$4656 00	\$2517 00	\$50 00	\$40 00	\$25 00	\$20 00
Barry	199	205	404	3	946	12	10	10	3	10817 00	5165 00	8365 00	21000 00	9348 00	110 00	62 00	25 00	23 00
Chambersburg	436	374	810	8	362	7	7	4	3	3005 00	1915 00	2146 00	3850 00	2635 00	70 00	40 00	40 00	25 00
Derry	280	320	400	5	271	5	3	5	5	3532 00	2878 00	3483 00	4850 00	4397 00	70 00	30 00	25 00	17 00
Detroit	310	304	614	7	403	5	9	7	5	2315 00	1325 00	2831 00	7500 00	1283 00	50 00	35 00	30 00	25 00
Fairmount	127	104	231	3	108	1	5	3	7	2315 00	1803 00	2039 00	2420 00	2259 00	60 00	40 00	45 00	20 00
Flint	550	580	1131	8	653	7	15	9	3	1078 00	770 00	866 00	1800 00	855 00	45 00	45 00	40 00	20 00
Griggsville	325	296	621	9	345	6	10	8	9	11328 00	5203 00	9180 00	11660 00	4224 00	140 00	55 00	30 00	20 00
Hadley	356	345	702	7	792	7	7	7	8	3925 00	1810 00	3341 00	3650 00	4498 00	55 00	40 00	20 00	22 00
Hardin	313	342	655	7	332	8	6	7	7	792 00	252 00	567 00	6450 00	1692 00	55 00	40 00	20 00	22 00
Kinderhook	116	169	285	3	113	1	3	3	7	4677 00	1981 00	3317 00	2300 00	4625 00	65 00	40 00	25 00	25 00
Levee	350	352	702	8	654	10	5	8	3	3069 00	670 00	2716 00	2300 00	1980 00	40 00	35 00	40 00	25 00
Martinsburg	363	416	779	8	612	8	7	7	3	4748 00	2456 00	3516 00	2965 00	2242 00	60 00	40 00	35 00	18 00
Montezuma	242	306	648	8	440	6	4	8	8	5726 00	3167 00	4270 00	9250 00	4000 00	100 00	45 00	30 00	25 00
Newburg	389	385	774	10	440	8	9	10	4	4169 00	2302 00	3443 00	5100 00	1657 00	50 00	37 00	35 00	25 00
New Salem	203	201	404	4	184	3	3	4	8	6328 00	2799 00	5436 00	9550 00	1507 00	85 00	45 00	20 00	15 00
Pearl	510	528	1038	7	680	6	10	7	9	2000 00	1297 00	1376 00	1000 00	2237 00	45 00	40 00	41 00	25 00
Perry	865	900	1765	9	861	7	14	9	7	6281 00	3790 00	5635 00	7000 00	1196 00	125 00	45 00	40 00	20 00
Pittsfield	475	443	918	10	470	7	7	7	9	4296 00	1863 00	3586 00	48000 00	1196 00	65 00	30 00	40 00	22 00
Pleasant Hill	479	484	963	12	475	8	11	10	7	3142 00	2345 00	694 00	2350 00	1590 00	62 00	45 00	30 00	25 00
Pleasant Vale	59	63	122	1	51	1	1	3	3	7065 00	2584 00	528 00	1200 00	555 00	40 00	35 00	40 00	20 00
Ross	435	409	844	8	486	9	5	5	5	1133 00	445 00	2334 00	2150 00	745 00	50 00	35 00	40 00	35 00
Spring Creek										3652 00	2073 00	2334 00	2150 00	745 00	50 00	35 00	25 00	20 00

PIKE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL BOARD.

The "Pike County Agricultural Society" was organized March 16, 1852, at Pittsfield. D. B. Bush was called to the chair and Henry T. Mudd was chosen Secretary. A constitution was adopted, under which Michael J. Noyes was elected the first President. In June following resolutions were passed urging upon the Legislature of the State the necessity of encouraging agriculture, and of establishing Agricultural Schools, and recommending that model farms be immediately purchased or reserved from sale out of the lands given to the State, on which these schools should be established, etc.

In order to avail themselves of the benefit of the act of 1871 concerning the re-organization of County Agricultural Societies, in conformity to an act to create a Department of Agriculture, the name of the society was changed to "The Pike County Agricultural Board," electing E. M. Seeley, President, and W. H. Johnston, Secretary, and other officers.

This organization has held a fair every year since its formation. It first enclosed and furnished a fair ground in 1858. Before that the fairs were held in the open woods, when no admission fee could be charged. Expenses were defrayed by subscriptions. All the fairs have been held at Pittsfield except one, which was at Griggsville. The ground is just south of Pittsfield, and comprises nearly 25 acres. It is a fine enclosure.

The officers for 1879 were: Allen C. Rush, President; John Whittleton, Vice-President; J. H. Crane, Secretary; S. Grigsby, Treasurer. Directors—C. B. Dustin, Frank Zerenberg, Allen C. Rush, N. P. Hart, Wm. R. Wills, Dan Bates, George Watson, E. N. French and Henry Hall.

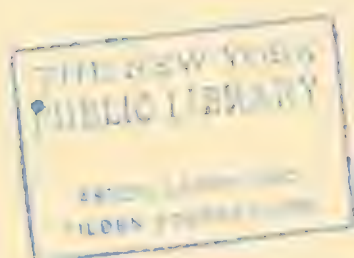
The 28th annual fair was held in September, 1879, continuing four consecutive days. The total of the premium list offered is \$5,000.

The society is now in a flourishing condition.



J. A. Sweet.

HADLEY TF



DIGEST OF STATE LAWS.

LAWS.

The courts recognize two kinds of law, *Statute* and *Common*. Statute law is that which is enacted by the Legislature. Common law consists of all the law of England,—whether Statute, or Common, which was in force in that country at the time of our independence, and recognized by our courts, and which has not since been repealed or disused.

We have what is called established law. For this branch of common law there is no authority excepting the decisions of the courts, hence the value of the reported decisions which are published by official reporters. The law presumes that every body is acquainted with it. Mistakes of fact can be corrected by the courts, but not mistakes of law; no man being permitted to take advantage of a mistake of the law, either to enforce a right, or avoid an obligation; for it would be dangerous and unwise to encourage ignorance of the law, by permitting a party to profit, or to escape, by his ignorance. One is required at his peril to know the law of his own country.

JURISDICTION OF COURTS.

Justices have jurisdiction in all civil cases on contracts for the recovery of moneys for damages, for injury to real property, or taking, detaining, or injuring personal property; for rent; for all cases to recover damages done to real or personal property, by railroad companies; in actions of replevin; of actions for damages for fraud; in the sale, purchase, or exchange of personal property, when the amount claimed as due is not over \$200. They have also jurisdiction in all cases for violation of the ordinances of cities, towns, or villages. A justice of the peace may orally order an officer or a private person, to arrest any one committing, or attempting to commit a criminal offense. He also, upon complaint, can issue his warrant for the arrest of any person accused of having committed a crime, and have him brought before him for examination.

COUNTY COURTS

Have jurisdiction in all matters of probate (except in counties having a population of one hundred thousand or over), settlement of estates of deceased persons, appointment of guardians and conservators, and settlements of their accounts; all matters relating to apprentices; proceedings for the collection of taxes and assessments, and in proceedings of executors, administrators, guardians, and conservators, for the sale of real estate. In law cases, they have concurrent jurisdiction with Circuit Courts in all cases where justices of the peace now have, or hereafter may have, jurisdiction when the amount claimed shall not exceed \$1,000; and in all criminal offenses, where the punishment is not imprisonment in the penitentiary or death, and in all cases of appeals from justices of peace and police magistrates, except when the county judge is sitting as a justice of the peace.

Circuit Courts have unlimited jurisdiction.

COMMISSIONERS OF HIGHWAYS.

The commissioners of highways in the different towns, have the care and superintendence of highways, and bridges therein. They have the power to lay out, vacate, regulate and repair all roads, build and repair bridges, and divide their respective towns into as many road districts as they shall think convenient. This is to be done annually, and ten days before the annual town meeting. In addition to the above, it is their duty to erect and keep in repairs at the forks or crossing-place of the most important roads, post and guide-boards, with plain inscriptions, giving directions and distances to the most noted places to which such roads may lead; also to make provisions to prevent thistles, burdock, cockle-burs, mustard, yellow dock, Indian mallow, and jimson weed from seeding, and to extirpate the same as far as practicable, and to prevent all rank growth of vegetation on the public highways, so far as the same may obstruct public travel; and it is in their discretion to erect watering places for public use, for watering teams at such points as may be deemed advisable. Every able-bodied male inhabitant, being above the age of twenty-one years, and under fifty, excepting paupers, idiots, lunatics, trustees of schools and school directors, and such others as are exempt by law, are required to labor on highways in their respective road districts, not less than one,

nor more than three days in each year. Three days' notice must be given by the overseer, of the time and place he requires such road labor to be done. The labor must be performed in the road district in which the person resides. Any person may commute for such labor by paying the equivalent in money. Any person liable for work on highways, who has been assessed two days or more, and has not commuted, may be required to furnish team, or a cart, wagon or plow, with a pair of horses or oxen and a man to manage them, for which he will be entitled to two days' work. Eight hours is a days' work on the roads and there is a penalty of twenty-five cents an hour against any person or substitute who shall neglect or refuse to perform. Any person remaining idle, or does not work faithfully, or hinders others from doing so, forfeits to the town \$2. Every person assessed and duly notified, who has not commuted, and refuses or neglects to appear, shall forfeit to the town for every day's refusal or neglect, the sum of \$2; if he was required to furnish a team, carriage, man or implements, and neglects or refuses to comply, he is liable to the following fines: 1st, For wholly failing to comply, \$4 each day; 2d, For omitting to furnish a man to manage team, \$2 each day; 3d, For omitting to furnish a pair of horses or oxen, \$1.50 each day; 4th, For omitting to furnish a wagon, cart or plow, 75 cents each day. The commissioners estimate and assess the highway labor and road tax. The road tax on real and personal property can not exceed forty cents on each hundred dollars' worth. The labor or road tax in villages, towns or cities, is paid over to the corporate authorities of such, for the improvement of streets, roads and bridges within their limits.

The legal voters of townships, in counties under township organization may, by a majority vote, at their annual town meeting, order that the road tax may be collected in money only.

Overseers.—Their duties are to repair and keep in order the highways in their districts; to warn persons to work out their road tax at such time and place as they think proper; to collect fines and commutation money, and execute all lawful orders of the commissioners of highways; also make list, within sixteen days after their election, of the names of all inhabitants in his road district, liable to work on highways. For refusal to perform any of his duties he is liable to a fine of \$10.

As all township and county officers are familiar with their duties, it is here intended only to give the points of law with which the public should be familiar. The manner of laying out, altering, or vacating roads, etc., will not be here stated, as it would require more space than can be spared in a work like this. It is sufficient to state that the first step is by petition, addressed to the commissioners, setting out what is prayed for, giving the names of the owners of the lands, if known (if not known, so state), over which the road is to pass, giving the general course, its place of beginning, and where it terminates. It requires not less than twelve freeholders residing within three miles of the road, who shall sign the petition. Public roads must not be less than fifty, nor more than sixty feet wide. Roads not exceeding two miles in length, if petitioned for, may be laid out not less than forty feet wide. Private roads for private and public use may be laid out three rods wide, on petition of the person directly interested; the damage occasioned thereby shall be paid by the premises benefited thereby, and before the road is opened. If not opened in two years, the order shall be considered recinded. Commissioners in their discretion may permit persons who live on or have private roads, to work out their road tax thereon. Public roads must be opened in five years from date of filing order of location, or be deemed vacated.

FENCES.

The town assessor and commissioners of highways shall be fence viewers in their respective towns in counties under township organization. In other counties, the county board appoints three in each precinct, annually.

A lawful fence is four and one-half feet high and in good-repair, consisting of rails, timbers, boards, stones, hedges, or any other material the fence viewers may deem sufficient. The electors at any annual town meeting may determine what shall constitute a legal fence in the town.

Division fences shall be made and maintained in just proportion by the adjoining owners, except where the owner shall choose to let his land lie open; but after a division fence has been built by mutual agreement or otherwise, it shall not be lawful for either party to remove his part of said fence, so long as he may crop or use such lands for farm purposes, or without giving the other party one year's notice in writing, of his intention to move his portion of the

fence. Adjoining owners should endeavor, if possible, mutually to agree as to the proportion that each shall maintain of the division fence between their adjoining lands; and the agreement should be reduced to writing, each party taking a copy. When any person shall enclose his land upon the enclosure of another, he shall refund the owner of the adjoining lands a just proportion of the value at that time of such fence. The value of such fence, and the proportion thereof to be paid by such person, and the proportion of the division fence to be made and maintained by him, in case of his inclosing his land, shall be determined by two fence viewers of the town. Such fence viewers have power to settle all disputes between owners as to fences built or to be built, as well as concerning repairs to be made. Each party chooses one of the viewers, but if the other party neglects, after eight days' notice in writing, to make his choice, then the other party may select both. It is sufficient to notify the tenant, or party in possession, when the owner is not a resident of the town in which such fences are situated. The two fence viewers chosen, after viewing the premises, shall hear the statements of the parties. In case they can't agree, they shall select another fence viewer to act with them, and the decision of any two of them shall be final. The decision must be reduced to writing, and should plainly set out a description of the fence and all matters settled by them, and must be filed in the office of the town clerk.

If any person who is liable to contribute to the erection or reparation of a division fence, shall neglect or refuse to make or repair his proportion of such fence, the party injured, after giving sixty days' notice, in writing, that a new fence should be erected, or ten days' notice, in writing, that the repair of such fence is necessary, may make or repair the same at the expense of the party so neglecting or refusing, to be recovered from him with costs of suit; and the party so neglecting or refusing, after notice in writing, shall be liable to the party injured for all damages which shall thereby accrue, to be determined by any two fence viewers. When a person shall conclude to remove his part of the division fence and let his land lie open, and having given the year's notice required, the adjoining owner may cause the value of said fence to be ascertained by fence viewers as before provided; and on payment or tender of the amount of such valuation to the owner, it shall prevent the removal.

A party removing a division fence without notice is liable for the damages accruing thereby.

Where a fence has been built on the land of another through mistake, the owner may enter upon such premises and remove his fence and material within six months after the division line has been ascertained. Where the material to build such a fence has been taken from the land on which it was built, then before it can be removed, the person claiming must first pay for such material, to the owner of the land from which it was taken; nor shall such a fence be removed at a time when the removal will throw open or expose the crops of the other party; a reasonable time must be given beyond the six months to remove crops.

The compensation of fence viewers is one dollar and fifty cents a day each, to be paid in the first instance by the party calling them; but in the end all expenses, including amount charged by the fence viewers, must be paid equally by the parties, except in cases where a party neglects or refuses to make or maintain a just proportion of a division fence, when the party in default shall pay them.

DRAINAGE.

Whenever one or more owners or occupants of land desire to construct a drain or ditch, through another man's land, the right can be had only under legislative authority, or is granted or exists by prescription or by consent of the owner.

Dripping water from one house upon another can be allowed only where the owner has acquired the right by grant or prescription; and no one has a right to construct his house so as to let the water drip over his neighbor's land.

TRESPASS OF STOCK.

Where stock of any kind breaks into any person's inclosure, the fence being good and sufficient, the owner is liable for the damage done; but where the damage is done by stock running at large, contrary to law, the owner is liable where there is not such a fence. Where stock is found trespassing on the inclosure of another as aforesaid, the owner or occupier of the premises may take possession of such stock and keep the same until damages, with reasonable charges for keeping and feeding, and all costs of suit, are paid. Any person taking or rescuing such stock so held, without his consent, shall be liable to a fine of not less than three nor more than

five dollars for each animal rescued, to be recovered by suit before a justice of the peace, for the use of the school fund. Within twenty-four hours after taking such animal into his possession, the person taking it up must give notice of the fact to the owner, if known; or if unknown, notice must be posted in some public place near the premises.

ESTRAYS.

Stray animals are those whose owner is unknown, any beasts, not wild, found on one's premises, and not owned by the occupant. Any animals found straying at any time during the year, in counties where such animals are not allowed to run at large, or between the last day of October and the 15th day of April in other counties, the owner being unknown, may be taken up as estrays. A party who wishes to detain property as an estray, must show an exact compliance with the law. In order to vest the property of the stray in him, such acts must appear in detail on the record.

No person not a householder in the county where the estray is found can lawfully take up an estray, and then only upon or about his farm or place of residence. Estrays should not be used before advertised, except animals giving milk, which may be milked for their benefit. Notices must be posted up within five days in three, of the most public places in the town or precinct in which the estray was found, giving the residence of the taker-up, and a particular description of the estray, its age, color, and marks natural and artificial, and stating before what justice of the peace in such town or precinct, and at what time, not less than ten nor more than fifteen days from the time of posting such notices, he will apply to have the estray appraised. If the owner of an estray shall not have appeared and proved ownership and taken the same away, first paying the taker-up his reasonable charges for taking up, keeping, and advertising the same, the taker-up shall appear before the justice mentioned in above notice, and make an affidavit as required by law. All subsequent proceedings are before the justice who is familiar therewith; therefore we omit them here.

Any person taking up an estray at any other place than about or upon his farm or residence, or without complying with the law, shall forfeit and pay a fine of ten dollars with costs. Ordinary diligence is required in taking care of estrays, but in case they die or get away, the taker-up is not liable for the same.

If a man finds estrays in his field he is not bound to retain them for the owner, but may drive them off into the highway without being liable to an action. But a person who chases a horse out of his field with a large fierce dog, commits an unlawful act, and is liable for any injury which the act occasions. A person who takes an estray to keep for the owner, but does not pursue the course prescribed by statute, is not liable to an action unless he uses the same or refuses to deliver it on demand. Riding a horse to discover the owner is not "use."

HORSES

Are animals of a domestic nature. Under the age of four years they are called colts. A borrower of a horse is liable for negligence, misuse, or gross want of skill in use. The lender is liable in case the animal lent is unfit or dangerous, as he thus may occasion injury. The animal should be used only for the purpose and to the extent stipulated, and not by a servant.

If he dies from disease, or is killed by inevitable accident, the borrower is not liable. Defects which are manifest, open and plain to an ordinary observer, and those also which are known to the buyer, are not usually covered by a general warranty. The former requires no skill to discover them, and the latter may be objected to or acquiesced in at the time of the purchase. In the case of *latent* defects existing in such a condition that they could not be detected by the buyer, and are known to the seller, who fails to disclose them to the buyer, the latter practices a constructive fraud, unless the animal is sold "with all faults." By consenting to purchase the horse "with all faults," the purchaser takes upon himself the risk of latent or secret defects, and calculates the price accordingly. But even this kind of a purchase would be voidable if the seller had purposely, and to deceive the purchaser, covered, filled up, patched, plastered, or otherwise practiced fraud to conceal any defects, and he would be liable.

Hiring out a horse and carriage to perform a particular journey, carries with it the warranty of the person letting the horse and carriage, that each of them is fit and competent for such journey; but, if a horse is hired for one purpose, and is used for another and is injured, the hirer is liable for the damage sustained. The hirer is in all cases answerable for ordinary neglect. If he uses the hired horse as a prudent man would his own, he is not liable for

any damage which the horse may receive. If, however, he keeps the hired horse after a stipulated time, or uses it differently from his agreement, he is in any event liable. If the hirer sells the horse, the owner may recover its value of the purchaser, though the purchaser had in good faith given the hirer full value for it, as the hirer could give no better title than he had himself.

Mischievous animals render their owners liable when known to them to be so, and they are responsible for the damage they may do when they permit them to go at large. Any person may justify the killing of ferocious animals.

MARKS AND BRANDS.

Owners of cattle, horses, hogs, sheep or goats, may have one ear-mark and one brand, which shall be different from his neighbors', and may be recorded by the county clerk of the county in which such property is kept. The fee for such record is fifteen cents. The record of such shall be open to examination free of charge. In cases of disputes as to marks or brands, such record is *prima-facie* evidence. Owners of cattle, horses, hogs, sheep or goats, that may have been branded by former owners, may be rebranded in presence of one or more of his neighbors, who shall certify to the facts of the marking or branding being done, when done, and in what brand or mark they were re-branded or re-marked, which certificate may also be recorded as before stated.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

An agreement is virtually a contract by which a certain person (or persons) agrees or contracts to perform certain duties within a specified time. Good business men always reduce an agreement to writing, which nearly always saves misunderstandings and long and expensive lawsuits. No particular form is necessary, but the facts must be clearly and explicitly stated; and there must be a reasonable consideration, else the agreement is void.

Unless it is expressly stipulated that the agreement is binding for a longer time, the contract expires at the end of one year. Every agreement should state most distinctly the time within which its conditions are to be complied with. A discovery of fraud, or misrepresentation by one party to the agreement, or changing of the date, renders the contract void. Each party should retain a copy of the agreement.

GENERAL FORM OF AGREEMENT.

THIS AGREEMENT, made the third day of November, 1878, between Damon Clarke of Macomb, county of McDonough, State of Illinois, of the first part, and William Hays, of the same place, of the second part.

WITNESSETH, That the said Damon Clarke, in consideration of the agreement of the party of the second part, hereinafter contained, contracts, and agrees to, and with the said William Hays, that he will deliver in good and marketable condition, at the city of Galesburg, Ill., during the month of December of this year, nine hundred bushels of corn, in the following lots, and at the following specified times, namely: one hundred bushels by the fifth of December, three hundred bushels by the fifteenth of December, and the balance by the thirtieth of December.

And the said William Hays in consideration of the prompt fulfillment of this contract on the part of the party of the second part, contracts to, and agrees with the said Damon Clarke, to pay for said corn fifty cents per bushel as soon as delivered.

In case of failure of agreement by either of the parties hereto, it is hereby stipulated and agreed that the party so failing shall pay to the other, one hundred dollars, as fixed and settled damages.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands the day and year first above written:

DAMON CLARKE,
WILLIAM HAYS.

NOTES.

A note is legal, worded in the simplest way, so that the amount and time of payment are mentioned. The following is a good form:

\$100

CHICAGO, ILL., May 1, 1879.

Thirty days after date I promise to pay F. M. Chapman, or order, one hundred dollars, for value received.

S. T. LEWIS.

To make a note payable in anything else than money, insert the facts instead of the sum of money alone; unless paid when due, it is payable in money. To hold an indorser of a note, due diligence must be used by suit in collecting of the maker, unless suit would have been unavailing. Notes payable to person named or to order, in order to absolutely transfer title, must be indorsed by the payer. Notes payable to bearer may be transferred by delivery, and when so payable, every indorser thereon is held as a guarantor of payment unless otherwise expressed.

The limit of time in which action may be brought on a note is 10 years.

If the note is payable to a person or order, or to a person or bearer, to a person or his assigns, or to a cashier of an incorporated company, such notes are negotiable.

When transferring a note, the indorser frees himself from responsibility, so far as the payment is concerned, by writing on the back, above his signature, *without recourse to me in any event*.

A note is void when founded upon fraud. Thus a note obtained from a person when intoxicated, or obtained for any reason which is illegal, cannot be collected. A note given on Sunday is also void.

No defense can be made against negotiable paper purchased before maturity for good consideration in the usual course of business, without knowledge of facts impeaching its validity, except fraud was used in obtaining the same. Thus if A gives his note to B for \$150, receives in consideration a shawl and five pieces of cloth. The former was represented to be worth \$75, and the cloth the best imported English goods. When, in fact, the shawl was only worth \$8, and suits made of the cloth wore out in less than six weeks, long before the note was due. B, however, had sold the note to C, who did not know the circumstances, and before it was due—A would be obliged to pay it.

JUDGMENT NOTE.

For value received I promise to pay Ewing Summers, of Galesburg, or order, two hundred dollars, with interest, on the first day of January next. And, further, I do hereby empower any attorney of any court of record in Illinois, or elsewhere, to appear for me, and after a declaration filed therefor, to confess a judgment against me in the above sum, as of last, next, or any subsequent term, with cost of suit, release of error, etc., with stay of execution until said first day of January.

Witness my hand and seal at Galesburg, Ill., this sixth day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.

[SEAL]

JOHN JONES.

INTEREST.

Interest is the compensation which is paid by the borrower of money to the lender for its use. When the debtor expressly undertakes to pay interest, he is bound to pay it; but if a party has accepted the principal, he cannot recover interest in a separate action. During the course of dealings between parties, a promise to pay is implied, and the debtor is bound to pay. So also on an

account stated, whenever the debtor knows precisely what he is to pay, and when he is to pay it, after a demand of payment; but interest is not due on a running account, even when the items are all on one side, unless otherwise agreed upon. Where the terms of a promissory note are that it shall be paid by installments, and on the failure of any installment the whole is to become due, interest on the whole becomes payable from the first default. Where, by the term of a bond or promissory note, interest is to be paid annually, and the principal at a distant day, the interest may be recovered before the principal is due.

Interest is collectible in the following cases: For goods sold and delivered after the stipulated term of credit has expired; if there be no credit, then from the time of sale; on judgment debts, from the rendition of judgment; on money obtained by fraud, or where it has been wrongfully detained (for whoever receives money not his own, and detains it from the owner unlawfully, must pay interest therefor: hence a public officer retaining money wrongfully is liable for the interest); on money paid by mistake, or recovered on a void execution; on money lent or laid out for another's use; and rent, from the time that it is due.

When the rate of interest is specified in any contract, that rate continues until full payment is made. A debt barred by the statute of limitations and revived by an acknowledgment bears interest for the whole time.

Computing Interest.—In casting interest on notes, bonds, etc., upon which partial payments have been made, every payment is to be first applied to discharge the interest; but the interest is never allowed to form a part of the principal, so as to carry interest. When a partial payment is made before the debt is due, it cannot be apportioned part to the debt and part to the interest, but at the end interest shall be charged on the whole sum, and the obligor shall receive credit for the interest on the amount paid until the interest becomes due.

The legal rate of interest is six per cent. Parties may agree in writing on a rate not exceeding eight per cent. If a rate of interest greater than eight per cent. is contracted for, the penalty is a forfeiture of the entire interest, and only the principal can be recovered.

In computing interest or discount on negotiable instruments, a

month shall be considered a calendar month or twelfth of a year, and for less than a month, a day shall be figured a thirtieth part of a month. Notes bear interest only when so expressed; but after due they draw the legal interest, six per cent., even if not stated.

Notes payable on demand or at sight draw no interest until after presentation or demand of the same has been made, unless they provide for interest from date on their face. If "with interest" is included in the note, it draws the legal rate from the time it is made. If the note is to draw a special rate of interest, higher than the legal, but not higher than the law allows, the rate must be specified.

WILLS.

The legal declaration of a person's mind, determining the manner in which he would have his property or estate disposed of after his death, is termed a will. No exact form of words is necessary in order to make a will good at law, though much care should be exercised to state the provisions of the will so plainly that its language may not be misunderstood.

Every male person of the age of twenty-one years, and every female of the age of eighteen years, of sound mind, can make a valid will. It must be in writing, signed by the testator, or by some one in his or her presence, and by his or her direction, and attested by two or more credible witnesses. Care should be taken that the witnesses are not interested in the will.

The person making the will may appoint his or her executors; but no person can serve as such executor if he or she be an alien at the time of proving the will, if he be under twenty-one years of age, a convict, a drunkard, a lunatic, or an imbecile.

Persons knowing themselves to have been appointed executors, must, within thirty days after the death of deceased, cause the will to be proved and recorded in the proper county, or present it and refuse to accept. In case of failure to do so, they are liable to forfeit the sum of twenty dollars per month. Inventory to be made by executor or administrator within three months from date of letters testamentary or administration.

The person making a will is termed the "testator" (if a female, the "testatrix").

A will is of no force and effect until the death of the testator,

and can be cancelled or modified at any date by the maker. The last will made annuls the force of all preceding wills.

A will made by an unmarried woman is legally revoked by marriage; but she can take such legal steps in the settlement of her property before marriage as will empower her to dispose of the same as she may choose after marriage. No husband can make a will that will deprive the wife of her right of dower in the property; but the husband can will the wife a certain amount in lieu of her dower, stating it to be in lieu thereof. Such bequest, however, will not exclude her from her dower, provided she prefers it to the bequest made in the will. Unless the husband states distinctly that the bequest is in lieu of dower, she is entitled to both.

In case a married woman possesses property and dies without a will, her husband is entitled to administer upon such property in preference to any one else, provided he be of sound mind.

Notice requiring all claims to be presented against the estate shall be given by the administrator within six months after being qualified. Any person having a claim and not presenting it at the time fixed by said notice, is required to have summons issued notifying the executor of having filed his claim in court. Claims should be filed within two years from the time administration is granted on an estate, as after that time they are forever barred, unless other estate be found that was not inventoried. Married women, infants, persons insane, imprisoned, or without the United States, in the employment of the United States, or of this State, have two years after their disabilities are removed to file claims. Claims are classified and paid out of the estate in the following manner:

1st. Funeral expenses.

2d. The widow's award, if there is a widow; or children, if there are children and no widow.

3d. Expenses attending the last illness, not including the physician's bill.

4th. Debts due the common school or township fund.

5th. All expenses of proving the will and taking out letters testamentary or of administration, and settlement of the estate, and the physician's bill in the last illness of the deceased.

6th. Where the deceased has received money in trust for any purpose, his executor or administrator shall pay out of his estate the amount received and not accounted for.

7th. All other debts and demands of whatsoever kind, without regard to quality or dignity, which shall be exhibited to the court within two years from the granting of letters.

Award to the widow and children, exclusive of debts and legacies or bequests, except funeral expenses:

1st. The family pictures and wearing apparel, jewels and ornaments of herself and minor children.

2d. School books and the family library to the value of \$100.

3d. One sewing-machine.

4th. Necessary beds, bedsteads and bedding for herself and family.

5th. The stoves and pipe used in the family, with the necessary cooking utensils; or, in case they have none, \$50 in money.

6th. Household and kitchen furniture to the value of \$100.

7th. One milch cow and calf for every four members of her family.

8th. Two sheep for each member of her family, and the fleeces taken from the same, and one horse, saddle and bridle.

9th. Provisions for herself and family for one year.

10th. Food for the stock above specified for six months.

11th. Fuel for herself and family for three months.

12th. One hundred dollars' worth of other property suited to her condition in life, to be selected by the widow.

The widow, if she elects, may have in lieu of the said award, the same personal property or money in place thereof as is or may be exempt from execution or attachment against the head of a family.

GENERAL FORM OF WILL FOR REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

I, Samuel T. Lewis, of the city of Chicago, county of Cook, State of Illinois, being aware of the uncertainty of life, and in failing health, but of sound mind and memory, do make and declare this to be my last will and testament, in manner following, to-wit:

First. I give, devise and bequeath to my oldest son, Franklin M. Lewis, the sum of Four Thousand dollars of bank stock, now in the First National Bank, Chicago, Illinois, and the farm owned by myself, in Ontario township, Knox county, Illinois, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres, with all the houses, tenements, and improvements thereunto belonging; to have and to hold unto my said son, his heirs and assigns, forever.

Second. I give, devise and bequeath to each of my daughters, Lida Louan Lewis, and Fannie Antionette Lewis, each two thousand

dollars in bank stock, in the First National Bank of Chicago, Illinois, and also each one quarter section of land, owned by myself, situated in the town of Delavan, Tazewell county, Illinois, and recorded in my name in the Recorder's office of said county. The north one hundred and sixty acres of said half section is devised to my elder daughter Lida Louan.

Third. I give, devise and bequeath to my son, Fred Davis Lewis, five shares of railroad stock, in the C., B. & Q. Railroad, and my own one hundred and sixty acres of land and saw-mill thereon, situated in Astoria, Illinois, with all the improvements and appurtenances thereunto belonging, which said real estate is recorded in my name, in the county where situated.

Fourth. I give to my wife, Tryphena Lewis, all my household furniture, goods, chattels, and personal property, about my house, not hitherto disposed of, including ten thousand dollars in bank stock, in the First National Bank of Chicago, Illinois, fifteen shares in the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, and the free and unrestricted use, possession and benefits of the home farm, so long as she may live, in lieu of dower, to which she is entitled by law; said farm being my present place of residence.

Fifth. I bequeath to my invalid father, Samuel T. Lewis, Sr., the income from the rents of my store building, at Canton, Illinois, during the term of his natural life. Said building and land therewith revert to my said sons and daughters in equal proportions, upon the demise of my said father.

Sixth. It is also my will and desire, that at the death of my wife, Tryphena Lewis, or at any time she may arrange to relinquish her life interest in the above mentioned homestead, the same may revert to my above named children, or to the lawful heirs of each.

And, Lastly. I appoint as executors of this, my last will and testament, my wife Tryphena Lewis, and my eldest son, Franklin M. Lewis.

I further direct that my debts and necessary funeral expenses shall be paid from moneys now on deposit in the First National Bank, Pekin, Illinois, the residue of such moneys to revert to my wife, Tryphena Lewis, for her use forever.

In witness thereof, I, Samuel T. Lewis, to this, my last will and testament, have hereunto set my hand and seal, this third day of March, eighteen hundred and seventy.

[L. S.]

SAMUEL T. LEWIS.

Signed, sealed and delivered by Samuel T. Lewis, as and for his last will and testament, in the presence of us, who, at his request, and in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have subscribed our names hereunto as witnesses thereof.

Fred D. Selleck, Chicago, Illinois.
Erastus Child, Oneida, Illinois.

CODICIL.

Whereas, I, Samuel T. Lewis, did, on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, make my last will and testament, I do now, by this writing, add this codicil to my said will, to be taken as a part thereof.

Whereas, by the dispensation of Providence, my daughter Lida Louan, has deceased, November fifth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and, whereas, a son has been born to me, which son is now christened Charles Burchard Lewis, I give and bequeath unto him my gold watch, and all right, interest and title in lands and bank stock and chattels bequeathed to my deceased daughter Lida Louan, in the body of this will

In witness thereof, I hereunto set my hand and seal, this fifth day of March, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine.

[L. S.]

SAMUEL T. LEWIS.

Signed, sealed, published and declared to us by the testator, Samuel T. Lewis, as and for a codicil, to be annexed to his last will and testament. And we, at his request, and in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have subscribed our names as witnesses thereto, at the date hereof.

Erastus Child, Oneida, Ill.

E. C. Johnson, Chicago, Ill.

DESCENT.

When no will is made, the property of a deceased person is distributed as follows:

First. To his or her children and their descendants, in equal parts; the descendants of the deceased child or grand child taking the share of their deceased parents, in equal parts among them.

Second. Where there is no child, no descendant of such child, and no widow or surviving husband, then to the parents, brothers and sisters of the deceased, and their descendants, in equal parts, the surviving parent, if either be dead, taking a double portion; and if there is no parent living, then to the brothers and sisters of the intestate and their descendants.

Third. When there is a widow or surviving husband, and no child or children, or descendants of the same, then one-half of the real estate and the whole of the personal estate shall descend to such widow or surviving husband, absolutely, and the other half of the real estate shall descend as in other cases where there is no child or children, or descendants of the same.

Fourth. When there is a widow or surviving husband, and also

a child or children, or descendants of the latter, then one-third of all personal estate to the widow or surviving husband, absolutely.

Fifth. If there be no child, parent, brother or sister, or descendants of either of them, and no widow or surviving husband, then in equal parts to the next of kin to the intestate in equal degree. Collaterals shall not be represented except with the descendants of brother and sister of the intestate, and there shall be no distinction between kindred of the whole and the half-blood.

Sixth. If any intestate leaves a widow or surviving husband and no kindred, then to such widow or surviving husband; and if there is no such widow or surviving husband, it shall escheat to and invest in the county where the same or the greater portion thereof is situated.

DEEDS.

A deed is a sealed instrument in writing, conveying lands and appurtenances thereon from one person to another, and special care should be taken to have them signed, sealed, delivered and properly acknowledged, with the proper seal attached. Witnesses are not necessary. The law in this State provides that an acknowledgment must be made before certain persons authorized to take the same. These officers are: Master in Chancery, Notary Public, Circuit or County Clerk, Justice of the Peace, United States Commissioner, or any Court of Record having a seal, or any Judge, Justice or Clerk of any such court. The instrument shall be attested by the official seal of the officer taking the acknowledgment, and when taken by a Justice of the Peace residing out of the county where the real estate to be conveyed lies, there shall be added a certificate of the County Clerk under his seal of office, that he was a Justice of the Peace in the county at the time of taking the same. A deed is good without such certificate attached, but cannot be used in evidence unless such a certificate is produced or other competent evidence introduced. Acknowledgments made out of the State must either be executed according to the laws of this State, or there should be attached a certificate that is in conformity with the laws of the State or country where executed. Where this is not done the same may be proved by any other legal way. Acknowledgments where the Homestead rights are to be waived must state as follows: "Including the release and waiver of the right of homestead."

To render a deed valid, there must be a sufficient consideration. To enable a person to legally convey property to another, the following requisites are necessary: 1st, he or she must be of age; 2d, must be of *sane mind*; and, 3d, he or she must be the rightful owner of the property

Any alterations or interlineations in the deed should be noted at the bottom of the instrument, and properly witnessed. After the acknowledgment of a deed, the parties have no right to make the slightest alterations. An alteration after the acknowledgment in favor of the grantee vitiates the deed. The maker of a deed is called the "grantor;" the person or party to whom the deed is delivered, the "grantee." The wife of the grantor must acknowledge the deed, or else, after the death of her husband, she will be entitled to one-third interest in the property, as dower, during her life. Her acknowledgment of the deed must be of her own free will and accord.

By a general warranty deed the grantor engages to secure the grantee in any right or possession to the property conveyed against all persons whatsoever. A quit-claim deed releases what interest the grantor may have in the land, but does not warrant and defend against others. We do not give form for a deed, as printed forms are used by all. Deeds should be recorded without delay.

MORTGAGES AND TRUST DEEDS

Are conditional conveyances of estates or property by way of pledge for the security of debt, and to become void on payment of it. Special care should be taken to have them signed, sealed, delivered, and properly acknowledged, with the proper seal attached. All kinds of property, real or personal, which are capable of an absolute sale, may be the subject of a mortgage.

Mortgages of personal property need not be under seal. In the absence of stipulation to the contrary, the mortgagee of personal property has the legal title thereto, and the right of possession, and he may have an action against any one taking them from the mortgagor. And although the mortgage contains no express stipulation that the mortgagor shall remain in possession until default of payment, and with a power to sell for the mortgagee's debt, the mortgagee may nevertheless sustain trover against an officer attaching the goods as the property of the mortgagor.

A mortgage must be in writing when it is intended to convey the legal title. It must be in one single deed which contains the whole contract.

Redemption must be made within one year from the sale. Where, however, the mortgagee takes the property for an absolute discharge of the debt, then the equity or right of redemption is barred. *Satisfaction*, or release of a mortgage, may be made on the margin of the record, or by an instrument duly acknowledged. The wife need not join in this release.

TRUST DEEDS.

Trust deeds are taken generally in preference to mortgages, especially by non-residents, for in case of foreclosure under the power of sale there can be no redemption. Advertisement, sale, and deed is made by the trustee.

Mortgages of personal property, or chattel mortgages, can be given for a period of only two years, and cannot be renewed or extended. Acknowledgment may be had before a Justice of the Peace of the town or district in which the mortgagor resides. If the mortgagor is a non-resident, then before any officer authorized by law to take acknowledgments. Foreclosures may be effected upon default, and possession, and sale of the property taken and made; any delay will invalidate the mortgagee's lien.

LIENS.

Any person who shall by contract, expressed or implied, or partly both, with the owner of any lot or tract of land, furnish labor or material, or services as an architect or superintendent, in building, altering, repairing, or ornamenting any house, or other building or appurtenance thereto on such lot, or upon any street or alley, and connected with such improvements, shall have a lien upon the whole of such lot or tract of land, and upon such house or building and appurtenances for the amount due him for labor, material or services. If the contract is expressed, and the time for the completion of the work is beyond three years from the commencement thereof; or, if the time of payment is beyond one year from the time stipulated for the completion of the work, then no lien exists. If the contract is implied, then no lien exists, unless the work be done, or material furnished, within one year from the commencement of the work or delivery of the material. As

between different creditors having liens, no preference is given to the one whose contract was made first; but each shares pro rata. Incumbrances existing upon the lot or tract of the land at the time the contract is made do not operate on the improvements, and are only preferred to the extent of the value of the land at the time of making the contract. The above lien cannot be enforced unless suit is commenced within six months after the last payment for labor or materials shall have become due and payable. Sub-contractors, mechanics, workmen, and other persons furnishing any material, or performing any labor for a contractor, as above specified, have a lien to the extent of the amount due the contractor at the time the following notice was served upon the owner of the land who made the contract:

To ———: You are hereby notified that I have been employed by ——— [here state whether to labor or to furnish material, and substantially the nature of the demand] upon your [here state in general terms description and situation of building], and that I shall hold the [building, or as the case may be], and your interest in the ground liable for the amount that may [is or may become] due me on account thereof. [Signature] ———.

Dated, ———.

If there is a contract in writing between contractor and sub-contractor, a copy of it should be served with the above notice, and such notice must be served within forty days from the completion of such sub-contract, if there is one; if not, then from the time payment should have been made to the person performing the labor or furnishing the material. If the owner is not a resident of the county, or cannot be found therein, then the above notice must be filed with the Clerk of the Circuit Court, with his fee, fifty cents, and a copy of such notice must be published in a newspaper published in the county for four successive weeks.

When the owner or agent is notified as above he can retain any money due the contractor sufficient to pay such claim; if more than one claim, and not enough to pay all, they are to be paid pro rata.

The owner has a right to demand in writing a statement of the contractor, of what he owes for labor, etc., from time to time as the work progresses.

The liens referred to cover any and all estates, whether in fee for

life, for years, or any other interest which the owner may have.

To enforce the liens of sub-contractors, suit must be commenced within three months from the time of the performance of the sub-contract, or during the work or furnishing materials.

Hotel, inn and boarding-house keepers have a lien upon the baggage and other valuables of their guests or boarders brought into such hotel, inn, or boarding-house, by their guests or boarders for the proper charges due from such guests or boarders for their accommodation, board and lodging, and such *extras* as are furnished at their request.

Stable-keepers and other persons have a lien upon the horses, carriages and harness kept by them for the proper charges due for the keeping thereof, and expenses bestowed thereon at the request of the owner, or the person having the possession of the same.

Agisters (persons who take care of cattle belonging to others) and persons keeping, yarding, feeding, or pasturing domestic animals shall have a lien upon the animals agistered, kept, yarded or fed for the proper charges due for such service.

All persons who may furnish any railroad corporation in this State with fuel, ties, material, supplies, or any other article or thing necessary for the construction, maintenance, operation or repair of its road by contract, or may perform work or labor for the same, are entitled to be paid as part of the current expenses of the road, and have a lien upon all its property. Sub-contractors or laborers have also a lien. The conditions and limitations, both as to contractors and to sub-contractors, are about the same as herein stated, as to general liens.

BILL OF SALE.

A bill of sale is a written agreement to another party for a consideration to convey his right and interest in the personal property. The purchaser must take actual possession of the property. Juries have power to determine upon the fairness or unfairness of a bill of sale.

COMMON FORM OF BILL OF SALE.

KNOW ALL MEN by this instrument, that I, B. F. Lewis, of Chicago, Illinois, of the first part, for and in consideration of six hundred and fifty dollars, to me paid by Columbus C. Chapman, Astoria, Illinois, of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have sold, and by this instrument do convey unto

the said Chapman, party of the second part, his executors, administrators, and assigns, my undivided half of ten acres of corn on my farm in the town of Deer Creek, Illinois; one pair of horses, twenty sheep, and five cows, belonging to me, and in my possession at the farm aforesaid; to have and to hold the same unto the party of the second part, his executors and assigns, forever. And I do, for myself and legal representatives, agree with the said party of the second part, and his legal representatives, to warrant and defend the sale of the aforementioned property and chattels unto the said party of the second part, and his legal representatives, against all and every person whatsoever.

In witness whereof I have hereunto affixed my hand this tenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.

B. F. LEWIS.

DAYS OF GRACE.

No check, draft, bill of exchange, promissory note, order, or negotiable instrument, payable at sight or on demand, or on presentment, shall be entitled to days of grace. All other bills of exchange, drafts or notes are entitled to three days of grace. All the above-mentioned paper falling due on Sunday, New Year's day, Fourth of July, Christmas, or any day appointed or recommended by the President of the United States or Governor of the State as a day of fasting or thanksgiving, shall be deemed as due on the day previous; and should two or more of these days come together, then such instrument shall be treated as due on the day previous to the first of said days.

LIMITATION OF ACTION.

The limit of time in which action may be brought on certain things is as follows: Open accounts, five years; notes and written contracts, ten years; judgments, twenty years; partial payments or new promise in writing, within or after said period, will revive the debt; absence from the State deducted, and when the cause of action is barred by the law of another State, it has the same effect here; assault, slander, libel, replevin, one year; personal injuries, two years; to recover land or make entry thereon, twenty years; and sealed and witnessed instruments, as action to foreclose mortgage or trust deed, within ten years. All persons in possession of land, and paying taxes for seven consecutive years, with color of title, and all persons paying taxes for seven consecutive years, with color of title, on vacant land, shall be held to be the legal owners to the extent of their paper title.

RECEIPTS.

Receipts should always state when received and what for; and if receipt is in full it should be so stated. We give two forms:

FOR MONEY ON ACCOUNT.

Received, Knoxville, Ill., Nov. 10, 1878, of J. C. Cover, sixty dollars on account. \$60. J. H. FRANKLIN.

FOR MONEY ADVANCED ON A CONTRACT.

\$100. GALESBURG, ILL., June 9, 1868.

Received of Fernando Ross, one hundred dollars, in advance, on contract to build for him a brick house at No. 76 Kellogg street. SAMUEL J. CHAPMAN.

EXEMPTIONS FROM FORCED SALES.

*The following personal property and home worth \$1,000,—*Lot of ground and buildings thereon, occupied as a residence by the debtor, being a householder and having a family, to the value of \$1,000. Exemption continues after the death of the householder for the benefit of the widow and family, some of them occupying the homestead until the youngest shall become twenty-one years of age, and until the death of the widow. There is no exemption from sale for taxes, assessments, debt or liability incurred for the purchase or improvement of said homestead. No release or waiver of exemption is valid unless in writing and subscribed by such householder and wife (if he has one), and acknowledged as conveyances of real estate are required to be acknowledged.

The following articles of personal property owned by the debtor are exempt from execution, writ of attachment, and distress for rent: The necessary wearing apparel, Bibles, school-books and family pictures of every person; and one hundred dollars' worth of other property, to be selected by the debtor, and in addition, when the debtor is the head of a family and resides with the same, three hundred dollars' worth of other property to be selected by the debtor,—provided that such selection and exemption shall not be made by the debtor or allowed to him or her from any money, salary or wages due him or her from any person or persons or corporations whatever. When the head of the family dies, deserts, or does not reside with the same, the family shall be entitled to and receive all the benefit and privilege which are by this act conferred upon the head of a family residing with the same. No personal property is exempt from exe-

cution when judgment is obtained for the *wages of laborers or servants*. Wages of a laborer who is the head of a family cannot be garnisheed except for the sum due him in excess of \$25.

LANDLORDS AND TENANTS.

The principal obligation on the part of a landlord, which is in fact always to be implied as a necessary condition to his receiving any rent, is, that the tenant shall enjoy the quiet possession of the premises,—which means, substantially, that he shall not be turned out of possession of the whole or any material part of the premises by any one having a title paramount to that of the landlord, or that the landlord shall not himself disturb or render his occupation uncomfortable by the erection of a nuisance on or near the premises, or otherwise oblige him to quit possession. But if he be ousted by a stranger,—that is, by one having no title,—or after the rent has fallen due, or if the molestation proceeds from acts of a third person, the landlord is in neither case responsible for it. Another obligation which the law imposes on the landlord, in the absence of any express stipulation in the lease, is the payment of all taxes chargeable upon the property, or any ground rents or interest upon mortgages to which it may be subject. Every landlord is bound to protect his tenant against all paramount claims. And if a tenant is compelled, in order to protect himself in the enjoyment of the land in respect of which his rent is payable, to make payment which ought, as between himself and his landlord, to have been made by the latter, he may call upon the landlord to reimburse him, or he may deduct such payment from the rent due or to become due. But the landlord is under no obligation to make repairs, or to rebuild in case the premises should be burned; nor does he guaranty that they are reasonably fit for the purpose for which they are taken. And it is not in the power of a tenant to make repairs at the expense of his landlord, unless there be a special agreement between them authorizing him to do so; for the tenant takes the premises for better or worse, and cannot involve the landlord in expense for repairs without his consent. Even if the premises have become uninhabitable by fire, and the landlord, having insured them, has recovered the insurance money, the tenant cannot compel him to expend the money so recovered in rebuilding, unless he has expressly engaged to do so; nor can he in such an event protect himself from the payment of rent during the unexpired balance of the term, unless exempted

therefrom by statute or the terms of the lease. The uninhabitableness of a house is not a good defense to an action for rent. If the landlord expressly covenanted to repair, the tenant cannot quit and discharge himself of rent because the repairs are not made, unless there is a provision to that effect; and if a landlord is bound by custom or by express agreement to repair, this obligation, and the obligation of the tenant to pay rent, are independent of each other, so that the refusal or neglect of the landlord to repair is no answer to a demand for rent. The tenant is answerable for any neglect to repair highways, fences, or party walls. He is also liable for all injuries produced by the mismanagement of his servants, or by a nuisance kept upon the premises, or by an obstruction of the highways adjacent to them, or the like. One of the principal obligations which the law imposes upon every tenant, independent of any agreement, is to treat the premises in such a manner that no substantial injury shall be done to them, and so that they may revert to the landlord at the end of the term unimpaired by any willful or negligent conduct on his part.

A tenancy from year to year requires sixty days' notice in writing to terminate the same at the end of the year; such notice can be given at any time within four months preceding the last sixty days of the year.

A tenancy by the month, or less than a year, where the tenant holds over without any special agreement, the landlord may terminate the tenancy by thirty days' notice in writing.

When rent is due, the landlord may serve a notice upon the tenant, stating that unless the rent is paid within not less than five days, his lease will be terminated; if the rent is not paid, the landlord may consider the lease ended. When a default is made in any of the terms of the lease, it shall not be necessary to give more than ten days' notice to quit or of the termination of such tenancy; and the same may be terminated on giving such notice to quit, at any time after such default in any of the terms of such lease; which notice may be substantially in the following form:

To ———, You are hereby notified that, in consequence of your default [here insert the character of the default], of the premises now occupied by you, being, etc., [here describe the premises], I have elected to determine your lease, and you are hereby notified to quit and deliver up possession of the same to me within ten days of this date [dated, etc].

The above to be signed by the lessor or his agent, and no other notice or demand of possession or termination of such tenancy is necessary.

Demand may be made or notice served by delivering a written or printed, or partly either, copy thereof to the tenant, or leaving the same with some person above the age of twelve years, residing on or in possession of the premises; and in case no one is in actual possession of said premises, then by posting the same on the premises. When the tenancy is for a certain time, and the term expires by the terms of the lease, the tenant is then bound to surrender possession, and no notice to quit or demand possession is necessary.

DISTRESS FOR RENT.

In all cases of distress for rent, the landlord, by himself, his agent or his attorney, may seize for rent any personal property of his tenant that may be found in the county where the tenant resides. The property of any other person, even if found on the premises, is not liable.

An inventory of the property levied upon, with a statement of the amount of rent claimed, should be at once filed with some Justice of the Peace, if not over \$200; and if above that sum, with the Clerk of a Court of Record of competent jurisdiction. Property may be released by a party executing a satisfactory bond for double the amount.

The landlord may distrain for rent any time within six months after the expiration of the term of lease, or when terminated.

In all cases where the premises rented shall be sub-let, or the lease assigned, the landlord shall have the same right to enforce lien against such lessee or assignee, that he has against the tenant to whom the premises were rented.

When a tenant abandons or removes from the premises, or any part thereof, the landlord, or his agent or his attorney may seize upon any grain or crops grown or growing upon the premises, or part thereof so abandoned, whether the rent is due or not. If such grain or other crops, or any part thereof, is not fully grown or matured, the landlord, or his agent or attorney shall cause the same to be properly cultivated, harvested or gathered, and may sell the same, and from the proceeds pay all his labor, expenses and rent. The tenant may, before the sale of such property, redeem the same

by tendering the rent and reasonable compensation for the work done, or he may replevy the same.

EXEMPTION.

The same articles of personal property which are by law exempt from execution, except the crops, as above mentioned, are also exempt from distress for rent.

If any tenant is about to, or shall permit, or attempt to sell or remove from the premises, without the consent of his landlord, such portion of the crops raised thereon as will endanger the lien of the landlord upon such crops, for the rent, it shall be lawful for the landlord to distress before rent is due.

CRIMINAL LAW

Is that branch of jurisprudence which treats of criminal offenses. The extreme importance of a knowledge of criminal law is self-evident; for a mistake in point of law, which every person of discretion not only may know, but is bound and presumed to know, is in criminal cases no defense. This law is administered upon the principle that every one must be taken conclusively to know it, without proof that he does know it. This doctrine has been carried so far as to include the case of a foreigner charged with a crime which was no offense in his own country. And further, the criminal law, whether common or statute, is imperative with reference to the conduct of individuals; so that, if a statute forbids or commands a thing to be done, all acts or omissions contrary to the prohibition or command of the statute are offenses at common law, and ordinarily indictable as such. When a statute punishes a crime by its legal designation without enumerating the acts which constitute it, then it is necessary to resort to the common law for a definition of the crime with its distinctions and qualifications. So, if an act is made criminal, but no mode of prosecution is directed or no punishment provided, the common law (in the absence of a statute to the contrary) furnishes its aid, prescribing the mode of prosecution by indictment, and its mode of punishment by fine and imprisonment. So far, therefore, as the rules and principles of common law are applicable to the administration of the criminal law, and have not been altered or modified by legislation or judicial decisions, they have the same force and effect as laws finally enacted.

The following are some of the leading principles of the criminal law:

1. Every man is presumed to be innocent till the 'contrary is shown; and if there is any reasonable doubt of his guilt, he is entitled to the benefit of the doubt.

2. In general, no person can be brought to trial till a grand jury on examination of the charge has found reason to hold him to trial.

3. The prisoner is entitled to trial by a jury of his peers, who are chosen from the body of the people with a view to impartiality, and whose decision on questions of facts is final.

4. The question of his guilt is to be determined without reference to his general character, previous history, or habits of life.

5. The prisoner cannot be required to criminate himself, nor be compelled even to exculpate himself by giving his own testimony on trial.

6. He cannot be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense.

7. He cannot be punished for an act which was not an offense by the law existing at the time of its commission; nor can a severer punishment be inflicted than was declared by the law at the time of its commission.

Crimes are sometimes classified according to the degree of punishment incurred by their commission. They are more generally arranged according to the nature of the offense. The following is, perhaps, as complete a classification as the subject admits:

I. *Offenses against the sovereignty of the State*—1, treason; 2, misprision of treason.

II. *Offenses against the lives and persons of individuals*—1, murder; 2, manslaughter; 3, attempt to kill or murder; 4, mayhem; 5, rape; 6, robbery; 7, kidnapping; 8, false imprisonment; 9, abduction; 10, assault and battery.

III. *Offenses against public property*—1, burning or destroying public property; 2, injury to same.

IV. *Offenses against private property*—1, arson; 2, burglary; 3, larceny; 4, obtaining goods under false pretenses; 5, embezzlement; 6, malicious mischief.

V. *Offenses against public justice*—1, perjury; 2, bribery; 3, destroying public records; 4, counterfeiting public seals; 5, jail breach; 6, escape; 7, resistance to officers; 8, obstructing legal process; 9, barratry; 10, maintenance; 11, champerty; 12, con-

tempt of court; 13, oppression; 14, extortion; 15, suppression of evidence; 16, compounding felony; 17, misprision of felony.

VI. *Offenses against the public peace*—1, challenging or accepting a challenge to a duel; 2, unlawful assembly; 3, rows; 4, riot; 5, breach of the peace; 6, libel.

VII. *Offenses against chastity*—1, sodomy; 2, bestiality; 3, adultery; 4, incest; 5, bigamy; 6, seduction; 7, fornication; 8, lascivious carriage; 9, keeping and frequenting houses of ill-fame.

VIII. *Offenses against public policy*—1, false currency; 2, lotteries; 3, gambling; 4, immoral shows; 5, violation of the right of suffrage; 6, destruction of game, fish, etc.; 7, nuisance.

IX. *Offenses against the currency, and public and private securities*—1, forgery; 2, counterfeiting; 3, passing counterfeit money.

X. *Offenses against religion and morality*—1, blasphemy; 2, profanity; 3, Sabbath-breaking; 4, obscenity; 5, cruelty to animals; 6, drunkenness; 7, promoting intemperance.

XI. *Offenses against the public, individuals, or their property*—1, conspiracy.

TAXES.

The owners of real and personal property, on the first day of March of each year, are liable for taxes thereon.

Assessments should be completed before the fourth Monday in June, at which time the Town Board of Review meets to examine assessments, hear objections, and make such changes as ought to be made. The County Board have also power to correct or change assessments.

The tax-books are placed in the hands of the Town Collector on or before the tenth day of December, who retains them until the tenth day of March following, when he is required to return them to the County Treasurer, who then collects all delinquent taxes.

No costs accrue on real estate taxes until advertised, which takes place on the first day of April, when three weeks' notice is required before judgment. Cost of advertising, twenty cents each tract of land, and ten cents each lot.

Judgment is usually obtained at the May term of County Court. Costs six cents each tract of land, and five cents each lot. Sale takes place in June. Costs, in addition to those mentioned, twen-

ty-eight cents each tract of land, and twenty-seven cents each town lot.

Real estate sold for taxes may be redeemed any time before the expiration of two years from the date of sale by payment to the County Clerk of the amount for which it was sold, and twenty-five per cent. thereon if redeemed within six months, fifty per cent. if redeemed between six and twelve months; if between twelve and eighteen months, seventy-five per cent., and if between eighteen months and two years, one hundred per cent. ; and, in addition, all subsequent taxes paid by the purchaser, with ten per cent. interest thereon; also, one dollar each tract, if notice is given by the purchaser of the sale, and a fee of twenty-five cents to the Clerk for his certificate.

SUBSCRIPTION.

The selling of books by subscription is so frequently brought into disrepute by agents making representations not authorized by the publishers, that the public are often swindled. That there may be more general knowledge of the relation such agents bear to their principal, and the law governing such cases, we give the following rules, which, if followed, will save a great deal of trouble and perhaps serious loss.

A subscription is the placing of a signature below a written or printed engagement. It is the act by which a person contracts, in writing, to furnish a sum of money for a particular purpose: as, a subscription to a charitable institution, a subscription for a book, and the like. In the case of a book, the consideration is concurrent that the publisher shall publish the book named, and deliver the same, for which the subscriber is to pay the price named. The prospectus and sample should be carefully examined before subscribing, as they are the basis and consideration of the promise to pay, and not the too often exaggerated statements of the agent, who is merely employed to solicit subscriptions, for which he usually receives a commission for each subscriber, and has no authority to change or alter the conditions upon which the subscriptions are authorized to be made by the publishers. Should the agent assume to agree to make the subscription conditional, or modify or change the agreement of the publisher, as set out by the prospectus and sample, in order to bind the publishers, the

subscriber should see that such condition or change is stated over, or in connection with his signature, so the publishers may have notice of the same.

When several persons promise to contribute to a common object, desired by all, the promise of each may be a good consideration for the promise of others. In general subscriptions on certain conditions in favor of the party subscribing, are binding when the acts stipulated are performed. Subscription is in the nature of a contract of mutual promises. All persons should remember that the law as to written contracts is, that they can *not be altered, varied, or rescinded* verbally, but if done at all, must be done in writing. It is therefore important that all persons contemplating subscribing should distinctly understand that all talk before or after the subscription is made is not admissible as evidence, and is no part of the contract. Persons before signing their names to any subscription book, or any written instrument, should carefully examine what it is; if they cannot read, they should call on some one disinterested who can.

Persons who solicit subscriptions are known to the trade as canvassers. They are agents appointed to do a particular business in a prescribed mode, and have no authority to do it in any other way to the prejudice of their principal, nor can they bind their principal in any other matter. They can not collect money, or agree that payment may be made in anything else than money. They cannot extend the time of payment beyond the time of delivery, nor bind their principal for payment of expenses incurred in their business.

Where you pay money to an agent you should satisfy yourself of his authority to collect money for his employer.

CONTRACT FOR PERSONAL SERVICES.

When a contract is entire and has been only partially fulfilled, the party in fault may nevertheless recover from the other party for the actual benefit received and retained by the other party, less the damages sustained by such other party by reason of the partial non-fulfillment of the contract. This may be done in all cases where the other party has received benefit from the partial fulfillment of the contract, whether he has so received the same from choice or from the necessities of the case. Where D hired B to work for him for seven months at \$15 per month, and B worked

for D only fifty-nine days, and then quit without any reasonable excuse therefor, it was held that B might nevertheless recover from D for what the work was reasonably worth, less any damage that D may have sustained by reason of the partial non-fulfillment of the contract.

NEWSPAPER LIBEL.

Allowing the most liberal rule as to the liability of persons in public employment to criticism for their conduct in which the public are interested, there never has been a rule which subjected persons, private or public, to be falsely traduced. No publication is privileged except a *bona fide* representation, made without malice, to the proper authority, complaining on reasonable grounds. The nearest approach to this license is where the person vilified presents himself before the body of the public as a candidate for an elective office. But even then there is no doctrine which will subject him without remedy to every species of malevolent attack.

TENDER.

If the tender be of money, it can be a defense only when made before the action was brought. A tender does not bar the debt as a payment would, for in general he is bound to pay the sum which he tendered, whenever he is required to do so. But it puts a stop to accruing damages or interest for delay in payment, and saves the defendant costs. It need not be made by the defendant personally; if made by a third person, at his request, it is sufficient; and if made by a stranger without his knowledge or request, a subsequent assent of the debtor will operate as a ratification of the agency, and make the tender good. Any person may make a valid tender for an idiot. If an agent, furnished with money to make a tender, at his own risk tender more, it is good. So, a tender need not be made to a creditor personally; but it must be made to an agent actually authorized to receive the money. If the money be due to several jointly, it may be tendered to either, but must be pleaded as made to all. The whole sum due must be tendered, as the creditor is not bound to receive a part of his debt. If the tender be of the whole debt, it is valid. If the obligation be in the alternative, one thing or another, as the creditor may choose, the tender should be of both, that he may make his choice. To make a tender of money valid the money must be actually produced and

proffered, unless the creditor expressly or impliedly waives this production. The debtor is not bound to count out the money, if he has it and offers it. No conditions must be annexed to the tender, which the creditor can have any good reason whatever for objecting to; as for instance, that he should give a receipt in full of all demands. The tender should be made in money made lawful by the State in which it is offered. Generally, a tender is valid and effectual if made at any time after the debt is due; and a demand made after the tender if for more than the sum tendered, will not avoid the tender. Certainly not, if the demand is for more than the real debt, although the excess was for another debt truly due.

Tender of Chattels.—The thing tendered may not be money, but some specific article. If one is bound to deliver chattels at a particular time and place, it may not be enough if he has them there; they may be mingled with others of a like kind which he is not to deliver. Or they may need some act of separation, or identification, or completion, before they could become the property of the other party. Generally, if no time or place be specified, the articles are to be delivered where they are at the time of the contract, unless collateral circumstances designate a different place. If the time be fixed, but not the place, then it will be presumed that the deliverer was to bring the articles to the receiver at that time, and for that purpose he must go with the chattels to the residence of the receiver, unless something in their very nature or use, or some other circumstances of equivalent force, distinctly implies that they are to be left at some other place. It may happen, from the cumbrousness of the chattels or other circumstances, that it is reasonable and just for the deliverer to ascertain from the receiver, long enough beforehand, where they shall be delivered; and then he would be held to this as a legal obligation. So, too, in such a case, the receiver would have a right to designate to the detiner, a reasonable time beforehand, a place of delivery reasonably convenient to both parties, and the deliverer would be bound by such directions. If no place be indicated, and the deliverer is not in fault in this, he may deliver the chattels to the receiver, in person, at any place which is reasonably convenient. And if the receiver refuses or neglects to appoint any place, or purposely avoids receiving notice of a place, the deliverer may appoint any place, with a reasonable

regard to the convenience of the other party, and there deliver the articles.

If the promise be to pay at a certain time, or deliver certain chattels, it is a promise in the alternative; and the alternative belongs to the promisor; he may do either the one or the other, at his election; nor need he make his election until the time when the promise is to be performed; but after that day has passed without election on his part, the promisee has an absolute right to the money, and may bring his action for it. A contract to deliver a certain quantity of merchandise at a certain time means, of course, to deliver the whole then. If by the terms of the contract certain specific articles are to be delivered at a certain time and place in payment of an existing debt, this contract is fully discharged and the debt is paid, by a complete and legal tender of the articles at the time and place, although the promisee was not there to receive them; and no action can thereafter be maintained on the contract. But the property in the goods has passed to the creditor, and he may retain them as his own.

DRUNKENNESS

Is the condition of a person who is under the immediate influence of intoxicating liquors. This condition presents various degrees of intensity, ranging from a simple exhilaration to a state of utter unconsciousness and insensibility.

The common law shows but little disposition to afford relief, either in civil or criminal cases, from the immediate effects of drunkenness. It has never considered drunkenness alone as a sufficient reason for invalidating any act.

When carried so far as to deprive the party of all consciousness, strong presumption of fraud is raised; and on that ground courts may interfere.

Courts of equity decline to interfere in favor of parties pleading intoxication in the performance of a civil act.

The law does, however, recognize two kinds of inculpable drunkenness, viz.: that which is produced by the "unskillfulness of his physician," and that which is produced by the "contrivance of enemies." To this may be added cases where a party drinks no more liquor than he has habitually used without being intoxicated, and which exerts an unusually potent effect on the brain in consequence of certain pathological conditions.

MARRIAGE CONTRACT.

Marriage is a contract, made in due form of law, by which a man and woman reciprocally engage to live with each other during their joint lives, and to discharge towards each other the duties imposed by law on the relation of husband and wife. The marriage contract is in law a civil contract, to which the consent of the parties is essential. The marriage relation can only be entered into, maintained, and abrogated as provided by law. It is dissolved by death or divorce. A marriage which is valid by the law of the country in which it is contracted, is valid in this State. To make a valid marriage, the parties must be *willing* to contract, *able* to contract, and have *actually* contracted. All persons are able to contract marriage unless they are under the legal age, or unless there be other disability; the age of consent at common law is fourteen in males and twelve in females. When a person under this age marries, such person can, when he or she arrives at the age above specified, avoid the marriage, or such person or both may, if the other is of legal age, confirm it; if either of the parties is under seven, the marriage is void. If either of the party is *non compos mentis* or insane, or has a husband or wife living, the marriage is void.

The parties must each be willing to marry the other. If either party acts under compulsion, or is under duress, the marriage is voidable.

The husband is bound to receive his wife at home, and should furnish her with all the necessities and conveniencies which his fortune enables him to do, and which her situation requires, but this does not include such luxuries as, according to her fancy, she deems necessities. He is bound to love his wife and bear with her faults, and, if possible, by mild means, to correct them; and he is required to fulfill towards her his marital promise of fidelity.

Being the head of the family, the husband has a right to establish himself wherever he may please, and in this he cannot be controlled by his wife; he may manage his affairs in his own way, buy and sell all kinds of personal property, without her control, and he may buy any real estate he may deem proper; but as the wife acquires a right in the latter, he cannot sell it without her consent.

A wife is under obligations to love, honor and obey her husband, and is bound to follow him wherever in the country he may go and establish himself, provided it is not for other causes unreasonable.

She is under obligation to be faithful in chastity to her marriage vow. A wife has the right to the love and protecting care of her husband; she has the right to share his bed and board; she can call upon her husband to provide her with the necessary food and clothing, according to her position in life, and if he neglects or refuses to do so, she can procure them on his account.

MARRIED WOMEN

May bargain, sell, and convey their real and personal property, and enter into contracts with reference to the same. The wife may be the agent of the husband, and transact for him business, making, accepting or endorsing bills or notes, purchasing goods, rendering bills, collecting money and receipting for the same, and in general, entering into any contract so as to bind him, if she has his authority to do so. And while they continue to live together, the law considers the wife as clothed with authority by the husband to buy for him and his family all things necessary, in kind and quantity, for the proper support of his family; and for such purchases made by her he is liable. The husband is responsible for necessities supplied to his wife, if he does not supply them himself, and he continues so liable if he turns her out of his house or otherwise separates himself from her, without good cause. But he is not so liable if she deserts him, (without extreme provocation) or if he turns her away for good cause. If she leaves him because he treats her so ill that she has good right to go from him and his house, this is the same thing as turning her away; and she carries with her his credit for all necessities supplied to her. But what the misconduct must be to give this right, is uncertain. But the law undoubtedly is, that the wife is not obliged to stay and endure cruelty or indecency. It is also held, that if a man lives with a woman as his wife, and represents her to be so, he is liable for necessities supplied to her, and her contracts, in the same way as if she were his wife.

The statutes intend to secure to a married woman all her rights. But many women about to marry—or their friends for them—often wish to secure to them certain powers and rights, and to limit these in certain ways or to make sure that their property is in safe and skillful hands. This can only be done by conveying and transferring the property to trustees; that is, to certain persons to hold the same in trust.

A married woman may sue and be sued. At the death of the husband, in addition to the widow's award, a married woman has a dower interest [one-third] in all real estate owned by her husband after their marriage, and which has not been released by her, and the husband has the same interest in the real estate of the wife, after her death.

SCHOOL MONTH.

NUMBER OF DAYS IN A SCHOOL MONTH—TEACHERS' HOLIDAYS.

The law of this State says that a school month shall comprise twenty-two school days, actually taught. It also provides that teachers shall not be required to teach on legal holidays, thanksgiving or fast-days, appointed by State or National authority.

SCHOOL CHILDREN'S STUDIES.

The rulings of courts are that the trustees of a school district may prescribe what studies shall be pursued, and may regulate the classification of the pupils; but that a parent may select, from the branches pursued, those which the child shall study, so long as the exercise of such selection does not interfere with the system prescribed for the school; that the child cannot be excluded from one study simply because he is deficient in another; the rule requiring his exclusion is unreasonable, and cannot be enforced.

INFANTS

Can make a binding contract for necessities only. An infant can never bind himself even for necessities when he has a parent or guardian who supplies his wants. What are considered necessities depend upon the rank and circumstances of the infant in the particular case. All his other contracts are considered *voidable* and *void*. An infant's contract on a bill or note is voidable. His liability may be established by ratification after full age.

The confirmation or ratification must be distinct, and with a knowledge that he is not liable on the contract. A mere acknowledgment of a debt, or a payment of a part of it, will not support an action on such a contract. When an infant indorses negotiable notes or bills he does not pass any interest in them as against himself; his act is voidable, but neither the acceptor nor subsequent indorser can oblige his infancy to evade their liability; nor can the drawer of a bill set up the infancy of a payee and indorser as a defense to

an action thereon against himself. An infant may sue on a bill, but he sues by his guardian or next friend, and payment should accordingly be made to him.

Parties contracting with an infant assume all the inconveniences incident to the protection which the law allows him. In law infancy extends to the age of twenty-one years.

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN.

Children may be adopted by any resident of this State by filing a petition in the Circuit or County Court of the county in which he resides, asking leave to do so; and, if desired, may ask that the name of the child be changed. Such petition, if made by a person having a husband or wife, will not be granted unless the husband and wife joins therein, as the adoption must be by them jointly. The petition shall state name, sex, and age of child, and the new name, if it is desired to change the name; also, the name and residence of the parents of the child, if known, and of the guardian, if any, and whether the parents or guardian consent to the adoption.

The Court must find, before granting decree, that the parents of the child, or the survivors of them, have deserted his or her family, or such child, for one year next preceding the application; or, if neither is living, that the guardian (if no guardian, the next of kin in this State capable of giving consent) has had notice of the presentation of the petition, and consents to such adoption. If the child is at the age of fourteen or upwards, the adoption cannot be made without its consent.

CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS

May be legally made by electing or appointing, according to the usages or customs of the body of which it is a part, at any meeting held for that purpose, two or more of its members or trustees, wardens or vestrymen, and may adopt a corporate name. The Chairman or Secretary of such meeting shall, as soon as possible, make and file in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of the county an affidavit substantially in the following form:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }
 ——— COUNTY. } ss.

I, ———, do solemnly swear [or affirm, as the case may be] that at a meeting of the members of the [here insert the name of

the church, society, or congregation, as known before organization] held at [here insert the place of meeting], in the County of ———, and State of Illinois, on the ——— day of ———, A. D. 18—, for that purpose, the following persons were elected [or appointed; here insert the names] trustees, wardens, vestrymen [or officers by whatever name they may choose to adopt, with power similar to trustees], according to the rules and usages of such [church, society, or congregation], and said ——— adopted as its corporate name [here insert name], and at said meeting this affiant acted as [Chairman or Secretary, as the case may be].

Subscribed and sworn to before me this ——— day of ———, A. D. 18—. [Name of affiant] ———.

Which affidavit must be recorded by the Recorder, and shall be, or a certified copy made by the Recorder, received as evidence of such corporation.

No certificate of election after the first need be filed for record.

The term of office of the trustees, and the general government of the society can be determined by the rules and by-laws adopted. Failure to elect trustees at the time provided does not work a dissolution, but the old trustees hold over. A trustee or trustees may be removed, in the same manner, by the society, as elections are held by a meeting called for that purpose. The property of the society rests in the corporation. The corporation may hold, or acquire by purchase or otherwise, land not exceeding ten acres, for the purpose of the society. The trustees have the care, custody and control of the property of the corporation, and can, *when directed* by the society, erect houses or improvements, and repair and alter the same, and may also when so directed by the society, mortgage, encumber, sell and convey any real or personal estate belonging to the corporation, and make all proper contracts in the name of such corporation. But they are prohibited by law from encumbering or interfering with any property so as to destroy the effect of any gift, grant, devise or bequest to the corporation; but such gifts, grants, devises or bequests must in all cases be used so as to carry out the object intended by the persons making the same. Existing churches may organize in the manner herein set forth, and have all the advantages thereof.

GAME

Consists of birds and beasts of a wild nature, obtained by fowling and hunting. The last few years have shown a general interest by

the people in having wise and just laws passed for the protection of fish and game. It is apparent to all that, unless these laws are vigorously enforced, the time will soon come when fish and game will be so scarce as to be within the reach of only the wealthy. Under proper regulations our streams of pure running water would all be filled with fish, as in other years, and our prairies, fields and forests alive with their great variety of game. It is a question that interests all, and the game laws should be enforced.

The following are sections 1 and 6 of the Game Law of 1873, of this State, as amended by the act approved May 14th, 1877:

SEC. 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to hunt or pursue, kill or trap, net or ensnare, destroy, or attempt to kill, trap, net, ensnare, or otherwise destroy any prairie hen or chicken, or any woodcock, between the 15th day of January and the 1st day of September in each and every year; or any deer, fawn, wild turkey, ruffed grouse (commonly called partridge), or pheasant, between the 1st day of February and the 1st day of October in each and every year; or any quail between the 1st day of February and the 1st day of November in each and every year; or any wild goose, duck, snipe, brant, or other waterfowl between the 1st day of May and the 15th day of August in each and every year: *Provided*, That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to net any quail at any time after this act shall take effect and be in force; and *provided further*, That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons who is or are non-residents of this State to kill, ensnare, net or trap any deer, fawn, wild turkey, prairie hen or chicken, ruffed grouse, quail, woodcock, wild goose, wild duck or brant, or any snipe, in any county of this State, at any time, for the purpose of selling or marketing or removing the same outside of this State. Every person who violates any of the provisions of this section shall, for each and every offense, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be fined not less than five dollars (\$5) nor more than twenty-five dollars (\$25) and costs of suit for each and every separate bird or animal of the above enumerated list, so unlawfully hunted or pursued, killed, trapped, netted, ensnared, or destroyed or attempted to be killed, trapped, netted, ensnared, or otherwise destroyed, and shall stand committed to the county jail until such fine and costs are paid, but such imprisonment shall not exceed ten days.

SEC. 6. No person or persons shall sell or expose for sale, or have in his or their possession for the purpose of selling or exposing for sale, any of the animals, wild fowls or birds mentioned in section 1 of this act, after the expiration of five days next succeeding the first day of the period in which it shall be unlawful to kill, trap, net, or ensnare such animals, wild fowls or birds. And any person so offending shall, on conviction, be fined and dealt with as specified in Section 1 of this act: *Provided*, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to the killing of birds by or for the use of taxidermists for preservation either in public or private collections, if so preserved.

The fifteenth of January, it will be observed, is the date when the prohibition begins to work as to prairie chickens and woodcock; the first of February is the date for most other sorts of game, except waterfowl. And five days after the prohibition against killing goes into force, it becomes unlawful to sell or expose for sale the prohibited game.

PRESERVATION OF OTHER BIRDS.

It may be appropriate to mention here that Sections 3 and 4 of the act of 1873, which are not changed or affected by the act of 1877, are as follows:

SEC. 3. No person shall at any time, within this State, kill or attempt to trap, net, ensnare, destroy or kill any robin, bluebird, swallow, martin, mosquito hawk, whippoorwill, cuckoo, woodpecker, catbird, brown-thrasher, red-bird, hanging-bird, buzzard, sparrow, wren, humming-bird, dove, gold-finch, mocking bird, blue-jay, finch, thrush, lark, cherry-bird, yellow-bird, oriole, or bobolink, nor rob or destroy the nests of such birds, or either or any of them. And any person so offending shall on conviction be fined the sum of five dollars for each and every bird so killed, and for each and every nest robbed or destroyed: *Provided*, that nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the owner or occupant of lands from destroying any of the birds herein named on the same, when deemed necessary for the protection of fruits or property.

SEC. 4. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to destroy or remove from the nests of any prairie chicken, grouse or quail, wild turkey, goose or brant, any egg or eggs of such fowl or bird, or for any person to buy, sell, have in possession or traffic in such

eggs, or willfully destroy the nest of such birds or fowls, or any or either of them. And any person so offending shall on conviction be fined and dealt with as specified in Section 3 of this act.

MILLERS.

The owner or occupant of every public grist-mill in this State shall grind all grain brought to his mill, in its turn. The toll for both steam and water mills, is, for grinding and bolting wheat, rye, or other grain, one-eighth part; for grinding Indian corn, oats, barley, and buckwheat not required to be bolted, one-seventh part; for grinding malt, and chopping all kinds of grain, one-eighth part. It is the duty of every miller, when his mill is in repair, to aid and assist in loading and unloading all grain brought to his mill to be ground; and he is also required to keep an accurate half-bushel measure, and an accurate set of toll dishes or scales for weighing the grain. The penalty for neglect or refusal to comply with the law is \$5, to the use of any person suing for the same, to be recovered before any Justice of the Peace of the county where the penalty is incurred. Millers are accountable (except it results from unavoidable accidents) for the safe-keeping of all grain left in their mill for the purpose of being ground, with bags or casks containing same, provided that such bags or casks are distinctly marked with the initial letters of the owner's name.

PAUPERS.

Every poor person who shall be unable to earn a livelihood in consequence of any bodily infirmity, idiocy, lunacy or unavoidable cause, shall be supported by the father, grandfathers, mother, grandmothers, children, grandchildren, brothers or sisters, of such poor person, if they or either of them be of sufficient ability; but if any of such dependent class shall have become so from intemperance, or other bad conduct, they shall not be entitled to support from any relation except parent or child. The children shall first be called on to support their parents, if they are able; but if not, the parents of such poor person shall then be called on, if of sufficient ability; and if there be no parents or children able, then the brothers and sisters of such dependent person shall be called upon; and if there be no brothers or sisters of sufficient ability, the grandchildren of such person shall next be called on; and if they are not able, then the grandparents. Married females, while their husbands live, shall not be

liable to contribute for the support of their poor relations except out of their separate property. It is the duty of the State's attorney to make complaint to the County Court of his county against all the relatives of such paupers in this State liable to support, and prosecute the same. In case the State's attorney neglects or refuses to complain in such cases, then it is the duty of the overseer of the poor to do so. The person called upon to contribute shall have at least ten days' notice of such application, by summons. The court has the power to determine the kind of support, depending upon the circumstances of the parties, and may also order two or more of the different degrees to maintain such poor person, and prescribe the proportion of each, according to his or her ability. The court may specify the time for which the relatives shall contribute; in fact it has control over the entire subject matter, with power to enforce its order.

Every county is required to relieve and support all poor and indigent persons lawfully resident therein. "Residence" means the actual residence of the party, or the place where he was employed; or in case he was in no employment, then it shall be the place where he made his home. When any person becomes chargeable as a pauper who did not reside in the county at the commencement of six months immediately preceding his becoming so, but did at the time reside elsewhere in this State, then the county becomes liable for the expense of taking care of such person until removed; and it is the duty of the overseer to notify the proper authorities of the fact. If any person shall bring and leave any pauper in any county in this State where such pauper had no legal residence, knowing him to be such, he is liable to a fine of \$100. In counties under township organization, the supervisors in each town are ex-officio overseers of the poor. The overseers of the poor act under the directions of the County Board in taking care of the poor and granting temporary relief; also, in providing for non-resident persons not paupers who may be taken sick and not able to pay their way, and, in case of death, causing such persons to be decently buried.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE CONVEYANCES.

When practicable from the nature of the ground, persons traveling in any kind of vehicle must turn to the right of the center of the road, so as to permit each carriage to pass without interfering

with the other. The penalty for a violation of this provision is \$5 for every offense, to be recovered by the party injured; but to recover, there must have occurred some injury to person or property resulting from the violation.

The owners of any carriage traveling upon any road in this State for the conveyance of passengers, who shall employ or continue in their employment as driver any person who is addicted to drunkenness, or the excessive use of spirituous liquors, after he has had notice of the same, shall pay a forfeit at the rate of \$5 per day; and if any driver, while actually engaged in driving any such carriage, shall be guilty of intoxication to such a degree as to endanger the safety of passengers, it shall be the duty of the owner, on receiving written notice of the fact, signed by one of the passengers, and certified by him on oath, forthwith to discharge such driver. If such owner shall have such driver in his employ within three months after such notice, he is liable for \$5 per day for the time he shall keep such driver in his employment after receiving such notice.

Persons driving any carriage on any public highway are prohibited from running their horses upon any occasion, under a penalty of a fine not exceeding \$10, or imprisonment not exceeding sixty days, at the discretion of the court. Horses attached to any carriage used to convey passengers for hire must be properly hitched, or the lines placed in the hands of some other person, before the driver leaves them for any purpose. For violation of this provision each driver shall forfeit twenty dollars, to be recovered by action commenced within six months.

It is understood by the term "carriage" herein to mean any carriage or vehicle used for the transportation of passengers, or goods, or either of them.

WAGERS AND STAKEHOLDERS.

Wagers upon the result of an election have always been considered as void, as being contrary to sound policy, and tending to impair the purity of elections. Wagers as to the mode of playing, or as to the result of any illegal game, as boxing, wrestling, cock-fighting, etc., are void at common law.

Stakeholders must deliver the thing holden by them to the person entitled to it, on demand. It is frequently questionable who is entitled to it. In case of an unlawful wager, although he may be jus-

tified for delivering the thing to the winner, by the express or implied consent of the loser, yet if before the event has happened he has been required by either party to give up the thing deposited with him by such party, he is bound to deliver it; or if, after the event has happened, the losing party gives notice to the stakeholder not to pay the winner, a payment made to him afterwards will be made to him in his own wrong, and the party who deposited the money or thing may recover it from the stakeholder.

SUNDAY.

Labor of whatever kind, other than the household offices of daily necessity, or other work of charity and necessity, on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, is in general under penalty prohibited; but all persons do not come under prohibition. If a contract is commenced on Sunday, but not completed until a subsequent day, or if it merely grew out of a transaction which took place on Sunday, it is not for this reason void. Thus, if a note is signed on Sunday, its validity is not impaired if it be not delivered on that day.

DEFINITION OF COMMERCIAL TERMS.

\$ means *dollars*, being a contraction of U. S., which was formerly placed before any denomination of money, and meant, as it means now, United States currency. £ means *pounds*, English money. @ stands for *at* or *to*; lb for *pound*; bbl. for *barrel*; and ¢ for *per* or *by the*. Thus, butter sells at 20@30c. ¢ lb, and flour at \$6@10 ¢ bbl. % stands for *per cent.*, and # for *number*.

In the example "May 1—wheat sells at \$1.05@1.10, seller June," *seller June* means that the person who sells the wheat has the privilege of delivering it at any time during the month of June. "Selling short" is contracting to deliver a certain amount of grain or stock at a fixed price within a certain length of time, when the seller has not the stock on hand. It is for the interest of the person selling "short" to depress the market as much as possible, in order that he may buy and fill his contract at a profit. Hence the "shorts" are termed "bears."

LEGAL WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Whenever any of the following articles shall be contracted for, or sold or delivered, and no special contract or agreement shall be

made to the contrary, the weight per bushel shall be as follows, to-wit:

	lbs.		lbs.
Apples, dried.....	24	Hemp seed.....	44
Barley.....	48	Hair (plastering).....	8
Beans, white.....	60	Lime, unslacked.....	80
Beans, castor.....	46	Onions.....	57
Buckwheat.....	52	Oats.....	32
Bran.....	20	Potatoes, Irish.....	60
Blue-glass seed.....	14	Peaches, dried.....	33
Broom-corn seed.....	46	Potatoes, sweet.....	55
Coal, stove.....	80	Rye.....	56
Corn, in the ear.....	70	Salt, fine.....	55
Corn, shelled.....	56	Salt, coarse.....	50
Corn meal.....	48	Turnips.....	55
Clover seed.....	60	Timothy seed.....	45
Flax seed.....	56	Wheat.....	60

BEES.

Bees, while unreclaimed, are by nature wild animals. Those which take up their abode in a tree belong to the owner of the soil in which the tree grows, if unreclaimed; but if reclaimed and identified they belong to their former owner. If a swarm has flown from the hive of A, they are his so long as they are in sight, and may easily be taken; otherwise, they become the property of the first occupant. Merely finding on the land of another person a tree containing a swarm of bees, and marking it, does not vest the property of the bees in the finder. They do not become property until actually hived.

DOGS.

Dogs are animals of a domestic nature. The owner of a dog has such property in him that he may maintain an action for an injury to him, or to recover him when unlawfully taken away and kept by another.

When, in consequence of his vicious propensities, a dog becomes a common nuisance the owner may be indicted, and where one commits an injury, if the owner had knowledge of his mischievous propensities, he is liable for the injury. A man has a right to keep a dog to guard his premises, but not to put him at the entrance of his house, because a person coming there on lawful business may be injured by him, though there may be another entrance to the house. But if a dog is chained, and a visitor incautiously goes so near him that he is bitten, he has no right of action against the owner.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Whoever shall willfully overdrive, overload, overwork, torture, torment, beat, deprive of necessary and proper food, drink, or shelter, or cruelly kill any such animal, or work an old, maimed, sick, or disabled animal, or keep any animal in an unnecessarily cruel manner, for each and every offense shall be liable to a fine of not less than \$3 or more than \$200, to be recovered on complaint before any Justice of the Peace, or by indictment. The word "animal" used shall be taken to mean any living creature.

NAMES.

Any person desirous of changing his name, and to assume another name, may file a petition in the Circuit Court of the county where he resides, praying for such change. Such petition shall set forth the name then held, and also the name sought to be assumed, together with his residence, and the length of time he shall have resided in this State, and his nativity. In case of minors, parents or guardians must sign this petition; and said petition shall be verified by the affidavit of some credible person. A previous notice shall be given of such intended application by publishing a notice thereof in a county newspaper for three consecutive weeks, the first insertion to be at least six weeks prior to the first day of the term of the court in which the said petition is to be filed.

